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For the Sale of Genuine Drugs Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals.



THE COMPOUNDING DEPARTMENT
 FOR PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS' PRESCRIPTIONS

is under the immediate direction of

CHARLES BUTLER, M.D.

Apothecary and Chemist
TO HER MAJESTY *and* **HIS EXCELLENCY THE**
LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Tom Ogilby

BUTLER'S

MEDICINE CHEST DIRECTORY,

AND

FAMILY CATALOGUE

OF

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND MEDICINAL COMPOUNDS, WITH THE
PROPERTIES AND DOSES OF SUCH AS ARE MORE
GENERALLY USED IN

DOMESTIC MEDICINE;

TO WHICH IS APPENDED

A CONCISE DESCRIPTION OF DISEASES,

WITH

DIRECTIONS FOR THE TREATMENT OF SUCH AS ARE UNAT-
TENDED WITH SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES; SHOWING ALSO,
THE BEST IMMEDIATE MEASURES TO BE ADOPTED
IN THOSE DISORDERS AND ACCIDENTS WHICH
ARE DESTRUCTIVE TO LIFE, ETC. ETC.

FOURTH EDITION,

CONSIDERABLY ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

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P R E F A C E.

NOTHING evinces so positively the advantage of a judicious selection of medicines in large establishments, as the increased demand for Medicine Chests within the last few years ; and when it is considered for a moment how suddenly disease sometimes occurs, how liable we are to accidents from the most trifling causes, and moreover the difficulty often experienced in procuring medical aid at the instant it may be required, it becomes a matter of surprise, how so essential an object should have been so long overlooked, when other articles far less useful are considered as indispensables. But so it is with human nature ; whilst we are in health we do not look forward to disease, but when once it appears, we suddenly take the alarm, and wish to be prepared against any future attack. At no period has the anxiety for the preservation of life been so strongly demonstrated, as during the late awful visitation of the Cholera ; thousands who before deemed themselves secure have been taught the solemn axiom, that “in the midst of life we are in death,” and have been brought to a conviction of the duty they owe to themselves, their families, their domestics, and dependants, in *having a remedy at hand in time of need.*

They have witnessed their fellow-man this moment in health, and the next in all the coldness of death ; they have learned that a timely application of proper means has saved, and that delay has proved destructive. But it is not the Cholera alone that comes like a thief in the night ; there are numerous diseases which assail us even more suddenly, and which require the promptest attention ;—apoplexy, fits, convulsions, the rupture of blood-vessels, accidents from various causes, may all prove as rapid in their termination as that disease.

A selection of medicines, however, is of very little utility, unless those who possess them have also the knowledge essential for the administration of them ; too large or too small a dose may be equally injurious, the one by acting too violently, whilst the other, from its inefficacy, may cause a loss of valuable time, and render the life of the patient precarious.

The following pages, which form a catalogue of those articles more generally used for medical and domestic purposes, are arranged alphabetically : the dose for an adult, and the properties, follow the name of each article. The medical observations are of course concise, from the nature of the publication, but it is hoped they will be found sufficiently intelligible, and to answer all the purposes of a Medicine Chest Directory.

One peculiar feature will be observed in the arrangement, that, unlike all other books of direction, which contain only a limited number of articles, (and those not always the best

selected,) this will enable every one to make a collection agreeable to his own experience and inclination; and, however varied the selections of different persons may be, instructions will be found to answer all their views.

A Table for regulating the doses according to the age of the patient, will follow the Preface. Directions for Travellers; Observations on Diet, Air, Exercise, Clothing, Sleep; the most approved methods of fumigating infectious chambers; the best means of obviating the effects of poisons; the Royal Humane Society's plan for restoring suspended animation; the treatment of apoplexy, &c.; observations on bathing and hydrophobia; a concise description of the most celebrated mineral waters, with their medicinal qualities; and a Glossary of the medical terms used in the work, have been superadded, as information with which every one should be acquainted.

At the particular desire of many distinguished members of the Church, who devote themselves to the relief of the suffering poor around them, and also at the solicitation of numerous families residing in the country, and at a distance from medical aid, an Appendix, containing a brief description of diseases, with directions for the treatment of such as are unattended with serious consequences—showing also what are the best immediate measures to be adopted in those disorders and accidents which are destructive to life, when the physician or surgeon is not at hand, or until his assistance can be procured—has been added.

to the present edition of the work, which it is hoped will fully answer the purposes required.

It is, however, strenuously recommended not to rely too much on books of directions in such cases as are likely to be of a serious nature, but to have recourse to medical advice as soon as possible; for, although a little experience in the use of remedies may enable unprofessional persons and the heads of families to overcome indispositions of a minor character, it requires the experience, and nice discrimination, of those who have made it their study, to decide upon the proper treatment for the numerous, complicated, and formidable diseases, to which (from the vast difference of constitution and habit) the human frame is liable.

PREFACE TO THE FOURTH EDITION.

THE rapid sale of the former edition of the Medicine Chest Directory has proved, what indeed was obvious enough, that a book whose aim should be to give brief and plain rules for action in the many sudden emergencies and dangers to which life and health are so liable, and wherein those substances and means used in curing or assuaging sickness and pain, should be enumerated and described, would be useful and acceptable to an enlightened community. We would, also, fain believe it has, in some degree, denoted that the execution of the work was such as to render it worthy of the patronage it has met with. In the present edition several changes, we hope for the better, and considerable additions have been made throughout the entire work, and some matter altogether new introduced, as, Directions to Travellers for preserving Health; Observations on Diet, Exercise, Air, Sleep, Clothing, &c. that may add to its former interest.



ARTICLES REQUIRED

TO BE KEPT IN

A MEDICINE CHEST.

A GRADUATED GLASS, for measuring fluids, the dose of which is from one drachm upwards.

A Graduated Glass for measuring tea, dessert, and table spoonfuls of fluids.

A Minim Glass for measuring fluids, the dose of which is in drops.

A Pestle and Mortar, either of Wedgwood ware or glass.

A Glass funnel.

A Spatula for making pills, mixing ointments, &c.

A Dutch Tile, or Marble Slab, for mixing ointments upon, dividing pills, &c.

A set of Scales and Weights.

A Gum Elastic Enema Bag, with moveable pipes, adapted to the adult or infant.

An Eye Glass for Collyriums.

A Lancet for bleeding.

A Stomach and Lavement Machine, complete, may be added.

As many persons may be unacquainted with the characters marked on the weights and measures, the following explanation may be useful:—

$\overline{\text{z}}$ i one ounce; $\overline{\text{z}}$ ss $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce; z i one drachm, z ss $\frac{1}{2}$ a drachm; ʒ i a scruple; ʒ ss $\frac{1}{2}$ a scruple, or ten grains.

The grain weights are stamped with punch marks indicative of the number of grains each is equivalent to, and the following is their order according to the table of Apothecaries' weight:—

20 grains one scruple,
 3 scruples one dram,
 8 drams one ounce,
 12 ounces one pound.

Note.—A modern table-spoon contains about 5 drams. A dessert-spoon 3 drams. A tea-spoon 1 dram.

DOSES OF MEDICINE

ADAPTED TO

DIFFERENT AGES.

In prescribing a medicine, the following circumstances should always be kept in view:—AGE, SEX, TEMPERAMENT, HABIT, CLIMATE, STATE OF STOMACH, and IDIOSYNCRACY.

AGE.

For an adult, suppose the dose to be ONE, or 1 drachm.

Under 1 year, will require only.....	1-12th	5 grains.
2	1-8th	8 grains.
3	1-6th	10 grains.
4	1-4th	15 grains.
7	1-3d	1 scruple.
14	half	half-dram.
20	2-3ds	2 scruples.
Above 21 The full dose.....	one	1 dram.
65	The inverse gradation of the above.	

SEX. Women require smaller doses than men ; and the state of the uterine system must never be overlooked.

TEMPERAMENT. Stimulants and purgatives more readily affect the sanguine than the phlegmatic, and consequently the former require smaller doses.

HABITS. The knowledge of these is essential ; for those in the habitual use of stimulants and narcotics require larger doses to affect them when labouring under disease, whilst those who have habituated themselves to the use of saline purgatives are more easily affected by these remedies.

CLIMATE. Medicines act differently on the same individual in summer and in winter, and in different climates.

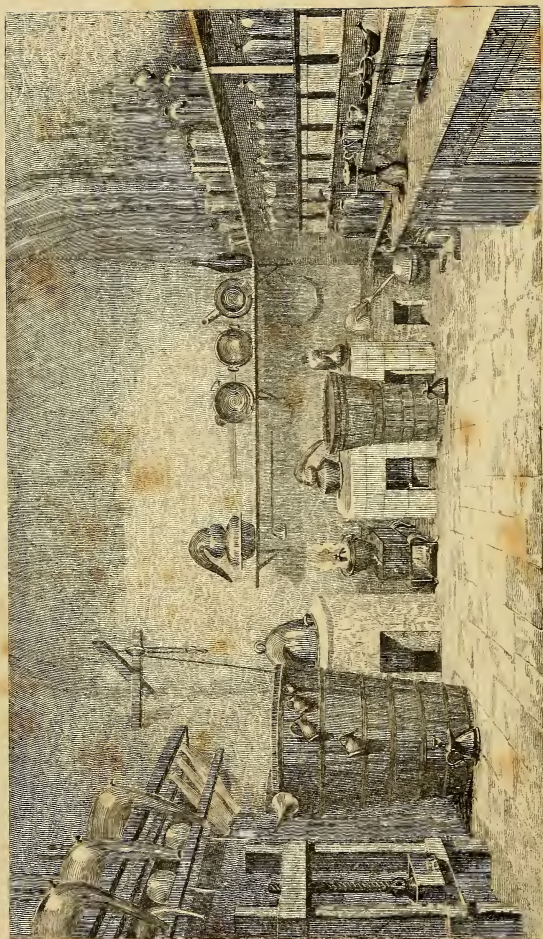
STATE OF THE STOMACH and IDIOSYNCRACY. The least active remedies operate very violently on some individuals, owing to a peculiarity of stomach, or rather disposition of body, unconnected with temperament. This state can be discovered only by accident or time ; but when it is known, it should always be attended to by the practitioner.

In prescribing, the practitioner should always so regulate the intervals between the doses, that the next dose may be taken before the effect produced by the first is altogether effaced ; for by not attending to this circumstance, the cure is always commencing, but never proceeding. It should, however, also be kept in mind, that medicines such as the mercurial salts, arsenic, &c. are apt to accumulate in the system ; and danger may thence arise if the doses too rapidly succeed to each other. The action also, of some remedies, elaterium and digitalis for example, continues long after the remedy is left off ; and, therefore, much caution is requisite in avoiding too powerful an effect, by a repetition of them even in diminished doses.—(A. T. THOMPSON.)

ADVERTISEMENT.

As many families residing in the country have been led to believe, that the various shops, bearing the name of MEDICAL HALL, in almost every town in Ireland, are supplied from or are branches of Dr. BUTLER'S Establishment, he thinks it right to inform his friends and the public, that he is in no way connected with *any other house*; and in no instance whatever does he supply any concern *generally* with Medicines; his sales through country agents being *limited* to such articles as bear his label, or are preparations peculiar to his Establishment.

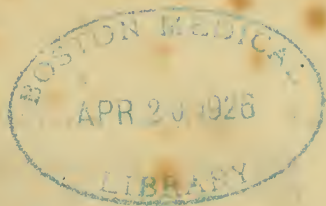




Designed & Engraved by John Greenwood

BUTLERS LABORATORY, 24, LEAVER, VACKVILLE STREET

By order of the Directors & the General Manager



DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICALS, &c.

WITH THE
PROPERTIES AND DOSES

OF SUCH AS ARE MORE GENERALLY USED IN

DOMESTIC MEDICINE.

ACIDS. A class of substances remarkable for certain properties, viz. a sour taste, combining with and neutralizing alkalies or alkaline earths, and changing vegetable blue colors to red. They have been divided into mineral, vegetable and animal. Acids are mostly liquids; sometimes they are solid, or in crystals; sometimes like air. Although concentrated, or in large doses, they are, generally speaking, poisonous, many of them are valuable as medicines. The mineral acids possess, in many instances, tonic properties, and are reckoned antiseptic. In their concentrated state they are caustic; hence, when ordered in drops, they must be given in a wine-glassful of water, or sugar and water, or other aqueous vehicle. As they tend to corrode the teeth, it is usual, where they are employed, to drink them through a glass tube.

ACID, ACETIC. Rubefacient, stimulant, escharotic. This article is the basis of all vinegars. It is used as an exhilarant; with aromatics, camphor, &c. it constitutes the aro-

matic vinegar. For the removal of warts, corns, &c. it is applied with a camel's hair pencil once or twice a day: in using it, care must be taken that it does not extend beyond the excrescence.

ACID, ACETOUS.—*Vide* VINEGAR.

ACID, CARBONIC. (Choke damp, mephitic air, spiritus lethalis.) A combination of oxygen and carbon, is a gas or air abundantly spread in nature, whether simply as gas, or combined in various substances. In the breathing of animals, the combustion of fuel, fermentation, &c. carbonic acid is evolved. It occurs in caverns, mines, deep wells and brewer's vats, and often exists in mineral waters in large quantity. In marble, chalk, sal soda, &c. it is in the solid form.

In medicine it is important: being taken into the stomach, applied externally, or finally acting through the lungs as a poison. In effervescing draughts, beer, sparkling wines and waters, it is taken internally; the gas escaping through the liquid causes the effervescence. In this way it agrees with the stomach, and often checks vomiting. Externally it is applied to foul or gangrenous ulcers, by means of fermenting poultices, with good effect. As a poison it has been long known as destructive to persons entering into caverns or deep wells, (choke damp) or lying in close apartments where fuel, especially charcoal, was burning. This gas is much heavier than common air, and consequently, in any confined place, falls to the bottom or floor. The air, therefore, at the mouth of a cave or well, may be perfectly good while that lower down is irrespirable. A very curious instance of this is the famous Grotto del Cano, near Naples; a man may enter the mouth of this cave with impunity, but if a dog be forced in with him he quickly perishes. The man's stature elevating him above the poisonous gas is the cause of his safety. Many persons incautiously lowered into deep wells or vats have perished; and their

companions from above descending to relieve them, have too often shared their fate. It can be tolerably well ascertained beforehand, by means of a lighted candle, whether the air in such a situation be fit for breathing; if the candle be extinguished it is unfit, if it continues to burn *as brightly as before*, there can be little doubt of its being good air.

When a person has been exposed to breathe this air he appears at first as if intoxicated; shortly afterwards he loses consciousness and dies. A melancholy instance of this poisoning occurred at Ayr some years since; a fire was made in the hold of a vessel, and the crew lay down while the master was ashore. On his return he called one of them, but finding him stupid, thought him drunk, and bid him go to sleep. In the morning the people, four in number, were found insensible; by the greatest exertions on the part of Dr. King of Ayr, three were restored to life.

If it is wished to free a well or cave from choke damp, ventilation, if it can be accomplished, will effect it; other means are, the throwing down slaked lime and water, or common water, which absorb the gas; or exploding gunpowder in the place.

ACID, CITRIC.—(*Crystallized Lemon Juice.*) Cooling, antiseptic, febrifuge. Used with an alkali for making saline draughts. One ounce dissolved in a pint of water, forms a solution equal in strength to lemon juice. Lemon juice is recommended to obviate the effects of some narcotic poisons; but as regards opium, it is questionable if it be not rather injurious than otherwise. Lemonade is a grateful beverage in febrile and inflammatory diseases.

ACID, MURIATIC.—(*Spirits of Sea Salt.*) Tonic, diuretic, antiseptic. Spirit of salt is much used for removing iron-mold from white muslin, linen, &c. In medicine the **DILUTE MURIATIC ACID** is used, in the dose of from 10 to 40

drops, in a wine-glassful of water. It is often added to infusion of bark, from half a dram to two drams, in half a pint of the infusion, to make a gargle in sloughy or putrid sore-throat.

ACID, NITRIC. Used chiefly in the arts. Sometimes applied to gangrenous ulcers, to destroy their surface, and change their actions. Two parts of nitric, and one of muriatic acid, constitute aqua regia, a liquid employed for dissolving gold. **THE DILUTE NITRIC ACID** is antiseptic, tonic, antiscorbutic, antispilitic. Dose 10 to 20 drops, twice or thrice a day. Diluted to a strength of acidity similar to lemonade, and sweetened with sugar or treacle, it will be an excellent beverage in fevers, particularly in typhus fever. A lotion formed of from two drams to half an ounce, or even an ounce of this acid, to a pint of water, has frequently been found serviceable when applied to ulcers of an unhealthy and foetid character.

ACID, NITROUS.—(*Aqua Fortis.*) Used in the arts, particularly by Dyers, to heighten and fix many colours, especially that of cochineal; medicinally, the dose is the same as that of nitric acid.

ACID, NITRO-MURIATIC. Employed principally for foot-baths, lotions, and fomentations, in chronic affections of the liver, skin, &c.—*Vide* Article on BATHING. It has also been prescribed with advantage as a tonic in derangement of the stomach and hepatic affections, in doses of from four to five drops, twice or thrice a day, well diluted with water, or in bitter infusions.

ACID OXALIC.—(*Poison.*) Rarely used as a medicine: employed by curriers for preparing leather, &c. It is in crystals, and bears a strong resemblance to Epsom salt; for which

reason, it is not kept at the Medical Hall. The taste is exceedingly sour, and would be sufficient to prevent any mistake between it and Epsom salt, or any other saline purgative, only that persons often resolve to gulp down a nauseous dose without tasting it. Fatal mistakes of this nature have occurred. Chalk, whiting or magnesia, if taken quickly, would prove perfect antidotes ; as these are harmless, a large quantity may be used.

ACID, PRUSSIC. It has been administered with advantage in consumption, for allaying the cough and irritability of system, which usually attend that formidable disease. It is also given in some cases of dyspepsia, and painful affections of the stomach. The rapidity with which this powerful substance may cause death, renders it a very unfit remedy in the hands of any but the physician. Besides, from its volatile nature, it is exceedingly variable in strength. The dose is one drop, which may be taken in water, once, twice, or thrice a day.

ACID, PYROLIGNEOUS. This acid, diluted with water, is applicable to all the purposes for which vinegar is employed ; it is not injured by weather or climate, is a powerful antiseptic, preserves animal matter, cooked or raw, for weeks in the hottest weather. By washing any substance, as meat, fish, or game, it will completely remove must, taint, or incipient putrefaction. It is used in the same manner as brine for immersing raw or cooked meats. When required for fumigation it is used undiluted. One part acid, and seven of pure water, form the distilled vinegar used by the chemist, &c., and is applicable to all medicinal purposes. One part acid, and four of water, form the strongest pickling vinegar, (called No. 24,) applicable to pickling and preserving meat, fish, game, and every other purpose for which very strong vinegar is required. One part acid and six water, is equal to the best

pickling vinegar, (called No. 22,) and is proper for pickling most kinds of vegetables, for salads, table, culinary, and family uses. The brown or impure acid, prepared by Jennings, of Cork, is employed for imparting the wood-smoke flavour to hams, bacon, beef, tongues, &c. In diluting the acid with water, it is only necessary to stir them well together. For medicinal purposes distilled water, for other uses, cold soft water is the best. This acid is now frequently used in place of common vinegar for inhaling, in recent sore throats, hoarseness, &c. (*See Inhaling.*)

ACID SULPHURIC—(*Oil of Vitriol*)—is highly corrosive, blackening and destroying animal and vegetable matters. From its being liquid it is apt to spread, and, therefore, is little used as a caustic. It is used in fumigations (*see Fumigation*) and extensively in the arts. **SULPHURIC ACID DILUTE**. Is used as a tonic, either simply in water, or in bitter mixture; it often checks profuse perspirations. Dose 10 to 20 drops. In some scaly diseases of the skin sulphuric acid has been given in much larger doses, and been of great benefit.

The preparation of sulphuric acid most in use is the **AROMATIC SULPHURIC ACID, OR ELIXIR OF VITRIOL**. Astringent, cooling, tonic. Dose 10 to 20 drops in a wine-glass of water; used also for gargles, in the proportion of from a dram to a dram and a half, in half a pint of water, barley-water, &c. It is a most useful medicine for checking internal hæmorrhage, spitting of blood, and profuse perspiration arising from debility, hectic fever, &c. It is prescribed occasionally with advantage to allay excessive thirst arising from irritation in the stomach, for which reason it is frequently taken by persons who have been hard drinkers; it has also proved successful in checking vomiting when opium and other remedies have failed, and has, therefore, been given for this purpose in cholera morbus.

ACID, TARTARIC. Similar in properties and dose to citric acid, but not so pleasant. It is much used in making effervescing saline compounds.

ACONITE.—(*Monkshood*.) An acrid narcotic plant which has been commended in rheumatism, gout, and other painful diseases. The Extract of Aconite is very active; it has been commended as an addition to plasters in gout, rheumatism, &c.

ALCOHOL, SPIRITS OF WINE, OR RECTIFIED SPIRITS. Several substances are subject to vinous fermentation; their common character is to contain the saccharine principle. When these substances, properly fermented, are submitted to distillation a spirit passes over; this is generally redistilled, the product on the second distillation becoming much stronger. Corn, when it has been malted, is the chief source of spirits. Barley, oats, rye, rice and wheat have been used, also several fruits and roots, sugar, &c. From each of these a spirit is had, to which some peculiarity attaches. On this account almost every country has a spirituous liquor peculiar to itself. In England *Gin* is the spirit in general use; it is flavoured with turpentine. In Holland, the spirit called *Jeneva Brandewyn*, is flavoured with juniper berries.—Both these are corn spirits, and are strongly diuretic. *Brandy* or *Eau de Vie* is the spirit of France; it is produced from wine; and the flavour peculiar to it, is derived from an essential oil, called the Oil of Wine: it is considered more cordial than other spirituous liquors, and is frequently prescribed as a stomachic. Pure brandy is colourless, but that most used in England is browned by burned sugar. *Arrack* is produced from rice, and is the favourite spirit in India. *Kirch Wasser*, or *Cherry Water*, is the local spirit of Germany and Switzerland; it is distilled from cherries, and holds in combination the prussic acid de-

rived from the kernels. *Rum* is produced in the West Indies from the uncrystallizable liquor, which remains after the manufacture of sugar; it has a very disagreeable and empyreumatic flavour, when new; and requires age before it can be used. *Whiskey* is the favourite spirit of Ireland and Scotland; it is distilled from malt, or oats and malt combined; it has also been made from sugar. The whiskey generally preferred, is that from malt; age improves it much. Many esteem that spirit which has the smell of smoke or peat.

All the above spirits are highly stimulant, and are occasionally ordered medicinally, to relieve spasm in the stomach, to act as a carminative, to increase the action of the heart and arteries, and to restore the energy of the nervous system in low fevers and other diseases; but the practice of drinking them, either ardent or diluted, daily, and to the frightful excess which is too often witnessed in these countries, is most injurious to the constitution of the individual,—prejudicial to the well-being and good order of society, and cannot be too strongly reprobated. We have not space to point out the varied acts of moral delinquency arising from it; suffice it therefore to enumerate some few of the destructive consequences upon the mind and body, which we trust may have the effect of deterring those who have as yet avoided it, from commencing; and causing those who have habituated themselves to the baneful practice, to pause ere it be too late. One of the primary effects, is loss of appetite, and inability on the part of the stomach to digest the food which is received into it; the frame is so debilitated, as a consequence of past excitement, and want of its natural support, that it is again felt necessary to seek temporary relief, from a repetition of the stimulus; this being frequently repeated, lays the foundation of biliary derangement, and ultimately destroys the structure of the liver. Debility, emaciation, and dropsy succeed; the constitution, once healthy and robust, and which, by temperance, might have endured long

in vigor, is broken down, and the wretched being is only relieved by a lingering death. Many other effects might be enumerated, as that state or disease, known by the name of *Delirium tremens*, in which the nervous system is so completely upset, that the martyr to it can only exist under a state of intoxication. The countenance becomes cadaverous, the mind loses its powers, every muscle is perpetually in a tremulous state, and the being becomes rather a subject of disgust than sympathy.

Externally spirits are used in stupes to relieve internal pains and spasms of the bowels, sometimes with an addition of laudanum. Spirit and water, or spirit, vinegar and water, is often used as a cooling lotion to bruises, sprains and local inflammations. In pharmacy rectified spirit enters into tinctures, dissolving resins, &c. In the arts it is employed in making varnishes, &c.

ALKALIES, are substances that possess the distinctive properties of combining with, and neutralizing acids, and forming with them salts; they are disagreeable to the taste, and change vegetable blues to green. Alkalies, when pure, are corrosive; they are few in number, ammonia, potash and soda, with one or two others which are exceedingly rare. Some of the earths have similar properties, as lime, magnesia, &c. and are thence called alkaline earths.

ALKANET ROOT. This root imparts an elegant red colour to oily substances. It is used in compositions for furniture, &c.

ALMONDS, JORDAN AND BITTER. A confection prepared from the sweet almond is used for making the almond milk or emulsion, which is taken to allay cough. As prussic acid has been so highly extolled in consumption, it is questionable if an emulsion formed from the bitter almond

would not be a more desirable way of administering that acid, since the bitter almond is known to contain prussic acid combined with oil, mucilage, &c. which render it very manageable. A bitter almond eaten now and then often relieves heartburn or pain of the stomach. It is not quite safe to eat very many. The oil obtained from either kind of almond is alike sweet, and has little tendency to become rancid.

MEAL OF ALMONDS, got after the expression of the oil, is used by persons having irritable skins, in lieu of soap; and a PASTE OF ALMONDS is also used as a cosmetic.

ALOES. Purgative, anthelmintic, emmenagogue. Dose 5, 10 or 15 grains. Aloes are very bitter and nauseous, of a gummy or resinous nature. There are several qualities of aloes; the finest is called Socotorine, from its being had in Socotora, an island of the East Indies. The Hepatic or Barbadoes is next, it is that in common use. Caballine Aloes are very inferior, and should be confined to veterinary practice; for which, indeed, persons very careful of horses will not employ them.

Aloes act chiefly on the lower bowels, and sometimes cause irritation; on this account they are not commended to females when pregnant, or to persons subject to piles. They are formed into pills with Castille soap.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF ALOES OR BAUME DE VIE has long been used with advantage by females who have habitually a constipated state of the bowels, and who are otherwise irregular in their evacuations. Like aloes, the action is principally on the lower intestines; but it is not so liable to irritate or produce piles. Dose, half an ounce to 2 ounces. Equal parts of baume de vie and peppermint water, with half an ounce of Epsom salt to each ounce, form the baume de vie mixture, a warm stomachic aperient in gouty and bilious constitutions. The baume de vie was the favourite medicine of Queen

Charlotte, and has ever since been esteemed by the Royal Family.

EXTRACT OF ALOES is reckoned less likely to gripe than the common aloes. Dose, the same as that of Aloes.

A TINCTURE OF ALOES has also been commended as a purgative. Dose, from 2 drams to an ounce.

ALUM. Astringent. Used in gargles, lotions, and dentifrices ; but in consequence of the excess of sulphuric acid it contains, it tends greatly to destroy the enamel of the teeth. Alum is sometimes used for making whey, which is a useful beverage in fevers ; it is made by boiling a quart of milk with about 3 drams of alum. A small piece shaken up with the whites of eggs, forms a curd, much used as a cataplasm for inflammations of the eye, and what are vulgarly termed black eyes. Alum has the property of rendering woollen cloth indestructible by fire ; for this purpose the cloth is immersed in a strong solution of alum, and then dried. In profuse internal bleedings alum is sometimes given in doses of 15 or 20 grains frequently repeated. **BURNT ALUM** is frequently applied as an escharotic to wounds and ulcers having proud flesh, and to chilblains which resist the usual mode of healing. In doses of a dram repeated once or twice, it is said to have proved effectual in removing the painter's colic ; but laxative enemata were also employed. In whooping cough it has lately been commended in doses of from 3 to 5 grains every 6 hours.

AMBER, a well-known transparent substance employed in making ornaments, &c. There is an oil or spirit distilled from amber used in medicine as a stimulant and antispasmodic. Dose, 5 to 20 drops. It is also employed in embrocation along the spine and chest with advantage in whooping cough.

AMBERGRIS. The use of ambergris is now nearly confined to perfumery.

AMMONIA (*Volatile alkali*) in its simplest form is a gas or air, having a very pungent smell. This gas is absorbed in great quantity by water, which then gets the smell and other properties of Ammonia.

WATER OF AMMONIA is a strong stimulant, either held to the nose, or given in the dose of 5 or 10 drops in water; in this way it is administered to persons fainting. (*See Spirits of Hartshorn.*)

WATER OF CARBONATE OF AMMONIA is used in the same circumstances; also very frequently for making hartshorn liniment. This liniment, when strong, often causes redness and minute vesications of the skin. One part of the water of Ammonia with two of olive oil forms the strong volatile liniment. One part of the Water of Carbonate of Ammonia with 8 or 12 of oil will form a weak liniment.

AMMONIA, ACETATE OF. (*See Mindererus spirit.*)

AMMONIA, CARBONATE OF (*smelling salts*). Antispasmodic, antacid, stimulant and exhilarant. Dose 5 to 10 grains dissolved in water or camphor julap. It is applied to the nostrils in fainting fits; and is used by the most celebrated biscuit bakers and confectioners, for giving lightness to their manufacture. The saline draught, formed by dissolving 10 or 12 grains of the carbonate of ammonia in two table-spoonfuls of water, and then pouring into the solution one table-spoonful of lemon juice, is useful for checking vomiting in cholera, or when the stomach is under spasmodic excitement. It should be taken whilst effervescing, and if 2 or 3 doses prove ineffectual, 10 or 15 drops of laudanum may be added to the draught. The carbonate of ammonia is given with considerable success in measles in the following form: dissolve two drams in half a pint of water, to which add an ounce of the sirup of capillaire, a table-spoonful to be taken every 4 or 5 hours.

AMMONIA, BICARBONATE OF, contains a double dose of the carbonic acid, and is much esteemed for making effervescing draughts.

AMMONIA, MURIATE OF.—(*Sal. AMMONIAC.*)
Chiefly used externally, as a lotion, dissolved in vinegar and water, for chilblains, and local inflammatory injuries. Muriate of ammonia is one of the ingredients in the freezing mixture used for cooling wine in hot weather; the following is the method of making it. Take 12 ounces and a half of powdered muriate of ammonia, and an equal quantity of nitre, put them into a stone jar, and pour upon them $2\frac{1}{2}$ pints of cold water. If a thermometer be now introduced, it will be found to sink nearly to the freezing point: so if a decanter of wine be immersed in the liquid for a few minutes, it will be found, on withdrawing it, that the wine has been greatly reduced in temperature.

AMMONIAC, a gum or gum resin, expectorant, anti-spasmodic. Dose, 5 to 20 grains, in pills. It is extensively used in veterinary practice. The lac or milk prepared from this gum is used as an expectorant in asthma and chronic coughs. Dose, one or two tablespoonfuls from time to time, as the cough is troublesome.

ANISE SEEDS are aromatic and carminative; they enter into several cordials; the infusion of an ounce, or an ounce and a half in a pint of water, is given in cases of flatulence, to the extent of a wine-glassful; or one or two tea-spoonfuls to infants when flatulence or griping pains are present.

The oil of aniseed is a very good carminative and stimulant. Dose, from 3 to 10 drops or more, on a bit of sugar. It is much used in veterinary practice, to prevent griping from purgatives.

ANTIMONY. An imperfect metal, several preparations

of which have been long used in medicine ; the principal are antimonial powder, antimonial wine, muriate of antimony, tartrate of antimony, &c.

ANTIMONIAL POWDER. A medicine resembling the celebrated Dr. James's Powder in its effects, but more liable to nauseate and sicken the stomach. Its properties are febrifuge and sudorific. Dose, 3 to 6 grains every 6 or 8 hours, in the form of pill, or mixed in jelly or conserve. This is a preparation of importance in a medicine chest, as it is applicable on many occasions. In recent catarrh, if a dose of it be taken at bed-time, and after it a basin of warm whey, it will generally afford relief by inducing perspiration. When fever is suspected the dose repeated twice or thrice a day will also be attended with beneficial results. In eruptive diseases, such as measles, small-pox, scarlet fever, &c. it is a remedy of great value; in all cases the bowels must be first attended to; for as a general rule, the skin will not yield to sudorifics until the bowels be evacuated. Four grains of antimonial, (or rather James's Powder,) two grains of calomel, and eight of the colocynth pill, divided into three pills, is an excellent sudorific and purgative in slight attacks of catarrh. The sole agency for the late Dr. James's Powder, now prepared by his grandson, Mr. R. G. G. James, is vested in the Medical Hall for Ireland.

ANTIMONIAL WINE. Emetic. Dose, half an ounce to an ounce and a half. Diaphoretic, 10 to 30 drops, three or four times a day. It is seldom used as an emetic, but as a sudorific in fever or inflammatory diseases, if taken three or four times a day, combined with mindererus spirit and water, it will generally determine to the skin, and relieve the heat of the body. 30 or 40 drops, taken in a basin of whey or gruel at bed-time, is very serviceable in colds. 20 drops combined with 2 ounces of water, or toast and water, is a good fever mixture for children, of which a tea-spoonful may be given every three, four, or

six hours. A tea-spoonful of the wine may be given to children every ten or fifteen minutes, to produce vomiting.

ANTIMONY, MURIATE of, (*Butter of antimony*),
Used as a caustic.

ANTIMONY, TARTRATE OF.—(*Tartar emetic.*)
This is the most generally used of the antimonial preparations; it is emetic, diaphoretic, expectorant. Dose, from one-twelfth of a grain to 1, 2, 3, or more grains. The usual way is to dissolve it in water, and thus the dose is easily apportioned. If we wish to promote expectoration or perspiration, it is given in small doses; as a nauseating medicine or emetic in larger. It is a prompt emetic, but rather rough; a grain is often joined with a scruple of hippo as an emetic. To act as diaphoretic or expectorant the dose may be repeated every second, third, or sixth hour; as an emetic every 10 or 15 minutes until the end is attained. If a grain be rubbed up with a small quantity of sugar, and divided into 6 or 8 parts, they form excellent powders in fever, in which case, one may be taken every three, four, or six hours, observing always to drink plentifully of diluents afterwards. One of the same powders may be taken two or three times a day as an expectorant. For children other medicines are more desirable. An emetic, similar to the above, if given early, will often throw off a tendency to fever.

TARTAR EMETIC OINTMENT is used locally, for producing an eruption on the skin. The size of a pea is rubbed on the part three times a day until pimples appear; these afterwards increase and become very like the pustules of small pox. By the irritation thus produced, internal pains and inflammations are often removed. It is used in chronic inflammations of the chest, chronic rheumatism, inflammations of joints, &c.

ARROW ROOT.—(*Indian.*) A light and nutritious

food for invalids and children, when pure and unadulterated.— A dessert-spoonful is sufficient for making half a pint of the jelly. The powder should be first put into a basin, and then so much cold water added as will form a soft paste; half a pint of boiling water should then be gradually poured upon it, observing to keep them briskly stirred; it should then be poured into a saucepan, and boiled for a few minutes, after which it will be fit for use. A small quantity of wine, sugar, lemon-peel, orange or lemon juice, may be added to suit the palate. When it is required for invalids affected with relaxation of the bowels, such as occurs to consumptive persons, a dessert or table-spoonful of the tincture of rhatany is an excellent substitute for wine. When required for children, milk, instead of water, may be used. Arrow Root is now extensively prepared in this country from the potato, and in the island of Portland, from the roots of the *arum maculatum*, or wake robin; these kinds are very inferior to the genuine arrow root, which also varies considerably in quality.

ARSENIC. An imperfect metal; the basis of a poison fatal in small doses, to which the poisoner most frequently resorts. In its metallic state it is scarcely deleterious, but it is subject to spontaneous changes, which render it pernicious. The form most known is the arsenious acid, or white oxide of Arsenic. This occurs in small white crystals or in powder, which is like that of white sugar. It is not very soluble in water, hence the small crystals have been detected undissolved in the stomachs of several who have died by it. There has been much doubt as to its taste; some saying it is slightly sweet; others, that it is very acrid; but the experiments of Christison show that the taste is scarcely to be remarked. The symptoms caused by arsenic vary wonderfully, but are generally vomiting and purging, blood being often thrown up,

dreadful pain and griping, fainting, &c. Some few have died without these symptoms.

Though arsenic be such a dreadful poison, it has been used by physicians, in several diseases, with remarkable benefit, as in ague or intermitting fever; in epilepsy and spasmodic diseases; in painful affections, such as tic douloureux and chronic rheumatism, &c. As a preventative or antidote to the poison of serpents, and to hydrophobia, it has been employed in the Tanjore pills. The preparation of Arsenic commonly employed internally is called Fowler's Solution.

FOWLER'S SOLUTION, is chiefly used in ague or intermittent fever. Dose from 3 to 15 drops: it requires great caution in the administration. It is also used externally in lotions for cancerous affections. There is also a preparation called Maquier's Salt, particularly commended in chronic diseases of the skin.

The Oxide of Arsenic acts externally as a powerful escharotic, but it is not always safe, especially if applied to a large surface, some have been poisoned by its external use. It is not an unusual application to cancerous ulcers. Plunkett's powder, which is formed of Arsenic, Crowfoot and other herbs, has had some reputation for the cure of cancer. But all escharotics are, at best, but very poor and painful means for the treatment of cancer where the knife can be employed.

FLY POWDER is a powder of arsenic of a black color, which is poisonous in small quantity.

The SULPHURET OF ARSENIC is a yellow substance, (*King's Yellow*) also highly poisonous.

REALGAR is also a sulphuret of arsenic of a red color, highly poisonous.

ASARABACCA. Used as an errhine for the purpose of increasing the discharge from the nose in headache and chronic diseases of the eyes. It is best used in conjunction with other

articles of milder properties, the *Asarabacca Cephalic Snuff* prepared in this way, is kept at the Medical Hall. Some affections of the eyes are benefitted by *Asarabacca snuff*.

ASPARAGUS. A well-known vegetable; the young shoots are boiled and eaten with melted butter. *Asparagus* has the character of being diuretic, and unquestionably gives a peculiar odour to the urinary secretion. Some have asserted that a free use of *Asparagus* brought on fits of gout in those disposed to that disease.

ASSAFŒTIDA. Anstispasmodic, stimulant, carminative. Dose 5 to 20 grains in pills. It is very serviceable in those hysterical affections to which delicate females are liable. About 5 grains, with as much aloes, form a combination extremely useful in such cases; particularly where the bowels are liable to constipation. Five grains of *assafoetida* with one of opium form an excellent anti-spasmodic pill, taken at bedtime in asthma. *Assafoetida* has a very disagreeable smell, notwithstanding it is said to have entered into the favorite sauces of the Romans.

A lac or milk of *assafoetida* is prepared by triturating the gum with water, it is used in chronic cough, asthma, hysterics, &c. in doses of one or two table-spoonsful at short intervals.

Tincture of *Assafoetida* is also employed in similar affections. Dose from one to 3 or 4 drams.

BALSAM, a fluid or semi-fluid substance. Most balsams have a peculiar sweet odour and flavour which they owe to the Benzoin which they contain.

BALSAM, COPAIBA. Stimulant, and diuretic. Dose 20 drops to a dram, twice or thrice a day, in water, or water thickened by jelly, mucilage, brown sugar, or the yolk of an egg. It is a medicine of great value in checking diseased

secretions of mucous surfaces chiefly of the urinary passages; it is taken for fluor albus, gleet, &c.; and has been used with peculiar advantage in these diseases when combined with the saturated tinctures of buchu, and of cubebs.—*Vide* Buchu, Cubebs.

RESIN OF CAPAIVA, which is the balsam reduced by evaporation to the consistency of an extract, is prescribed in pill for the same purposes, but it is scarcely so effectual as the balsam itself, as the volatile oil is driven off during the process of inspissation.

BALSAM, CANADA. Used in the manufacture of varnish for engravings, &c. It is sometimes given in the same diseases for which capaiva is prescribed.

BALSAM, PERU. Stimulant, diuretic, tonic, expectorant. It is frequently applied with advantage to foul and foetid ulcers mixed with simple ointment, in varying proportions, and is sometimes dropped into the ear, combined with three times its quantity of ox gall, or what perhaps is better, castor oil, for deafness and foetid discharge. It is also used in lieu of balsam of Capaiva.

BALSAM, TOLU. Stimulant and expectorant; principally used in the form of tincture or sirup in cough mixtures.

BARK. There are several barks used in medicine, which are valuable by reason of their bitter aromatic, astringent, tonic or febrifuge qualities. From barks are made decoctions, infusions, extracts, tinctures. Some are ground into fine powder; and from some peculiar principles are extracted, as the Quinine from Peruvian Bark; Salicine from Willow Bark, &c.

BARK, ANGOSTURA. An aromatic, bitter and tonic; dose, a dram or two in infusion during the day. A

bark has sometimes been confounded with this, (false Angostura bark,) that is poisonous.

BARK, CANELLA. An aromatic bitter ; the best form of taking it is the tincture Canella ; of which the dose is from 1 to 3 or 4 drams.

BARK, CASCARILLA. Tonic, stomachic. Dose 10 grains to a dram. When burned in a room it emits a most agreeable perfume, and is often used in the manner of pastilles. The infusion of cascarilla is a warm tonic, and is found to agree well with the stomach in those cases of indigestion attended with excessive flatulence.

BARK, CASSIA AND CINNAMON. (*See CASSIA AND CINNAMON.*)

BARK, ELM. Decoction of Elm-bark has been commended as a depurative in cutaneous diseases, and in rheumatic and syphilitic pains.

BARK, OAK. Chiefly used externally in decoction as a styptic, astringent, antiseptic ; it is applied in fine powder, or mixed with water, in the form of poultice, to gangrenous and fœtid ulcers. A decoction of the bark is often prescribed as an injection in fluor albus and other diseases of debility affecting females ; or used as a gargle in relaxation of the uvula and fauces : combined with alum it is more powerful.

BARK, PERUVIAN OR CINCHONA. There are several kinds of this valuable medicine, which pass under the names of Pale, Yellow and Red Bark. They are used in powder, decoction, infusion or tincture. Bark is tonic, stomachic, febrifuge and astringent. Dose in powder from 10 grains to a dram and a half. Of the decoction 1 ounce to 2 ounces. It may however be well to observe, that bark in substance has

of late fallen into considerable disuse, since the discovery of the new chemical called the sulphate of quinine, which is found to agree better with the stomach, does not contain any of the fibrous particles of the bark, and possesses all its properties in the most concentrated state.—*Vide* QUININE. The decoction of bark is made by boiling an ounce of the bruised bark in a pint of water for ten minutes, and in a tin vessel lightly covered. The liquor should then be strained through a linen cloth whilst it is hot.

Tincture of Bark is often added to the other preparations. A Compound Tincture of Bark, or Huxham's Tincture, is more agreeable than the simple, containing aromatics along with the Bark.

BARLEY. A well-known grain; the decoction of barley is much used as a drink or diet in acute diseases. It is made from the prepared, or PEARL BARLEY. The best form for making barley water is as follows: take two ounces of pearl barley, water four pints and a half; first wash the barley well; then boil it for a few minutes in half a pint of water, which is to be thrown away; then add the remaining 4 pints of water *boiling*, which should be kept boiling till two pints only are left. Strain for use. Barley water, as a beverage, is taken alone, or combined with a small quantity of lemon juice and sugar, &c. It is useful in affections of the bladder, and in most other acute diseases. Equal parts of barley water and new milk, with a few drops of the essence of fennel, is much used for the food of infants who are nursed by the bottle. Ashby's and Robinson's are convenient preparations of the common pearl barley.

BARM. (*See* YEAST.)

BARYTA. An earth. Solution of Muriate of Baryta has been commended in scrofula, in doses of from 5 to 10

drops. Most of the preparations or salts of this earth are poisonous.

BASILIC, BASILICON, signifying Royal. A name formerly applied to various compounds.

BASILIC POWDER. A convenient purgative ; one of the best recipes from the old pharmacopœias. Dose for an adult from 20 to 40 grains, which may be made into a bolus, or taken in jelly. For children, 5, 10, or 15 grains, according to the age. A kind of gingerbread nuts, in which this powder is concealed, is often given to such children as object to medicine.

BASILICON OINTMENT. A good application to sores that are rather indolent. It contains resin or rosin, to which it owes its stimulant qualities.

BAUME DE VIE. (*See ALOES.*)

BELLADONNA—(*Deadly Nightshade.*) An exceedingly active acro-narcotic plant ; the fruit is a berry, which, when ripe, is of a shining black colour. It has often proved poisonous to children and others. In 1815 a hundred and eighty French soldiers, after a long march, parched with thirst, greedily gathered, and eat of the berries. Many of those who eat freely of them died on the spot ; some who had not taken so many, recovered after an interval of several days. The symptoms were variable, but were generally a wild delirium, tremblings, startings, &c. &c. (*See Poisons.*) EXTRACT OF BELLADONNA is a very useful medicine. In very minute doses it is said to prevent scarlatina in those exposed to contagion ; it is used in painful and spasmodic diseases in doses of from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ or a whole grain. Externally it is mixed in plaster and placed over the seat of chronic pains, often with

advantage ; or it has been rubbed well on parts affected with tic-doloureux, several times with great advantage. The surgeon uses it to widen the pupil of the eye before operating on cataract, and in some other circumstances.

BENZOIN OR BENJAMIN. A fragrant and agreeable balsam. It is to Benzoic Acid that balsams owe their fragrance. Flowers of Benjamin are Benzoic Acid got by sublimation ; they enter into many cough tinctures ; they are employed in the manufacture of perfumes. Mock arrack is made by dissolving two scruples of the flowers in a quart of best rum, to which it imparts the flavour of arrack.

BITTER SWEET, or Woody Nightshade. A decoction of this plant was much used in cutaneous diseases.

BISMUTH. An imperfect metal. Subnitrate or oxide of Bismuth is a white powder (Magistery of Bismuth) used with the intention of *improving* the complexion. But it is more usefully applied in medicine. In doses of from 2 to 5 grains it often gives singular relief in disorders of the stomach, such as waterbrash and painful affections. Butler's lozenges of Bismuth are a convenient form of employing this medicine.

BLISTERING PLASTER. (*See PLASTER.*)

BLUE PILL. (*See MERCURY.*)

BLUE VITRIOL OR BLUE STONE. (*See COPPER.*)

BOLE, ARMENIAN.—(*Levigated.*) It is much used for dentifrices.

BORAX. Rarely used internally. As a gargle, or wash, for thrush in the mouth, half an ounce may be dissolved in half a pint of distilled water, and sweetened with honey. This will also be found an excellent gargle in sore throat, relaxation of

the uvula, &c. A small piece of borax dissolved gradually in the mouth, affords relief in the aphthous affection, to which old people are more particularly subject. Borax is used extensively in the arts, particularly as a flux for metals.

BRIMSTONE. (*See* SULPHUR.)

BUCHU LEAVES. Diuretic, tonic, slightly astringent. Buchu is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, where it is esteemed as a valuable medicine for rheumatism, fluor albus, gleet, affections of the bladder and kidneys. The mode of using the leaves by the inhabitants of the Cape, is in the form of infusion, made by pouring a pint of boiling water on one ounce of the leaves, and allowing them to stand for four or six hours in a closely covered vessel; a wine-glassful or more of this infusion is taken twice or thrice a day. The hot infusion is also used as a fomentation to the parts affected with rheumatism or palsy. Since this medicine has been introduced, the testimonies of several eminent practitioners have been advanced in its favour; but as the medicinal properties reside chiefly in the essential oil, a saturated tincture has been found more efficacious than the infusion.

TINCTURE OF BUCHU. Dose, a tea-spoonful to a table-spoonful. A tea-spoonful, with 30 drops of sweet spirits of nitre, may be taken with advantage, in a wine-glassful of water, three or four times a day. Mixed in a wine-glassful of camphor julap, and taken twice or three times a day, it has proved serviceable in rheumatic affections of a chronic character. It has also been used with decided benefit in gout; for which purpose it is taken merely in water, to the extent of two tea-spoonfuls, twice or thrice a day, especially when the stomach is languid, or has lost its natural tone. In indigestion it has been employed with similar good effects.—*Vide* BALSAM CAPAIVA.

BURGUNDY PITCH. Used as a stimulant plaster for the chest, in affections of the lungs, and their membranes, but it is not so certain in producing the necessary excitement as the warm plaster.

CAINCA ROOT. Highly praised as a tonic, without much stimulant quality; it also is an excellent diuretic and laxative. For dropsy it has been much commended. It is given in infusion, three or four times a day.

CAJAPUT OIL. An essential oil, an active stimulant. It was highly praised in cholera, and much used when that disease was epidemic in these countries. The dose 1, 2, or more drachms in a draught, to which laudanum and camphor were often added. Cajeput Opodeldoc is much praised in chronic rheumatism and chronic pains.

CALOMEL. (*See MERCURY.*)

CALAMINE POWDER. (*See ZINC.*)

CAMOMILE, OR CHAMOMILE FLOWERS. Tonic and Stomachic. They are used in the form of strong infusion, commonly called chamomile tea. Dose, a wine-glassful twice or thrice a day, in cases of indigestion, &c. Powder of chamomile flowers has cured agues. The weak infusion is taken to favour vomiting; also used alone or in combination with poppy heads, for fomentations. Essence of ginger and chamomile is a very convenient form of taking this medicine, and has been found very serviceable when excessive flatulence is attendant upon other symptoms of indigestion.

CAMPHOR. Antispasmodic, diaphoretic, antiseptic. Dose 3 grains to 15, in form of pill. The Camphor Mixture or Julap, is a more general form for administering it. Camphor Julap, with ether, spirits of lavender, and sal volatile, is given for low-

ness of spirits, hysterics, spasm of the stomach, asthma, &c. Dose, 2 ounces. A preparation called Essence of Camphor is sold at the Medical Hall, with which camphor julap may be made at the moment it is required by adding 30 drops of it to a wine-glassful of water, and stirring them briskly.

Externally camphor is used as a stimulant and discutient. Camphor fumigation has been commended in chronic rheumatism.

CAMPBORATED OIL is an excellent application when well rubbed in, two or three times a day, for rheumatic and gouty pains, or sprains, when the acute stage is passed.

CAMPBORATED SPIRITS is employed in discutient lotions. The CAMPBORATED SOAP is much used for scald-head, chapped hands, and chilblains. Camphor enters into the composition of sealing-wax, varnish, &c. The CAMPBOR LOZENGE is used for lowness of spirits, spasm, &c.

CARAWAY SEEDS. The same properties as anise seeds, and used in the same manner.

CARAWAY SEEDS, OIL of, has properties similar to those of anise seed oil, which see.

CARBONATE, a combination of carbonic acid with an alkali, earth or metal; thus we have carbonate of ammonia, carbonate of lime, carbonate of iron, &c. By adding almost any acid to a carbonate, the carbonic acid is expelled in the form of air. In solutions this air escaping through the fluid, causes effervescence.

CARBONATE OF AMMONIA. (*See* AMMONIA.)

CARBONATE OF LIME. (*See* LIME.)

CARBONATE OF POTASS. (*See* POTASS.)

CARBONIC ACID. (*See* ACID.)

CARDAMOM SEEDS. A warm and grateful aromatic. The compound tincture of Cardamom is often added to cordial and tonic mixtures. Dose, half a drachm to two drachms.

CARMINE. Sometimes used to colour medicines, but more frequently the female cheeks.

CARRAGEEN, OR IRISH MOSS (*Fucus Crispus*) has long been highly esteemed by the peasants on the western coast of Ireland, as a dietetic remedy for various diseases; more especially for consumption, dysentery, rickets, scrofula, and affections of the kidneys and bladder; dissolved by being boiled in water, it forms a thick mucilage or jelly; which often agrees better with the stomach than those prepared from animal substances. A decoction of the moss, made by boiling half an ounce, in a pint and a half of water or milk, until reduced to a pint, is recommended as food for children affected with scrofulous and ricketty diseases: for such as are delicate and weakly and for infants brought up by hand, or after weaning. As an article of diet for invalids, generally, it is nutritious, bland, and easy of digestion. The decoction in water is also taken for the relief of cough, at any time in the course of the day, when it is troublesome, and it is for this purpose simply sweetened with honey or sugar, or the sirup of poppies, sirup of squills, or the honey of roses, as the case may indicate. It must, however, be admitted, that experience of the virtues of this moss, in cough, does not justify the expectation that it will supersede the Iceland Moss, the bitter principle of which renders it so valuable as a tonic as well as a demulcent.

CASCARILLA. A bark brought from the Bahamas: it is a warm and pleasant stomachic. The tincture of cascarilla is added to bitter mixtures, and makes them agree with the stomach. (See BARK.)

CASSIA. An inferior kind of cinnamon, used for culinary purposes. Oil of Cassia is hot, aromatic, and stimulant.

CASSIA PULP is produced from the fruit of the cassia fistula. Dose as an aperient, 1 dram; as a cathartic, 2 or 3 drams. It is usually combined with senna, manna, and aromatics, as in the compound extract of senna, prepared at the Medical Hall.

CASTILE SOAP. Antacid, used in combination with purgatives and diuretics. Dose, 5 to 10 grains. Castile soap and oil of juniper in pills, of which 2 may be taken night and morning, are often serviceable in slight cases of gravel.

CASTOR. A substance had from the Beaver, it is antispasmodic stimulant and emmenagogue, and has been given in low nervous fevers, epilepsy, hysteria, and spasmodic diseases. Dose, 10 to 20 grains. There is a tincture and a compound tincture of Castor used in diseases of the same nature, in doses of 1, 2 or 3 drams.

CASTOR OIL.—(*Cold drawn.*) Purgative. An excellent medicine for females during pregnancy, and for infants and children; being less stimulant than most other purgatives, it operates speedily, is particularly serviceable in affections of the bowels, colic, and dysentery. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, floating on warm milk, coffee, water, or any of the medicated waters; some persons can take it more readily when beaten up with the yolk of an egg. Castor oil and Daffy's Elixir, or the tincture of rhubarb, in the proportion of 6 drams of the former to 2 of either of the latter medicines, is an excellent remedy for griping pains in the bowels. The great fluctuation in the price of this article has caused it to be frequently adulterated with olive and almond oil; and when thus mixed, it is very difficult of detection. It is, however, sometimes

desirable to combine it with the almond oil for very young infants ; equal parts are used for this purpose and a tea spoonful of the mixture may be repeated every two or three hours until it operates. Sirup of capillaire may be used instead of the almond oil to make it more palatable ; and to render it carminative, 4 or 5 drops of the essence of dill or aniseeds may be added to an ounce of the mixture thus formed. AROMATISED CASTOR OIL, with peppermint aniseeds, &c., is kept ready prepared at the Medical Hall. A few drops of castor oil dropped into the ear every night at bed time, has been found serviceable in deafness arising from an accumulation and thickening, or a deficiency of the wax. One ounce of castor oil with about 20 drops of the liquor of potass and an ounce of peppermint or common water is esteemed a good purgative in France, when acidity prevails. The West Indian or warm expressed castor oil is much more liable to become rancid, and is therefore of less value.

CAUSTIC. Caustics are substances that have the power of destroying life in the part to which they are applied. They are used for making issues, removing fungous flesh, warts, or other excrescences. Great variety exists in their respective strength ; some confine their action to the surface, others burn deeply : those generally employed are nitrate of silver or lunar caustic, caustic potass, blue stone, butter of antimony, oxide of arsenic, and the concentrated mineral acids.

CATECHU. An extract from a tree, improperly called Japan earth. It is highly astringent, and is much used in diarrhœas. Dose, from half a dram to a dram.

CERATE. A kind of ointment into which wax enters as a constituent part. Between cerates and ointments there is little difference. The great desideratum in these compositions is, that they be made of proper materials, and that they be not rancid : for when rancid, the application which ought to soothe,

becomes a source of irritation. There are several cerates and ointments for healing wounds, blisters, scalds, ulcers, chilblains, &c., as the SIMPLE WAX OINTMENT, SPERMACETE CERATE, RESINOUS CERATE, CALAMINE CERATE, or, as it is commonly called, TURNER'S CERATE, CERATE OF ACETETE OF LEAD, &c.&c. Some others, on the contrary, are for producing an irritation and discharge, as BLISTERING CERATE, SEVINE CERATE.

CHALK—(*Prepared.*) Antacid, absorbent. Dose, a scruple to a dram, combined with cinnamon water, in relaxation of the bowels arising from acidity.

CHALK, COMPOUND POWDER OF, is used in the same cases. The CHALK MIXTURE is also much used in doses of one, two, or three table spoonfuls with similar intentions.

CHALK, FRENCH. Used for marking woollen cloth removing grease, &c.

CHARCOAL—(*Levigated.*) (In France called *Magnésie noir.*) This is used as a Jentifrice. When combined with bread and water, or, what is better, the grounds of porter or yeast, it is applied as a poultice to foul, putrid, or gangrenous ulcers. Dr. Stevenson, of Philadelphia, gives a favourable account of the use of charcoal in biliary derangements: he says it is an excellent aperient and tonic, and extols it in pulmonary and hepatic diseases, where great debility, accompanied with hectic fever, renders the use of other medicines hopeless; he also advises it to be tried in cases of derangement of the digestive system; the dose is a tea-spoonful twice or thrice a day in milk; the charcoal should be fresh made for the above purposes, and kept in well stopped bottles.

CHINIODHA. A substance extracted by Sertuerner from the red and yellow barks. He says, that as a febrifuge, it is superior to quinine and cinchonia. He prescribes it in doses of

3 grains thrice a day, followed by a little vinegar. Henry and Delondre shew it to be a mixture of quinine and yellow matter of bark.

CHIRAYITA. A vegetable from India, where the natives and the English physicians esteem it an excellent stomachic and deobstruent. It has a strong aromatic bitter taste: Report speaks favourably of it as a remedy for indigestion, flatulence, visceral obstructions, &c.; it is used in the form of infusion, of half an ounce of the herb to a pint of water, of which two or three table-spoonfuls should be taken twice or thrice a day.

CHLORE OR CHLORINE. A gas of a greenish colour. It has wonderful power of bleaching, of disinfecting, and destroying putrid and other odours. It is quite irrespirable or suffocating, unless extremely diluted; water absorbs chlorine in large quantities. Chlorine water has been used latterly in medicine, From 5 to 10 drops, added to a little warm water in an inhaling bottle, are much commended by Drs. Cotterau, Gannal, Elliotson, and others, for the cure of consumption. Chlorine has been proved by Simeon, Peschier, and others, to be a real antidote to Prussic acid. It enters into the chlorides of lime, and of soda, which have become so much used of late years.

CHLORIDE OF LIME, OR BLEACHING POWDER. A chemical preparation, first recommended by Labarraque of Paris, for disinfecting the atmosphere of foul effluvia, staying the progress of decomposition in animal matter, and destroying contagion. It is used dissolved in water, and for convenience, is kept in general, in the form of solution. The directions for using it are as follow:—to a wine-glassful of the solution add three quarts of water, and it is then fit for use.

To prevent infection from small-pox, measles, cholera, scarlet and typhus fevers, sprinkle the *diluted liquid* about the chamber of the sick; soak the linen of the patient in it, and afterwards

rinse it in water; put a wine-glassful into the water of the night-chair or bed-pan.

In 1829 a commission was sent by the French government to Egypt and Syria, to investigate matters concerning the Plague. The learned commissioners, after many experiments, came to the conclusion, that this formidable contagion is destroyed by the chlorides. The chloride of lime was preferred to the chloride of soda, because it did not injure the clothes.

To purify the air of close and confined hospitals, workhouses, prisons, ships, &c., sprinkle them with the diluted liquid.

To destroy all offensive and putrid effluvia, arising from drains, sewers, cess-pools, &c., pour into them half a pint of the liquid mixed with a pailful of water.

Tainted meat, fish, game, &c., will be divested of all smell; and fresh meat may be kept much longer, in the warmest weather, if sprinkled with or dipped into the diluted liquid, at intervals, and suspended in the air.

Fruit-trees, flowers, and vegetables, will be freed from insects, by watering them with the diluted liquid. The solution has been successfully used by many surgeons of repute both in these countries and on the continent; in cases of carbuncle, gangrene, sloughy ulcers, and putrid sore throats, it has also been applied to burns and scalds, with decided benefit, where destruction of parts seemed inevitable. Baths of the solution, properly diluted, have also removed inveterate cases of itch. To correct foul breath from ulcerated gums, or other local cause, the dilute solution is very valuable.

CHLORIDE OF SODA, (*Solution of*)—It is used for the same purposes as the above, but is more generally prescribed for gargles, lotions, &c. &c. It has been administered with success in the malignant stages of measles, small-pox, fever, &c., to the extent of from 10 to 30 drops in a wine-glassful of water every four or six hours. As lime is disagree-

able to the taste in animal substances, saved by its Chloride, Chloride of Soda is preferable for curing meat.

Ink stains may be taken out of paper in a minute by applying a little chloride with a feather; and the paper rendered fit for writing on by going over the spot with a little solution of isinglass, or very dilute glue.

Chloride of soda or lime, with white of egg, rubbed on with soft linen, is an excellent means of cleaning soiled picture frames.

CHOCOLATE.—(*See COCOA.*)

CINCHONIA. A new principle extracted from yellow bark. It is excellent for the cure of intermittent fevers. Dose, from 3 to 10 grains.

CINNAMON. A well-known aromatic warm bark. Cinnamon water is used to cover the taste of medicines. Cinnamon oil is exceedingly hot and stimulant.

CLOVES. A well-known spice. Oil of cloves is very hot and stimulant.

COCHINEAL. Chiefly used in medicine for its colour; also in pickles, dyes, &c. Carmine is got from the cochineal insect.

COCOA. The various preparations of the chocolate nut having considerable reputation as articles of diet for invalids, and affording most grateful beverages in health, it has been deemed proper to give them a place in this catalogue. The nut is of a farinaceous nature, combining a peculiar kind of oil and aroma, so well blended naturally, that it has been thought to contain alkaline properties also. It is a bland, sweet, and nourishing food, and when it is desirable to support the constitution without producing excitement, (which tea and coffee are liable to do,) is esteemed one of the best beverages

for breakfast, lunch, &c. Water is the best solvent for it, although milk is more agreeable. As it is of a lubricating character, advantage has often been derived from the use of it in gout, stone, gravel, and diseases of the alimentary canal. The chocolate lozenge is sold in Paris for the relief of cough arising from a deficiency of the natural mucus of the throat, and is given to children of a scrofulous tendency, to nourish the constitution. The cocoa paste is frequently eaten as a confection.

The outer shell of the chocolate nut is that which is sold in the shops as cocoa or *miserable*; it is almost free from the oily matter of chocolate, and therefore lighter than it, and sometimes agrees better with invalids.

COFFEE. The word is Arabic, signifying strength. Moka coffee is preferred. The Easterns enjoyed the *sober berry's juice* long before it was known in Europe. Venice boasts to have had the earliest coffee shops; in 1669 it was introduced into France, and some years later into England. The Dutch transferred the plant to Batavia; the French to the West Indies. To have good coffee, the berries should be carefully and recently roasted, not burned; *boiling water* (not warm water) should be poured on the powder, in a vessel which should be quite close, to prevent the evaporation of the aroma; this is preferable to boiling the coffee, which dissipates much of the flavour; after it has stood by the fire for some time, the liquor may be decanted or cautiously poured off. Some add isinglass or shavings of hartshorn to clarify it. The French use coffee as commonly as the English do tea, and make it excellently; they like it strong and clear, with lump sugar; when they add milk, the milk is previously boiled. The general or dietetic use of coffee has been praised and condemned in very unmeasured language: some contend that it assists the corporeal and intellectual faculties, rendering the

labour of body and mind less troublesome, more free and perfect; says a recent French writer, "how many philosophers, artists, and learned men have owed to this beverage, so justly termed *intellectual*, a part of their genius and success." It assists digestion, when taken after meals: like all other substances its action is greater on those who have not had the habit of using it; in such, when taken late at night, it prevents sleep. To a person who was accusing coffee as being poisonous, Fontenelle replied, "then it must be a very slow poison, for here have I been daily using it for the last 80 years." In medicine the strong infusion has been found often to relieve fits of asthma. Dr. Bree, himself afflicted with this disease, spoke highly of it; as a stimulant in sick headache, and some dyspeptic complaints; as an antidote to the poison of opium, and in many different diseases, it has also been recommended. A new principle, *CAFEINE* has been extracted from coffee.

COLOCYNTH.—(*Or Bitter Apple.*) Purgative. The compound extract of colocynth is decidedly the most useful combination of purgatives in the pharmacopœia. 5 or 10 grains at bed-time may be used in ordinary constipation of the bowels. 2 or 3 grains of calomel and 10 grains of the extract, mixed, is an excellent purgative in bilious affections. It is also frequently combined with blue pill in the proportion of 5 grains of each made in 2 pills, and taken at bed time, for the same purpose; but it is desirable occasionally to take a Seidlitz powder the following morning to assist the operation when torpidity of the liver exists, or when plethora is to be diminished.

The infusion of colocynth has been praised as anthelmintic, but it is little used. Colocynth is used in substance for keeping moths from woollen clothes, furs, &c., for which purpose it is thrown carelessly in the different folds, and scattered about the shelves and drawers.

COLCHICUM.—(*Meadow Saffron.*) This plant is believed to be the chief ingredient in various patent medicines for the cure of gout and rheumatism, and is now much used by practitioners for those diseases, and frequently with decided advantage. It, nevertheless, sometimes produces most unpleasant and dangerous symptoms, such as palpitations, faintings, violent purging, &c., and requires to be watched very cautiously. Previous to the use of colchicum, the bowels should be well freed. The bulb and the seeds are the parts used, in form of tincture or of wine.

COLCHICUM, TINCTURE OF. (*Seeds or Bulb.*) Dose, from 30 to 60 drops. Often given with magnesia in mint water thrice a-day.

COLCHICUM, AMMONIATED TINCTURE. Dose and uses as before.

COLCHICUM WINE. (*Seeds or Bulb.*) Dose as before. Colchicum has been found to act most remarkably in preventing the secretion of phosphoric acid in the urine; in this way it may have been useful in gout.

COLUMBO BOOT. Tonic. The infusion, made by pouring half a pint of boiling water upon 2 drams of the bruised root, which should stand for two hours in a covered vessel, is an agreeable bitter useful in indigestion, &c. Dose, 2 ounces; to which may be added a tea-spoonful of the tincture of colombo, and 5 or 10 grains of the bicarbonate of soda, where acidity prevails.

COLTSFOOT. An herb that blossoms in early spring, formerly much used in colds, consumption, &c.

COW-ITCH. Sirup of cow-itch is a safe anthelmintic. Dose, from a tea to a table spoonful. Cow-itch is the rough irritating hair of a plant; it is made the means of causing intolerable itching to persons as a *joke*. Such jokes are never warranted, and may cause serious mischief.

CONSERVE or CONFECTION. A mixture of sugar and fresh vegetable matter beaten into a mass.

CONSERVE of ROSES and HIPS.—(*See* ROSE.)

COPPERAS.—(*See* IRON.)

COPPER. A well-known metal. There are two or three salts of copper used in medicine.

COPPER AMMONIARET. Commended as a tonic, especially in epilepsy. Dose, from half a grain to a grain or two, thrice a day.

COPPER, SULPHATE OF (*Blue Stone.*) In doses, of 5 grains, it is quickly emetic; but it is seldom used internally. Externally it acts as an escharotic, and is often applied to fungous ulcers. As a lotion it is frequently used, a grain or more being added to an ounce of water. It is also applied in the solid form to leech bites to check bleeding.

COPPER, ACETATE OF (*Verdigris.*) Sometimes employed as a gentle escharotic to fungous ulcers, or to change the action of irritable ulcers. All the preparations of copper are poisonous, and therefore require to be carefully managed.

CORIANDER SEEDS. Warm and carminative. Used to conceal the taste of nauseous medicines, such as senna; they may be employed for the same purposes and in the same way as aniseeds.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.—(*See* MERCURY.)

CREAM OF TARTAR. Mildly purgative, cooling diuretic. Dose, 1 dram to half an ounce. It is used in combination with sulphur as a spring purgative, in cases of piles, and for making imperial drink, or pop, for which the following is

the formula :—Take six pounds loaf sugar, six lemons, three ounces Jamaica ginger, bruised, three ounces of cream of tartar, five gallons of water. The lemons to be peeled very thin, and the white part to be cast aside; the pulp should then be sliced and put into a vessel with the outer peel, the sugar, ginger, and cream of tartar, upon which pour five gallons of boiling water; the vessel should then be covered, and the whole suffered to stand twelve hours, when the liquor is to be strained through a fine hair sieve; which being done, half a pint of barm, and an equal quantity of brandy, or some other spirit, must be added: stir well together, and bottle immediately for use. The corks should be tied over. This is a pleasant and wholesome beverage in the summer season.

CREOSOTE.—(*See KRESOTE.*)

CROTON OIL. A drastic purgative. Dose, 1 drop mixed with crumb of bread, and made into pills. This is one of the most active purgative medicines in use; it is seldom prescribed but in extreme cases; it acts speedily upon the bowels, generally in a few minutes after taking it. In obstinate constipation of the bowels, after other purgatives have failed in producing an evacuation, this medicine should be tried. For extreme costiveness of body 1 drop combined with a dram of the colocynth pill, and divided into 12 pills, will be found a useful form of medicine: 1 or 2 of these pills should be taken as occasion may indicate.

Croton oil, when rubbed externally on a part, at intervals of a few hours, at length causes an eruption of pustules: in this way chronic pains have been removed, chronic inflammations dispersed, and even local palsies cured.

CUBEBS.—(*See PEPPER.*)

CURRY POWDER. This article being formed altogether of seeds and spices used in medicine, is introduced here. The

ingredients are mostly of a nature which lose their flavour by being long kept in a state of powder ; thus if prepared from an approved recipe, that which is made at home will be preferable to any imported from India. It is constantly kept at the Medical Hall, prepared from the recipe of an officer long resident in India.

DAFFY'S ELIXIR, *or Compound Tincture of Senna.*
(See SENNA.)

DANDELION. An exceedingly common herb ; it is bitter and diuretic ; from the latter quality it has got its vulgar name in several languages ; it is also much praised in affections of the liver with biliary derangement. Dose of the expressed juice from 2 to 4 table spoonfuls twice or thrice a day. The inspissated juice is prepared at the Medical Hall, containing all the virtues of the plant. There is also a solid extract given in pills. The roasted root is sold under the name of dandelion coffee ; it is not unpleasant, but there is reason to fear that the roasting destroys much of the virtues of the dandelion.

DECOCTIONS. Substances, which boiled in water, communicate their virtues to the water, give rise to decoctions. Thus we have decoctions of bark, sarsaparilla, &c.

DIGITALIS, *or FOXGLOVE.* Diuretic, sedative, narcotic, poisonous. The purple foxglove is not uncommon ; it is a very active medicine in small doses ; the leaf is the part used ; when dried it is given in the dose of a grain thrice a day. Foxglove is a powerful diuretic, but not safe unless prudently managed ; it is also given in decoction or infusion, and in tincture. The dose of the tincture is from 20 to 40 drops, which may be gradually increased. A few years since a quack administered a decoction of this medicine to a young man, who became affected by faintings, vomitings, &c. ; he was unwilling

to take more, but the quack said he had the very symptoms he wished to see, and gave him a second dose ; the young man died. The quack was tried, but acquitted, as there was no malice, and the fault in a great measure rested with his employer.

DOVER'S POWDER. Anodyne, diaphoretic. As its action is to determine to the skin, it is often given in severe colds ; but in this case it should be preceded by a purgative, and followed by copious dilution with some tepid fluid, as water, barley-water, gruel, &c. It is also used under the same regulations in rheumatic affections, gout, &c. Dose, 5 to 15 grains at bed-time, in pill or bolus, or mixed in jelly, sugar, &c.

EAU DE COLOGNE. This article having become an almost indispensable requisite of the toilette, many perfumers have been induced to prepare it extensively in this country : in fact, nearly the whole of what purports to be Eau de Cologne sold in the British empire, is of British manufacture ; and even the larger proportion of the foreign is made at Paris instead of Cologne. To avoid all doubt upon the article sold in the Medical Hall, it has been for many years imported direct from Cologne. The genuine Eau de Cologne is prepared by Jeane Marie Farina, vis a vis de la place Juliers a Cologne, and is the only kind kept at the Medical Hall.

EGG. A nutritious article of diet. Eggs are used in medicine to mix turpentine or balsams with watery fluids ; for this purpose the yolk is employed. The membrane of the egg is a good application over slight wounds and excoriations, such as occur over the shin bone. The shell of the egg when finely levigated, is much used as an absorbent and antacid, in the bowel complaints of children. Whites of eggs curdled by alum form a good cooling poultice for inflammations of the eye.

ELECTRICITY, many years ago, was introduced into medicine with the highest encomiums, especially in nervous diseases. Since then it has fallen almost into disuse ; nevertheless, properly administered by sparks or slight shocks, persevered in for a little time, it is a very likely means of curing some local paralytic affections or weakness of nerves ; incipient gutta serena, nervous deafness, chronic rheumatism, &c.

ELECTUARY. A form of medicine like conserve.—
(See CONSERVE.)

ELEMI. A resin used in ointments.

ELIXIR. An old chemical term nearly synonymous with essence.

ELIXIR OF VITRIOL. (See ACID SULPHURIC.)

EMETICS. Substances which cause vomiting, as Ipecacuanha, Tartar Emetic, &c.

EMULSION. A mixture, in which oil or other substance insoluble in water, is well mixed and suspended in that fluid.

EPSOM SALT.—(*Sulphate of Magnesia, purified*).—Mildly aperient. Dose as a purgative, half an ounce to one ounce and a half, dissolved in gruel or water ; as a laxative one or two tea-spoonfuls dissolved in a wine-glass of water, once or twice a day ; to which may be added 10 or 15 drops of elixir of vitriol, to make it more cooling and agreeable. Epsom salt is found too cold for some stomachs, in which cases a tea-spoonful of the essence of ginger should be added to each dose. Epsom salt is subject to much adulteration, and numerous accidents have taken place in consequence of OXALIC ACID having been given in its stead, which latter article has been expelled the Medical Hall, to obviate the possibility of similar errors. The efflorescent Epsom salt, deprived of the

water of crystallization, is more adapted to the space afforded for this article in a medicine chest ; the dose is only one half that of the crystals, besides which it is rendered more agreeable by being combined with the other salts found in the natural spring at Epsom in Surrey. The crystals of Epsom salt are often adulterated with small crystals of the common Glauber's salt.

ERGOT OF RYE —(*Or Spurred Rye.*) Emmenagogue. Used also in difficult and tedious labours, but only under the direction of the accoucheur. Dose, from 10 to 30 grains.— When used as an emmenagogue, about half an ounce is infused in half a pint of water, and two or three table-spoonfuls of this infusion are taken three or four times a day.

ERYNGO ROOT.—(*Candied.*) Frequently used for coughs and colds, and in making the artificial asses' milk.— *Vide* HARTSHORN SHAVINGS.

ESSENCE. A concentrated fluid, possessing the properties in a high degree of the subject from which it is extracted.— Thus we have essence of peppermint, of fennel, &c. (*See* MINT, FENNEL, &c.)

ETHER, SULPHURIC. Stimulant, antispasmodic, externally cooling. Dose, 30 drops to a tea-spoonful, in water or camphor julap. It is chiefly given in hysterics, asthma, and spasmodic affections ; when applied to the temples for headach, in consequence of its speedy evaporation, it causes great cold, and thus gives almost instantaneous relief. Ether evaporates rapidly, and requires to be kept in a stoppered bottle ; it should be taken without delay when it is poured out. Ether is sometimes used with advantage for deafness, in which case the vial containing the ether is put into hot water, and a tube being affixed to the mouth of the vial, the vapour is conveyed to the

ear. It is also applied in the same manner to relieve certain nervous affections of the eyelids. The ethereal odontalgica is one of the best applications in the relief of toothach.

ETHER, NITROUS SPIRITS OF. Dose the same. It proves often a valuable diaphoretic and diuretic. Hoffman's liquor, which is another preparation of ether, is anodyne and cordial. (*See SPIRITS OF NITRE.*)

ETHIOP'S MINERAL. (*See MERCURY.*)

EXTRACT OF ALOES. *Aqueous.* Dose, the same as Aloes.

EXTRACT OF COLOCYNTH. (*See COLOCYNTH,*) &c.

FIG. A well known fruit. Roasted figs are applied to inflammations of the gums, to hasten the progress of gumboils. (*See FRUIT.*)

FLUMMERY. (*See OAT.*)

FOX GLOVE. (*See DIGITALIS.*)

FOWLER'S SOLUTION. (*See ARSENIC.*)

FRUIT. To treat this subject as it deserves would require much more space than can be afforded here, yet we cannot pass it over without notice. So much variety exists that we must necessarily divide fruits according to some of their prominent qualities. Fruits may be ripe or unripe ; may be sour with little sweetness ; or the acidity may be mixed with sweetness in various proportions, even to the total loss of acid ; they may be juicy with little solid substance ; or solid and hard.—As a general rule, unripe fruits are hard, sour and indigestible ; and although some stomachs may manage them pretty well, they are, especially when taken to excess, very likely to be pernicious, causing flatulence, pain, griping, diarrhœa, cholera, fever. Even when ripe the more acid fruits, eaten to excess

may cause the same disorders. Sweet fruits are much less liable to cause ill consequences than sour ; and soft fruits yield much more easily to digestion than such as are hard.— Ripe fruits eaten in moderation are to most persons cooling, refreshing, wholesome and agreeable. To those with febrile or inflammatory diseases, they are frequently useful, especially the softer kinds, which tax the digestive powers least. In real scurvy they are almost specific. The sweeter fruits have much nutriment in them. To those liable to gout most fruits are injurious, often bringing on cramp of the stomach, &c. Our most common fruits are Apples and Pears ; stone fruits, as Plumbs, Peaches, Cherries, &c. ; Strawberries, Gooseberries, and Currants, Raspberries, Bramble or Blackberries, Grapes, Melons, Cucumbers, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Raisins, Dates, dried fruits. APPLES and PEARS vary in digestibility according to the hardness of their substance and sourness : they are in general unfit for the sick, yet a soft pear may often agree.— By baking, both these fruits become soft and sweeter ; a roasted apple is very allowable in febrile diseases. STONE FRUITS are not so much approved of as others, yet ripe CHERRIES are very cooling. CURRANTS contain much acid, and are cooling ; GOOSEBERRIES are more sweet, and seldom disagree. The STRAWBERRY is a very agreeable and wholesome fruit ; the RASPBERRY may rank with the Currant ; the BLACKBERRY, when ripe, is sweeter. GRAPES, when fresh, are very cooling and grateful ; when musty, they are unfit for use. MELONS often disagree, yet some delight in them without harm, especially when they qualify them with *something warm*. To CUCUMBERS much pepper and vinegar is added : they cannot be considered wholesome. ORANGES are very cooling and grateful. LEMONS have too much acid for use as fruit. The dried fruits are rather articles of diet ; they are nutritious, and seldom disagree.

To the lists of fruits already enumerated, we may add nuts,

as the Almond, Walnut, common Filbert, Cocoa-nut, and some less usual ones ; together with the Chesnut. All the former agree in holding much oil, and being of a firm structure.—When chewed, they mix into an emulsion—(see ALMOND)—Eaten in moderation, they do not often disagree, but they are tempting, and too often taken in excess. By age, the oil in nuts is apt to turn rancid ; they are then unwholesome ; they require to be well masticated, otherwise they are indigestible. The Chesnut has little oil in its composition, but much starch ; it is very hard, and liable to cause indigestion ; when roasted it becomes soft and nutritious.

The PINE APPLE is believed to possess very decided virtues in the irregularities or obstructions of females. Dr. James, in his Dispensatory, says it is not safe for pregnant women to indulge in it, as it is liable to produce abortion. Though it may be an expensive medicine, we know of no other so agreeable.

FRANKINCENSE.—Used as incense. (See RESIN.)

FUMIGATION. This word is applied to the dispersion of the vapours or fumes of different substances in places or chambers believed to contain infectious or noxious miasms, with the view of neutralizing their injurious action. Also to the direction of similar fumes on ulcers ; or to the production of fumes with the intention of having them breathed, and thus taken into the lungs ; a method of treatment sometimes recommended for chronic coughs and consumption.

GALBANUM. A gum which holds intermediate qualities between ammoniac and asafoetida. The compound pill of Galbanum is useful to obviate costiveness and flatulence. Dose, 10 or 15 grains.

GALLS. Strongly astringent. Seldom used internally. Externally they are applied with advantage, in the form of lotion and ointment, to piles. Galls are extensively used in the

manufacture of ink. The following is an approved form for that purpose : Take 8 ounces of blue or Aleppo galls, in coarse powder, 4 ounces of logwood chips, 3 ounces of sulphate of iron, 1 ounce of sulphate of copper, 1 ounce of sugar candy, and three ounces of small gum arabic. Boil the galls and logwood together in twelve pints of water for an hour, or until half the liquor has been evaporated, strain the decoction through a hair sieve or linen cloth, and add the other ingredients ; stir till dissolved, and after allowing it to subside twenty-four hours, put it into a bottle, and cork it closely. The tincture of galls is a test for iron. The pile ointment, as above, is kept at the Medical Hall.

GALVANISM. A form of electricity sometimes used as a stimulant in chronic pains and partial palsies.

GAMBOGE. A yellow pigment and very active purgative. Dose, from 1 to 3 or 4 grains.

GAS. An aeriform fluid. There are many different gases, none of which, except they contain oxygen, are at all fit for respiration. Common or atmospheric air is composed of about 21 parts oxygen and 79 azote gases, with a minute quantity of carbonic acid. Some of the gases are only hurtful inasmuch as they do not answer the purposes of common air ; others are directly poisonous.

GARLIC. Stimulant, diuretic, expectorant, and anthelmintic ; in doses from a tea to a table-spoonful of the expressed juice, it is frequently used with advantage in spasmodic asthma, and hooping cough. If the cloves be macerated in spirit or oil, a useful stimulant embrocation will be formed, which is used for the above diseases. The juice is sometimes dropped into the ear in deafness. The onion, leek, chive, eschalot, &c. contain the active principle of garlic, but not so concentrated as in the garlic.

GENTIAN ROOT. Tonic, stomachic. Chiefly used in infusion or tincture. It is a pure and good bitter.

GINGER. Carminative, stomachic, stimulant. Dose, 10 to 20 grains. Ginger powder is recommended as being particularly serviceable in flatulent colics, debility, and laxity of the stomach and intestines, and in torpid and phlegmatic constitutions, to excite brisker vascular action. A weak infusion of ginger, known by the name of ginger tea, is an excellent beverage for persons of dyspeptic and gouty habits. A few grains of the aroma, or the finer parts of the Jamaica ginger, added to the ordinary beverage of such persons, will also be found particularly serviceable. Another useful preparation of ginger is the essence, of which a tea-spoonful may be taken under the same circumstances. Ginger, either in substance or essence, may always be added to saline aperients, such as Epsom salt, &c., with great advantage, where they are liable to prove cold in the stomach. A tea-spoonful of the essence of ginger taken in a cupful of camomile tea, is a good stomachic for flatulence, &c.—*Vide* CAMOMILE FLOWERS. The *Aroma of Ginger* is a more elegant article than the common powder of ginger, being free from inert woody matters.

When young the ginger root is candied in the West Indies; this forms a very good and agreeable preserve; sometimes the old roots that are brought to these countries are candied; but these roots being woody make a very inferior preserve.

GLAUBER'S SALT. Purgative. Dose, 1 dram to 1 ounce.

GOULARD'S EXTRACT. Cooling, astringent. It is only used externally in lotion for recent sprains, inflammations, and burns where the skin is unbroken. The lotion is made by adding a tea-spoonful of the extract, with one of rectified spirits of wine, to a pint of distilled water. An excellent

cooling poultice may be made by adding a tea-spoonful of Goulard's Extract to a sufficient quantity of crumb of bread previously macerated in cold water. (See LEAD.)

GRAINS OF PARADISE. A warm aromatic. Used by veterinary surgeons; also by brewers to give flavour and pungency to porter.

GRIFFITHS MIXTURE—GRIFFITH'S PILL.—
(See MYRRH.)

GRITS or GROATS. (See OAT.)

GUIAC. (*Lignum Vitæ*.) A wood and a gum of South America. The wood when reduced into shavings or coarse powder is made into a decoction either simply or conjoined with other substances, as sarsaparilla, sassafras, &c., in the Lisbon diet drink, celebrated in rheumatic and syphilitic pains, and cutaneous diseases. The gum or resin may be given in doses of from 5 to 20 grains in the same affections. A tincture and a volatile tincture of guiac, in doses of a dram or two, taken in barley-water, may be used thrice a day in similar circumstances, with much benefit.

GUM ARABIC, WHITE OR PICKED. Gum Arabic is demulcent. Dose, 1 to 2 drams. A small piece dissolved in the mouth relieves cough; dissolved in water or barley water, with the addition of a little lemon-juice, it forms an agreeable cough mixture, in slight cases of cold. Without the lemon juice the same composition is useful in affections of the bladder, kidneys, and their passages. The inferior gum is extensively used in the arts, manufactures, &c. The mucilage of gum arabic, made by dissolving 4 ounces of the gum in half a pint of boiling water, and afterwards straining it through linen, besides being used in medicine, is the varnish used for water painting. It is also used for the same purposes as starch, when

a greater degree of stiffness is required. Gum arabic is highly nutritious; during the harvest the Moors who are employed in collecting it, live entirely upon it; and six ounces is sufficient to support a man for a day: it is mixed occasionally with milk, broth, &c.

GUM AMMONIAC.—(See AMMONIAC.)

GUM BENJAMIN.—(See BENZOIN.)

GUM GUAIAECUM.—(See GUAIAECUM,) &c. &c.

HARTSHORN SHAVINGS. Used for jelly, refining coffee, &c. The jelly made by boiling an ounce of the shavings (in a digester) in a quart of water down to a pint, is a light nutriment for delicate and consumptive persons. It is also used by persons of lax bowels. The artificial asses' milk is made by boiling 2 ounces of hartshorn shavings, 2 ounces of pearl barley, 2 ounces of candied eryngo root, and a quarter of an ounce of picked isinglass, in two quarts of water, till reduced to one. Strain and mix with an equal quantity of new milk, and take a tumbler full twice a day; the milk is best added as required.

Hartshorn prepared by calcination has been used as an absorbent, antacid, and astringent, like prepared chalk.

HELLEBORE. A plant. The root, in powder, is a powerful, though not safe purgative, formerly much used in maniacal cases. It grew abundantly at Anticyra; hence Horace said of a cracked adversary, "*insanabilis tribus Anticyris*." It is also used in ointments for the cure of itch and some other cutaneous diseases; and enters into some secret remedies for the cure of gout.

HEMLOCK. Narcotic, sedative, alterative. Dose, one grain, gradually increased to 10 or 15. It is administered for cancerous affections, diseases of the glands, foul ulcers, and

chronic rheumatism. The powder prepared from the dried leaves, and the extract, are the preparations ordered by the colleges. The powder was formerly highly extolled in whooping-cough; the dose varied from half a grain to a grain, according to the age of the child, and was repeated twice or thrice a day. Poultices prepared from the fresh leaves bruised to a pulp, are advantageously applied to cancerous sores, ulcers, and scrofulous glands. The hemlock plaster is also used for similar purposes before suppuration has taken place.

HENBANE. Narcotic, sedative, alterative, and antispasmodic. The extract of henbane is frequently prescribed for the same purposes as opium, and is on many occasions preferable, as it does not constipate the bowels; the dose is from 2 to 5 grains; it is prescribed in hysterical affections, palsy, to procure sleep, allay pain, and diminish nervous irritability. The root is used by the credulous as an anodyne necklace, to ease the pain of cutting the teeth; and the fresh seeds are applied in the cavities of decayed teeth to relieve toothach; the fresh leaves are also used as a cataplasm in painful cancerous affections.

HIERA PICRA. A powder of aloes and canella, combining the virtues of aloes with the warm, spicy canella. Dose, from 10 to 20 grains. This is a medicine particularly adapted to females of indolent bowels, as it acts chiefly on the lower intestines. It is found very serviceable in overcoming other irregularities to which they are liable. About an ounce of the powder is dissolved in a pint of Hollands Geneva, and a tablespoonful is taken every morning fasting. It is sometimes taken as a remedy against worms.

HIPPO.—(*See IPECACUANHA.*)

HOFFMAN'S ANODYNE.—(*See ETHER.*)

HONEY. Aperient, demulcent. It is used for coughs and colds; in which case it is combined with vinegar, lemon juice, &c. As it acts slightly on the bowels, it is often used to sweeten the food of infants; and is preferable to sugar for sweetening gruel, barley water, &c. The Narbonne honey is generally considered the best.

HORSE RADISH. The root of this plant is a well-known condiment, in medicine it is joined with mustard to form irritating foot baths, or to make sinapisms more active. It is a useful stimulant in gouty habits when there is atony of the digestive organs.

HOP. Anodyne, sedative. Extensively used in brewing, to give flavour, and render the beer capable of being kept for a longer period; the hop also increases the intoxicating effect of malt liquors, and is supposed by many to be the principal cause of that stupefaction which attends drunkenness produced by beer. Some French writers have endeavoured to point out the peculiar effects of certain potations;—to the practice of drinking ardent spirits, they attribute that frenzied state which leads to murder and violence; to wine, that of good feeling and hilarity; and to beer, that of stupefaction, which renders the party unable to act or do mischief. If these effects be generally true, happy would it be for the country if all our peasantry and mechanics were *beer-drinking Britons*; they would then at least avoid the dreadful excesses which are now too frequently committed by them whilst under the influence of gin and whiskey. The hop pillow is frequently used to produce sleep; for this purpose the hops are well dried and put into a bag, on which the patient reclines instead of the ordinary pillow. The preparations of hops most used in medicine are the tincture and extract. The former in the dose of a tea-spoonful or two; the latter in the dose of 5 grains. The young shoots of the hop plant have been eaten in place of asparagus.

HUXHAM'S TINCTURE.—(*See BARK.*)

HYDRIODATE of POTASS.—(*See IODINE.*)

HYDROGEN GAS, the lightest substance known ; on this account it is used to inflate balloons. With oxygen it forms water ; and, as it is inflammable, the gas with which our streets are illuminated being chiefly hydrogen, we may yet see the time some clever person will "*set the Thames on fire.*" Indeed we believe a patent has been sought for or taken out for this purpose ; so much for *the march of intellect.*

There is a very pretty hydrogen lamp sold in the shops ; in this a jet of the gas is thrown on a bit of spongy platina, which quickly heats and inflames the gas. It answers for lighting candles, sealing letters, &c., and is without bad smell or danger in its use.

The most intense artificial light known, arises from a stream of oxygen and hydrogen gases being thrown on lime. Lieutenant Drummond, now under-secretary in Ireland, a gentleman of the highest scientific acquirements, has the merit of showing the applicability of this light to light-houses, by which, no doubt, navigation will be rendered more safe. He has also applied it with wonderful success to trigonometrical surveys. He deserves the thanks of his own and all civilized countries.

Hydrogen gas also enters into the fire-damp of miners. In coal mines this was the source of great danger and loss of life. Sir Humphry Davy exerted his ingenuity in devising a means, both simple and effectual, of obviating the danger. His miner's lamp is a real blessing to the miner.

The Oxy-hydrogen Blow-pipe causes the most intense heat : it depends on a jet of the mixed gases being thrown on an ignited body ; or more safely by a separate jet of each of the gases, which only mix at the ignited object : metals, earths, &c. are speedily fused or evaporated by it.

HYSSOP. An herb. Expectorant, stimulant, and aromatic. It is esteemed in asthma, chronic cough, consumption, and affections of the lungs : is recommended as a good stomachic, and is said to improve the memory ; but this of course is by the effect of strengthening the stomach. A lozenge, called Pectoral Paste of Hippo and Hyssop, containing the hyssop, ipecacuanha, and gums, is prepared at the Medical Hall, and is highly esteemed for coughs, hoarseness, &c.

ICE is sometimes used in medicine to diminish inflammation, or to check bleedings either from the lungs, stomach, or other internal parts. In inflammations of the brain, threatening to end in water on the head, and violent delirium, the ice cap is often useful. Every one is aware how agreeable and cooling it is as an article of luxury ; but it requires moderation in its use : gouty persons should entirely shun it. Confectioners and fruiterers are generally supplied with ice in the hottest seasons ; but in case a supply cannot be had from them there are artificial means of obtaining it. An ingenious apparatus for this purpose, with the proper directions, the contrivance of Mr. Scanlan, may be had by any one desirous to have ice prepared at home.

ICELAND MOSS, or LICHEN. Demulcent, tonic, nutrient. In coughs, colds, hoarseness, &c. owing to its mucilaginous properties, it is found highly serviceable in removing the irritation which arises from a deficiency of mucous secretion in the throat, &c. For persons of consumptive tendency, it answers two beneficial purposes, viz. allaying the violence of the cough, and contributing nutriment to the system at large, whilst the bitter principle with which that nutriment is combined, serves essentially in giving tone to the stomach. As, however, some patients have a great objection to bitters, the moss may be deprived of that taste by boiling it for a short time in two or three changes of water which must be rejected ; it should then be

washed in cold water, and allowed to simmer until it be dissolved. Iceland moss has of late been much used in combination with flour for making bread. In Saxony it was proved that seven pounds of the meal, or ground Iceland moss, boiled with fourteen times its quantity of water and afterwards mixed and baked with fifty-nine pounds and a half of flour, produced one hundred and eleven pounds and a half of excellent bread: it was proved that without the addition of the meal only seventy-eight pounds three quarters of bread could have been produced from the flour alone. Most of the moss collected in Germany and Norway is used in England by brewers and ship-biscuit bakers; and it is found that the biscuit which contains the moss, is not so easily injured by worms in sea voyages. The decoction for cough is made by boiling an ounce of moss, well picked and washed, in a pint and a half of water, until only a pint remains, which may be sweetened with honey when strained. When intended for nutriment, it should be boiled until it assumes the thickness of a jelly, and this may be done either in water or milk, as the patient may fancy. The jelly may be had in pots at the Medical Hall.

INFUSIONS. Substances immersed in *cold* or *hot* water give out some of their properties to the water; this then becomes an infusion. There are very many infusions used in medicine, as infusions of camomile, bark, foxglove, &c. &c.

INFUSIONS, CONCENTRATED of Roses, Columbo, Quassia, Cloves, Orange Peel, Gentian, Senna, &c. &c. These are extremely convenient preparations, and well adapted for medicine chests, or family collections of medicines; they are found to keep well in warm weather, and are therefore to be preferred to the extemporaneous infusions of the colleges, which with the greatest care will not be fit for use for a longer period than 24 hours during the summer season. One part of any of

them combined with seven parts of water is equal in strength to the same quantity of the officinal infusions.

INHALATION. Taking into the body, by breathing, vaporous or aeriform substances. The inhaling of vapours is by no means a new practice, yet it seems never to have attained all the favor it merits, or to have been tried so extensively as such an obvious mode of introducing medicinal agents into the system would warrant. In but few complaints has it been used, chiefly sore throats, hoarseness or colds: in these the vapor of warm water, of vinegar and water, or of tar has been inhaled. Different gases have also been inhaled in pulmonary diseases. Of late years the inhalation of Chlorine and Iodine has been introduced in the treatment of consumptions, or chronic catarrhs simulating consumption: and often with remarkable benefit; but the practice might with advantage be extended to many more substances. An inhaling bottle is now sold in the shops very well adapted for inhalation; there are two tubes which pass into it, one straight, which dips into the fluid and admits the air to pass through it from the exterior; the other, curved, for the convenience of the person inhaling, which does not descend as far as the level of the fluid in the bottle. (*See CHLORINE AND IODINE.*)

IODINE. A substance first discovered in 1812, by M. Courtois, a French manufacturer of saltpetre. It exists in small quantity in sea water, and in a few springs, but is had more abundantly from marine vegetables, or from the ashes obtained from them (kelp or barilla). Iodine has been introduced some years into medicine as the principle to which burnt sponge owed its virtues in Bronchocell or Derbyshire neck, and has been of wonderful utility not only in this affection, but in many scrofulous diseases. It is not, however, a substance which is innocuous in itself. In the *Bibliothèque Universelle*,

there is a memoir of Doctor Coindet detailing numerous cases in which iodine was known to have produced injurious results ; and it appears that the magistrates of the Pays de Vaud subjected the use of it to certain salutary restrictions. It should, therefore, always be taken under the directions of the physician. Iodine is given internally, or mixed in ointment and rubbed on externally. When taken internally the best manner is to have it in solution. The solution of iodine is made by taking twice the weight of the iodine to be dissolved, of HYDRIODATE OF POTASS, and putting both into the water, by this addition iodine quickly and perfectly dissolves. The dose of iodine should not be pushed very far ; perhaps one, two, or three grains a day, will yield any benefit to be obtained from it. Tincture of iodine is not so good a preparation,—dose, from 10 to 30 drops in water or sugared water. HYDRIODATE OF POTASS is given internally in solution in place of iodine—dose, from 1 to 10 grains thrice a day ; and has recently been strongly recommended as an emmenagogue, in the dose of 10 grains thrice a day. To form an ointment,, to be rubbed on tumors, half a dram of the hydriodate may be mixed with an ounce of lard or simple wax ointment.

Iodine, when it comes in contact with starch, gives, at once, a deep blue color.

IPECACUANHA, or HIPPO. Emetic, expectorant, diaphoretic. Dose, as an emetic, 20 to 30 grains. No medicine is more useful in a family than this. In cases where poison has been taken, or anything that requires immediate removal from the stomach, to produce vomiting is the most important consideration ; many a life has been lost for the want of an emetic, to administer as soon as an accident has occurred. After administering an emetic, the patient should be made to drink freely of tepid water, or camomile tea ; this affords the stomach something to act upon, and at the same time by indu-

cing the first symptoms of nausea, renders it more susceptible of excitement. If an emetic be taken in the early stage of fever, it will frequently cut short the disease. As an expectorant, its dose is a grain or two, either given alone, or combined with a grain or two of James's powder, or antimonial powder. The same quantity may be used to produce perspiration in colds, when it should be taken at bed-time, and be succeeded by a bowl of hot gruel, two-milk, or white wine- whey ; the feet should be immersed in water. Infants, during the process of dentition, are often suddenly attacked with wheezing at the chest, which is greatly increased by exposure to cold : after freeing the bowels by castor oil, or calomel, and rhubarb, &c., from half a grain to a grain, in a little sugar, may be given every six or eight hours. The same mode of practice in whooping cough will also be attended with advantage, more particularly in the inflammatory or first stage of the disease. The hippo lozenge is an agreeable and useful mode of taking this medicine in recent coughs. An improved form is kept at the Medical Hall ; and the pectoral elixir of hippo and squills is a preparation much used in asthma, chronic cough, difficulty of breathing, &c.

IPECACUANHA, COMPOUND POWDER OF,
(Dover's Powder) A combination of hippo and opium. Dose, 10 grains. A very useful diaphoretic and anodyne in rheumatism, dysentery, &c.

IPECACUANHA WINE. Emetic. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce to an ounce. As a diaphoretic and febrifuge, 10 to 30 drops. This is an excellent emetic for infants and young children, as its operation is milder than ipecacuanha in substance, or than the antimonial wine. A small tea-spoonful may be given every ten or fifteen minutes, until vomiting is produced.

IRON. In none of its preparations is this metal considered deleterious ; and many have been used in medicine, as tonics, stimulants, and promoters of the natural discharges.

IRON, CARBONATE or RUST OF. Tonic. Dose, 4 grains to half a dram, or a dram. In the smaller doses it is administered for its tonic effects in debility and laxity of the constitution; but in that painful disease, known by the name of *tic-douloureux*, it is not unfrequently given to the extent of 1 to 4 drams three or four times a day; and the strongest testimony in its favour has been advanced by most practitioners who have prescribed it in that desperate disease since it was recommended by Mr. Hutchinson. The powder finely levigated is advantageously applied to cancerous or ill-conditioned sores. Precipitated carbonate of iron is a more elegant preparation.

Iron filings have been given as tonic and stimulant, in the dose of from 5 to 20 grains; during their action hydrogen gas is given off, and causes fœtid eructations.

Blacksmiths' scales of iron are also used in a similar manner; they do not cause flatulence.

IRON, SULPHATE OF (Green vitriol, Copperas) is also given in doses of from 1 to 3 grains, as tonic; it enters into Griffith's pills and mixture, but these are unchemical compounds: in larger doses it excites pain of the stomach and bowels, &c. or vomiting.

IRON, MURIATED, TINCTURE OF, and ACETATED TINCTURE OF. Dose, from 10 to 30 drops of either, in a glass of water. These preparations are also called tinctures of steel or steel drops.

IRON, WINE OF. Dose, from 1 to 4 drams.

All the above preparations of iron, and several others, are much used in cases of delicate health of females from obstructions.

ISINGLASS is the product of some fishes of the sturgeon tribe; it is little used in medicine. The various jellies used at

table derive their consistency from it ; although too often a fine kind of size is used in lieu of it by confectioners. Isinglass dissolved in spirit by means of gentle heat, is an excellent varnish for engravings, previous to applying the mastic varnish. When dissolved in strong acetic acid, it forms a firm cement for uniting broken china or glass. It is used occasionally in making beef, mutton, and veal tea, for invalids. The following is a form for this purpose :—Cut a pound of lean gravy meat into small pieces, put it into a quart and half a pint of cold water, with half an ounce of isinglass ; set the saucepan over a very gentle fire, so as to become gradually warm ; let it simmer for about an hour, and occasionally take off the scum, then strain it through a piece of muslin. After being strained, it should be allowed to stand for a short time, in order that it may allow any sediment to fall down ; it is then fit for use. It may be flavoured with pepper, allspice, or in any other way the patient or physician may decide upon.

This is a species of nutriment which the stomach will bear when solids could not be digested.

Isinglass varies in fineness ; the shred isinglass is best ; next the long staple ; a kind pressed into leaves is much inferior.

JALAP. A plant. The root is cathartic, diuretic. Dose, in powder, 10 to 30 grains. It is an excellent medicine, but has rather fallen into disuse, owing to its unpleasant taste. The worm nuts are made of gingerbread and jalap, and are occasionally given to children without the taste being perceived.

There is an extract or resin of jalap, also purgative. Dose, from 5 to 10 grains. An alkaline extract used in the same dose. A compound powder (jalap and cream of tartar.) Dose, about a dram. And a tincture which is usually added to other purgatives, in doses from one to four drams.

JUNIPER. A tree, the young shoots and berries are diu-

retic; they are used in infusion; or a spirituous tincture is formed from them. About two ounces of the berries slightly bruised and macerated in a quart of old whiskey, forms a liqueur much used by persons afflicted with gravel. It is combined with water in the same manner as punch, when it is required. Gin and Hollands derive flavour from them. When roasted, the berries form a good substitute for coffee.

The essential oil of juniper is diuretic, stimulant and carminative. Dose, 3 to 10 drops on a lump of sugar.

KINO. A Gum Resin. Astringent and tonic; used much in diarrhœa, combined with chalk mixture, &c. The Powder of Kino is given in doses of one or two drams; it is frequently taken in Port wine.—(*See TINCTURE OF KINO.*)

KREOSOTE. A new preparation or extract had from pyroligneous acid, or from the tar of wood. This substance promises to be very valuable in various circumstances, its name is Greek, and signifies meat-preserve. The discoverer, M. Reichenbach, gave it this name from its strong action on organic matter, and the conjecture that it was the mummifying principle of pyroligneous acid.—(*See ACID, PYROLIGNEOUS.*)

Kreosote is an oily-like transparent liquid, which is exceedingly soluble in acetic acid, much less so in water—it immediately coagulates white of egg. Fresh meat soaked for an hour in solution of Kreosote may be exposed to the sun in warm weather without fear of putrefaction; fish will be cured by it in like manner, and birds poisoned by it remain nearly two months without emitting any putrid odor; substances preserved by it have the well-known smell of smoked meats.

Kreosote is employed in medicine, externally and internally, as an external application to burns and ulcers, of various kinds, herpetic and scaly affections of the skin; carious ulcers, sloughing and specific ulcers, mortifications, foul wounds,

cancerous and scrofulous ulcers, chilblains, &c. In these affections it may be laid on pure by a camel-hair brush, but this is rather severe, unless the disease be of such a nature as to demand stern measures ; or diluted with water, which is the general way, or mixed with ointment. In tooth-ache, with carious or hollow teeth, a drop of pure Kreosote introduced into the hollow will often remove the pain. It has very considerable powers in checking bleeding, unless this be from some large bloodvessel. 10 drops to an ounce of water has been recommended as a lotion to be rubbed over glandular and lymphatic tumors.

Internally, it is administered in doses of one or two drops, twice or thrice a day, which may be gradually increased ; in this way it has removed spitting of blood ; in rheumatism as lumbago ; in dropsy, as it frequently acts as a diuretic ; in diabetes ; and as a tonic in several cases of broken-down health. In pulmonary consumption, even, it has got praise ; but where it seems to have been useful, the disease was rather chronic Bronchitis than true consumption, and the most effectual plan is to inhale the vapor of Kreosote dropped into warm water in an inhaling bottle. As this medicine is so very active, it requires a proportionate degree of caution and knowledge to direct its use.

LACTUCARIUM. Anodyne. Called in France *Thridace*. A substitute for opium produced from the lettuce. Dose, 3 to 6 grains.

LARD. Hog's lard is used in the formation of various ointments.

LAUDANUM.—(See OPIUM, TINCTURE OF.)

LAVENDER. An aromatic plant much used by perfumers in making lavender water, spirits of lavender, &c. Compound spirits of lavender or lavender drops is a warm

cordial when taken in the dose of from 10 to 40 drops on a bit of sugar. Oil of lavender, a warm stimulant, in doses of a few drops, is distilled from the flowers of lavender.

LEAD. Oxides or salts of lead are used in medicine, internally and externally. In some forms lead acts as a poison. (*See CHOLIC OF LEAD, and POISONING.*) Internally, **ACETATE of LEAD**, or as it is commonly termed, **SUGAR of LEAD**, has been used to check internal bleedings, and with good effect, in doses of one, two or more grains, frequently repeated, as in spitting or vomiting of blood, &c. Opium is usually added with the belief of its obviating the poisonous qualities of the lead. The same has been commended in consumption. The physician or surgeon, however, should alone order it internally. Externally, the sugar of lead is very frequently used as a lotion, to bruises, inflammations, sprains, &c., to check increased discharges; as a wash for the eyes, &c. For an external lotion a dram may be dissolved in half a pint or a pint of water, to which a table spoonful or wine-glassful of vinegar is advantageously added. This lotion is the *vegeto-mineral water*. For the eye wash or injections, from a grain to five may be added to the ounce of distilled water.

GOULARD'S EXTRACT is a solution of subacetate of lead, much used in lotions as the former: a tea-spoonful or two being added to a pint of distilled water. A drop or two of this in a little cream thickens it and forms a good application for excoriations, &c. Oxide of lead enters into the plaster called **DIACHYLON**.

WHITE LEAD. The common pigment, or flake white, is sometimes dusted on excoriations of infants, &c.; the practice is scarcely safe; applied to the nipples of a nurse it would be highly dangerous to the infant.

LEECHES. The value of leeches in taking blood directly

from inflamed parts, or from the seat of local determinations is proved by daily practice. The best mode of using them is first to allow them to crawl upon a clean dry napkin, this renders them dry, and causes them to be more eager. The part should be washed perfectly clean, with warm water, to deprive it of any perspirable matter. The leech should then be held by the tail, and the head allowed to move upon the part, on which it will, sooner or later, be found to have taken hold; it should be kept for a few seconds, until its hold becomes permanent. In warm and extreme cold weather the operation is occasionally tedious, and it is not unfrequent to find that some few cannot be made to act: thus, when the case requires that a certain number should be applied, it is desirable to have a few more in reserve. Milk, alone, or sweetened with sugar, is sometimes used as an inducement to make them bite, as also malt liquor; but, generally speaking, the preceding plan is sufficient. When they are filled, they will drop off; but the bleeding is usually encouraged by means of a sponge and warm water. To close the wounds all that is required is to apply a piece of dry lint, or sticking plaster, to the part, which, on the temples, may be affixed by a bandage round the head. When it is requisite to apply a number of leeches to a particular point, they may be put into a wine glass or tumbler, which may be held over them until they are fixed. Leeches are sometimes so full of blood, that the patient might reasonably imagine they have been used before, but this may depend upon the method of taking them, which is by liver being thrown into the ponds where they are caught, for them to attach themselves to; they are nevertheless too frequently sold after being used—but this rarely occurs in respectable establishments.

In young children, troublesome, and even dangerous bleeding sometimes follows the application of leeches, especially if the bites be in such a place that firm pressure cannot be maintained on them, on this account it is always advisable if possible

to place them over a bone. It becomes sometimes necessary to apply caustic to them. Dr. Lowendart recommends a fine needle with thread to be passed through the scarfskin, and the sides of the wound to be drawn together; this gives no pain, is simple and effectual.

LENITIVE ELECTUARY, (*or Electuary of Senna.*)

Laxative. Dose, 1 to 4 drams, or one, two, or three tea-spoonfuls. This is a very useful medicine for habitual constipation, and for females during pregnancy. Children will sometimes be induced to take this as a purgative, though they refuse most other medicines. A preparation in a liquid form, called the *Compound Extract of Senna*, is prepared at the Medical Hall; it possesses similar properties, and by following the directions which accompany it, will answer all the purposes of senna leaves; it is particularly adapted to a medicine chest, which rarely admits space enough to hold any useful quantity of the leaves.—(*See SENNA.*)

LIME. An alkaline earth with caustic properties; it is sparingly soluble in water, forming lime-water. Lime-water should be clear and transparent; it is used for correcting acidity in doses of a cupfull twice or thrice a-day; and sometimes acts as an anthelmintic; equal parts of new-milk and lime-water, taken in table-spoonfuls sometimes check obstinate vomiting. Some infusions or decoctions are occasionally made with lime-water, as that of sarsaparilla, &c. Equal portions of lime-water and olive oil, form a very useful liniment (carron oil) for the treatment of extensive burns or scalds.

LIME, CARBONATE OF, (*See CHALK.*)

LINSEED, OR FLAXSEED. Demulcent, diuretic. Used chiefly in the infusion, which is made as follows: Mace-

rate 1 ounce of linseed and half an ounce of liquorice root in two pints of boiling water, for four hours, then strain. This is a good cough medicine in slight cases, but will be found more useful if half an ounce or an ounce of gum arabic be dissolved in it. It is also useful in affections of the kidneys and bladder, and may be taken *ad libitum*. In powder or meal linseed forms one of the best poultices for bringing forward all swellings which it is desirable should suppurate. It is made by adding boiling water to so much of the meal as will render it of a proper consistence. As a general rule, poultices should be used twice or thrice a day, as they are otherwise liable to become hard, and irritate the parts to which they are applied. The linseed powder frequently sold, is that prepared from the seed after the oil has been expressed, instead of that from the seeds containing the oil.

The expressed oil of linseed is much used by house-painters, &c. It is less fit for medical purposes than olive or almond oil.

LINT, SUPERFINE AND SECOND. The advantage of lint over linen is, that it is more elastic, softer, lighter, and holds any ointment which may be spread upon it better.

LIQUORICE ROOT. Saccharine and demulcent. Frequently used to sweeten barley-water, gruel, decoction of woods, &c., used for coughs and colds. Spanish and refined liquorice are extracts from the liquorice root; they often allay the tickling of the throat so common in recent colds, and thus prevent coughing.

LIQUOR OF POTASS.—(*See POTASS.*)

LITHARGE. A preparation of Lead. It is used in forming the Litharge Plaster (*Diachylon*) which is often an

useful application to abrasions and to corns ; Diachylon mixed with white rosin forms adhesive plaster.

LIVER OF SULPHUR, OR SULPHURET OF POTASS.—(*See POTASS.*)

LIVERWORT. A kind of lichen used formerly in diseases of the liver, and as a preventative of hydrophobia.

LOBELIA INFLATA. An American herb, found by the physicians of America to be a powerful antispasmodic in asthma. Dr. Elliotson is reported to have said—"As for an ethereal tincture such as I have seen, 7 drops will answer exceedingly well. It may by some persons be made weaker than it should be, but that which we use may be given in doses of from 7 drops to 20. Ten drops in some persons produce sickness ; with many it acts as a charm, and in 10 or 20 minutes they will be perfectly relieved ; so that all other remedies used in asthma are nothing to be compared to it."—(*See LANCET*, 1833.)

LOGWOOD. Astringent. It is sometimes administered in the form of decoction or extract, in diarrhœa, dysentery, &c. Chiefly used by dyers.

LOZENGE. A convenient and agreeable form of giving several medicines ; there are many useful lozenges, as the cayenne, the hippo, the black-currant, &c. &c.

LUPULINE. The Narcotic principle of the hop. Dose, from 2 to 10 grains. Tincture of Lupuline is given in doses of a dram or more.

MAGNESIA. A white alkaline earth insoluble in water ; as commonly met it is combined with carbonic acid in the form of a very light white powder. The dose of carbonate of magnesia is from a few grains to a dram or more ; it is

an extremely good antacid, an excellent antidote for acid poisons, and a gentle laxative. Dr. Peez, of Wiesbaden, considers it a specific against warts on the face, hands, &c., and gives it in the dose of a tea-spoonful daily, in the morning and evening, from four to six weeks; with rhubarb and ginger it forms the Gregory's Powder much used as a laxative in gout and other affections. Of late years it has been much used to counteract the acidity of, and give whiteness to bread, when made with inferior flour. Butler's Effervescing Magnesian Aperient is an agreeable and useful form for administering Magnesia in bilious and other affections.

MAGNESIA, CALCINED OR BURNED. Its properties and doses differ little from those of the carbonate, but in some complaints it is preferable to it. The quality of calcined magnesia depends upon the description of carbonate it is prepared from, and the perfect expulsion of the carbonic acid. When only partially torrefied, it is inferior, and can of course be sold cheaper than when it is properly prepared.

Taken in peppermint-water magnesia often checks vomiting. It is a mild laxative for infants, and much commended for them when they suffer from griping, cutaneous eruptions, &c. A few grains of rhubarb form frequently an useful addition.

MAGNET. It cannot be expected we should enter into a general view of magnetism. It may be sufficient to say that several have received much benefit by wearing magnets about their person. Some, who had tried several methods, unsuccessfully, to remove chronic pains and rheumatism, have quickly after adopting this method been relieved altogether of their aches. Nay, some of the above assert that they (having neglected to wear them) became again attacked and did not get relief until they resumed the magnet. These testimonies are very strong. Similar good effects are also affirmed to have followed on the wearing of a small bottle of mercury in each

waistcoat pocket. We know at present two persons, father and son, who declare they have been quite cured of most distressing rheumatism by this means; one of them we know was, as it is said, driven to death's door by this complaint, and being wealthy tried all means likely to relieve him, unsuccessfully, but is now, as he firmly believes by this means alone, quite restored to health. The wearing an iron ring on the finger is believed by many to be very useful in similar circumstances.

Magnetism, galvanism, and electricity, are now known to be very closely allied; their operations, though frequently insensible, are not therefore less real. At the meeting of the British Association in Dublin, an application calculated to excite galvanism (something like a plaster) made of filings of silver and zinc, was brought forward and commended in old rheumatic affections.

It would quite exceed our limits to speak of animal magnetism, the more so as we have little faith in the wonderful effects ascribed to it.

MANNA. The concreted juice of the manna ash; there are two kinds, the fat and the flaky manna, of which the flaky is the more pure and agreeable. Flaky manna is mildly laxative. Dose, half an ounce to two ounces. This medicine is more particularly used for infants, who take it readily on account of its sweetness. When their bowels are habitually confined it is an excellent plan to sweeten their food with it; and to prevent any griping effects, a drop or two of the essence of fennel or dill may be occasionally added. A small portion of manna triturated with castor oil, increases the effect of it, and renders it more palatable.

MARROW. The fat contained in the larger cavities of bones. Beef marrow is, at common temperatures, of a firm consistence, and keeps long without turning rancid; on this ac-

count it is a good application instead of ointments in chapped lips; excoriated nipples, dry scaly affections of the skin, &c. A preparation of marrow, called marrow oil, is much used for promoting the growth of hair. It is sold at the Medical Hall.

MARSHMALLOWS. An herb. All the species of mallows abound in a mucilage which is yielded in decoction to water; both leaves and root contain it. This mucilage forms a useful demulcent for coughs. The decoction of the herb is commended in stupes.

MEDICINE. Any substance administered internally or applied externally for the cure, prevention, or relief of disease. Our common articles of nutriment, however, can scarcely enter into the definition of medicine, though, by diet, diseases may be prevented or cured. In a more extended signification, medicine embraces the science or art of distinguishing and treating disease or injuries. In this sense medicine is of the utmost importance, especially in civilized life, and its professors have been long remarked as holding a high position among the different classes of society, for varied and extensive learning, humanity and virtue. But though learned and upright men have, at all times, cultivated medicine, the natural difficulties of the study are such as must always leave much room for diversity of opinion, not only in the detail of particular cases, but in the entire, considered as a system. Hence we have had a multiplicity of systems, springing up and forgotten again, according as knowledge, good sense, folly or fraud, became buoyant and predominated. It has been well said that no opinion, however absurd, once broached, but would find votaries. In medicine this is especially the case, as not only the dishonest practitioner finds his account in bringing forward something, which from its novelty or paradoxical nature, may strike the imagination, but men of an ingenious turn have room for speculation even

unto madness. To notice all the erroneous systems springing from these sources, or even a portion of them, would be too much for our space. We shall illustrate our observation by referring to one of the latest, the HOMŒOPATHIC, imported from the country of Der Freischutz, Frankenstein, and similar *Diablerie*, where transcendental nonsense is too often dignified by the name of science, and wild mystified speculation as philosophy or rationalism. The author, Dr. Hahneman, assumes, on what *he calls* proofs, the propriety of meeting diseased action by exciting a similar action in the person or part diseased; thus he turns to his account the old practice of curing a burn by holding the burned part to the fire, and a frost bite by rubbing the part with snow. In this part of his work, it must be admitted, that he has brought forward some seeming examples to support his doctrine. But this was not sufficiently paradoxical: he has appended to this theory one of the most monstrously absurd theories ever attempted to be palmed upon human credulity, that of *infinitesimal doses*. By this theory he asserts our ordinary doses of medicine are destructively large, and he gives formulæ for reducing them to the proper degree of activity. If you wish to be set asleep by laudanum, dont take thirty drops of that drug, as usually done; take one drop, and, as this would be an enormous dose, put it into half a pint of water; you may then take a drop of this water and again dilute it, as before, a few drops of this second solution will be quite sufficient for your purpose; and, similarly, with all other medicines. One would think any sane person would at once smile in pity on such raving folly; but quite the reverse: the disciples of this Doctor, even outside Germany, are not a few! After all, "nothing is new under the sun." Long since we heard of this system being hit upon by a Frenchman, who, though the French coin names with surprising facility, failed in hitting on the name HOMŒOPATHY. Finding the keep of his horse cost more than was

agreeable, he struck on Doctor Hahneman's principle. He boiled his bundle of hay in water, and dividing it into two parts, gave one part to his horse; the next day he divided the remaining half, and so he proceeded, more gradually and prudently, it must be confessed, than the German. He had nearly arrived at the acmé of his hopes, when the horse died. If homœopathic patients escape a similar fate, most assuredly it will not be owing to the efficiency of the medicine they take. We sigh for the day in which we shall see our countrymen get drunk on true homœopathic principles, and on these alone.

MERCURY, OR QUICKSILVER. A metal which differs from all others with which we are acquainted by being fluid at the ordinary temperature of the air. Used extensively in the arts. It has also been taken in its metallic state in doses of several ounces in obstructions of the bowels, but this practice is justly abandoned. When it has undergone different preparations it forms one of the most generally employed medicines. By long trituration mercury is minutely divided and changed into **BLACK OXIDE**; this may be given internally in doses of from one to five grains. Triturated with chalk it forms the powder called powder of quicksilver and chalk, which is a mild mercurial and often given to children for the purpose of improving the biliary secretion; dose, from 1 to 5 grains.

RED OXIDE OF MERCURY, OR RED PRECIPITATE, is sprinkled on sores to quicken their action or remove fungous flesh. Mixed with 16 parts of simple ointment it forms an useful application in ophthalmia, where the edges of the lids are chiefly affected. Different salts of mercury are also much used.

CALOMEL, OR SUBMURIATE OF MERCURY, is alterative, anti-syphilitic, purgative, and anthelmintic. It is a curious circumstance with regard to this article, that it seems to assist the operation of other remedies, quite different in their effect, and assumes, according to its combination, the action of the ingre-

dient with which it is united; with diuretics, as squills, fox-glove, &c. it is diuretic; with purgatives, as rhubarb, aloes, &c. it is purgative; with camphor, assafoetida, &c. it is antispasmodic; and in combination with antimonials, it increases their sudorific effect. Dose, as an alterative, or to excite salivation, 1 to 2 grains night and morning; as a purgative, 3 to 6 grains; in which case it may be taken either alone, at bed-time, and carried off in the morning by a Seidlitz powder or some other mild purgative, or combined with compound extract of colocynth, or with about 15 or 20 grains of rhubarb, when there is a redundancy of bile. Children from the large quantity of mucus contained in the intestines, will oftentimes bear nearly as large a dose as adults, and 1, 2, or 3 grains may generally be given to them as a purgative, combined with rhubarb, scammony, or merely taken in jelly over night, and the operation assisted on the following morning by a dose of senna-tea, or the compound extract of senna. With lime water calomel forms the black wash; half a dram or a dram to eight ounces of the lime water, is a very useful application to some ulcers, and some cutaneous diseases.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE, OR MURIATE OF MERCURY, is a very active poison; yet it is used as an antisyphilitic, or in obstinate cutaneous affections, in solution in doses of from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain thrice a day. With lime water it forms the yellow wash which may be used in several cutaneous affections, or spreading ulcers. Nevertheless, this substance must be used cautiously, even though only applied to the surface, for death has taken place from its external application.

There are other salts of Mercury less frequently used, which we omit to notice.

BLACK AND RED SULPHURETS OF MERCURY are sometimes used for fumigating ulcers; the former is the *Ethiops mineral*, the latter *Cinnabar*. The black oxide may be substituted for them, often advantageously.

Of all the preparations of Mercury, calomel, perhaps, excepted, that most used internally is the QUICKSILVER, or BLUE PILL: it is black oxide mixed with twice its weight of vegetable matter; dose, from 3 grains to 5, repeated according to the intention, twice or thrice a day: it is a mild preparation in affections of the liver, such as torpidity, or want of proper action, wherein a sufficiency of bile is not secreted, about three or five grains of the blue pill may be taken once or twice a week; at bed-time; and, to assist the operation, it may be combined with 8 or 10 grains of the compound extract of colocynth; or a Seidlitz, or an aperient sodaic powder, may be taken early the following morning. 4 or 5 grains of blue pill and 8 or 10 grains of rhubarb is also an excellent purgative in bilious affections. 5 grains of the blue pill, and 10 grains of Dover's Powder mixed, and formed into 3 pills, and taken at bed-time, will, on the first appearance of dysentery, oftentimes put a stop to the complaint: but it will be well also to take on the following morning a mild purgative, such as castor oil or rhubarb.

Of mercurial medicines in general it is right to observe, that their effects differ widely according to the constitution of the person taking them. A very few grains of calomel or blue pill will often fly to the mouth and produce very disagreeable salivation, soreness and ulcers of the mouth and gums, and looseness of the teeth. Even from slight external applications the same consequences have often followed. Other persons are affected by mercury with great difficulty and not before they have taken enormous quantities. Hence the utmost caution is required in using mercurials. When a person is aware that mercury acts irregularly on him, he ought to inform the physician of it, as such information may regulate his prescription.

The preparations externally used are the STRONG MERCURIAL or BLUE OINTMENT, of which half a dram or a dram may be

rubbed in till the part becomes dry, once or twice a day. A weaker blue ointment, formerly called oil of bays, is less frequently employed.

CITRINE OINTMENT. Used for cutaneous ulcers, and diseased eyelids, often diluted with two parts of simple ointment.

OINTMENT OF RED PRECIPITATE. (*See above, RED OXIDE.*)

OINTMENT OF WHITE PRECIPITATE, used sometimes for destroying vermin; also in some cutaneous ulcerations.

MEZEREON. A shrub; the bark, especially that of the root is very acrid, and is sometimes employed, when steeped in vinegar and cut to the proper size, as a means of causing a local discharge like an issue. Mezereon is used in the decoction of woods as an antisyphilitic, in chronic cases of pains, nodes, &c.

The resinous extract of mezereon, combined with wax, suet, &c. forms a vegetable blistering ointment.

MILK is the natural food of the infant, and it has been found that those children are the strongest which have enjoyed the advantage of being kept at the breast of the mother for the longest time; milk is highly nutritious, and constitutes, either pure or decomposed, the only drink of some nations. It, however, disagrees with some persons, and not unfrequently brings on a sense of fulness and headache, which perhaps may depend upon its yielding too great a proportion of nourishment, being too rapidly converted into blood, or coming in contact with acid in the stomach. The secretion of milk is kept up by the regular practice of suckling, as occurs in the cow, and may continue for years, unless pregnancy take place. The quantity of milk secreted in 24 hours varies according to the description of food taken, and the constitution of the female. The quality of milk depends upon various circumstances; that which is secreted immediately after delivery is serous, and acts

as a purgative ; this is called colostrum ; it by degrees becomes thicker ; it is for this reason that newborn infants cannot digest the milk of a nurse who has suckled for any length of time. The food and medicine taken by the nurse affect the milk, and alter its property. Garlic yields its odour to it ; madder root colours it red. Excess in wine or beer on the part of the nurse, renders the infant unwell. The passions of the mind also have their effect : thus anger in the nurse has been known to induce convulsions in the child, and grief has so far had its influence, that when the nurse has continued in this state for any length of time, the infant has been known to pine away. Ass's milk approaches human milk nearer than any other in flavour, smell, colour, and consistence—it is for this reason prescribed to consumptive persons, being light and easy of digestion. Ass's milk contains less cream and curdy matter than cow's, and is more insipid. Goat's milk resembles cow's milk in richness. The whey of goat's milk, with dandelion juice, is much esteemed in consumption and visceral diseases, as chronic liver diseases, pulmonary affections, and generally in broken down constitutions. Its sale is the staple trade of that healthily situated village, Dundrum, near Dublin.

Cream is frequently adulterated in London with arrowroot and rice powder, the former especially gives a richness and thickness to the cream so adulterated ; it may easily be discovered by adding a few drops of the tincture of iodine to it, which will instantly produce with it a dark blue colour. Cracked milk, or koumiss, is made by adding a wine-glassful of sour milk to a quart of new milk ; it is exposed by the fire-side for several hours to a gentle heat, and frequently agitated. It is a favourite drink with some physicians for consumptive patients. Two-milk whey is made by using buttermilk instead of rennet, as the means of coagulating. Wine whey is often taken for the relief of recent colds, and is made by turning the milk with wine ; the best wines for this purpose are those of the subacid

kind, such as Hock, Sauterne, Bucellas, &c. Milk diet is generally adopted in the early stage of consumption. (*See* RENNET.)

BUTTER, when fresh, is a wholesome article of diet, but some stomachs do not bear well any kind of fatty or oily matters; when rancid it is much more likely to disagree. Butter is slightly laxative.

The milk which remains after the butter has been removed, is called *buttermilk*; when quite fresh it is agreeable and wholesome: to most persons, it is gently laxative; in a day or two it becomes sour, and is apt to disagree, causing diarrhœa and cholicky pains; yet the acid is not so apt to generate flatulence and dyspepsia as acid vegetable aliments.

CHEESE is another product of milk; *cream cheese* is the rich part of the milk skimmed off and exposed in a cool place for some days, being frequently turned, drained, &c. a slight degree of fermentation takes place in it, by which an agreeable flavour is given.

Of common cheese there are many kinds, as single and double Glo'ster, Cheshire, Stilton, Dutch, Parmesan, &c. &c. Much depends on the richness of the milk, some cheeses being formed from skimmed milk, others from pure, and others again from pure milk having cream added; the treatment and age also make them vary much. Some cheeses ferment and giving rise to evolution of air, are filled by cells, as Gruiere cheese. The cheeses from poor milk are less digestible than those from rich, but still contain much nutriment, if the stomach can digest them. Cheese far gone or mouldy, is rather used as a stimulant or provocative to appetite than as nutriment; hence some think cheese favors digestion. If such articles be wanted, it arises from the monstrous abuse of taxing the stomach by too many articles of food, and too great a quantity.

Toasted cheese, or Welch rabbit, appears to be a very ingenious contrivance for exciting indigestion. Some have

stomachs like the ostrich, and can devour any thing with impunity. Such persons may sup on Welch rabbit.

CURD. The sweet curd made by rennet is sometimes brought to table under the rank of *hors d'œuvres*. It seems to be light and easy of digestion; the only objection to which it is liable is, that it is calculated to induce the guest, sated with other dishes, to continue the repast, but it is more innocent than several of its fellows.

MINDERERUS' SPIRIT. Diaphoretic. Dose, half an ounce, or a table-spoonful, in gruel, water, toast and water, &c. A table spoonful with 30 drops of spirit of nitre, or the same quantity of antimonial wine, in a tea-cupful of water, is a good sudorific, in colds, fevers, &c. Externally applied to inflamed parts it is an excellent lotion, when combined with an equal portion of water and a small quantity of spirit.

MINT. There are a number of species of mint, they all possess aromatic qualities. Several are used in medicine, as the *peppermint*, the *spear* or *green mint*, the *pennyroyal*, &c. The peppermint gives the water, essence and oil, so well known as carminatives, and useful in removing nausea, and vomiting. The infusion of *green mint* and compound infusion are prized most for the latter purposes. The pennyroyal water is much used in the flatulent gripes of children and also as a vehicle for medicine in hysterical affections. By means of the essences the waters can be made extemporaneously.

MORPHINE. (*See OPIUM.*)

MOXA. A downy, vegetable substance which, set fire to and applied to the skin, causes local inflammations or issues. It is a Javanese practice, often successful in curing local pains, diseased joints, local nervous debility, &c. &c. Instead of moxa, lint dipped in solution of saltpetre, dried and rolled into proper shape, may be used.

MURIATE OF AMMONIA. (*See* AMMONIA.)

MURIATE OF IRON. (*See* IRON.)

MURIATIC ACID. (*See* ACID.)

MUSK. This is chiefly used as a perfume. Being an article of great value, it is very liable to adulteration both abroad and on its arrival in this country. It is esteemed one of the strongest antispasmodics and stimulants, and is used in hysterical affections, epilepsy, St. Vitus's dance, and other nervous and spasmodic diseases; it is sometimes given with benefit in the low stage of typhus fever, and to check the violent hiccup which frequently precedes death. Dose, either alone or combined with camphor or ammonia, 5 to 10, or even 15 grains, in bolus or pill.

MUSK SEEDS. These seeds have the smell of musk; they are aromatic, and stomachic, but are more used to give flavour to snuff than for any other purpose.

MUSTARD, FLOWER OF. A tea-spoonful or two mixed with a small quantity of warm water, will be found a good emetic when no other can be procured; and it is also a good assistant to promote vomiting if taken in a pint of water 15 or 20 minutes after an emetic. Mustard whey, made by boiling a dessert spoonful of the powder in a pint of milk, and straining the liquor through fine linen, is used as a diuretic in dropsical cases: a cupful may be taken three or four times a day. The mustard poultice, or sinapism, made by mixing equal parts of powder of mustard and that of linseed with vinegar, is applied to the feet in cases of delirium attendant upon fever, and in diseases accompanied with congestion of the brain; the same kind of cataplasm is also used in some inflammatory affections of the chest, liver, or other internal organ with the intention to act as a blister. Mustard is subject to

much fraud and adulteration, and is frequently made of flour, linseed cake powder, ginger, turmeric, capsicums, &c. which accounts for the various prices demanded for it. However, in justice to the trader, the inferior sorts may not be kept from choice, but to meet the price of the poorer classes of society.

As a condiment, mustard is useful in gouty habits or where the stomach wants tone. One or two tea-spoonsful of the whole mustard seed taken on a little water are useful in some cases of dyspepsia accompanied by torpid bowels.

MYRRH, a gum resin, much employed as a stimulant and deobstruent in several female complaints, as amenorrhœa, chlorosis, &c. in doses varying from 10 to 60 grains. There are two formulæ into which myrrh enters that have obtained considerable reputation—*Griffith's myrrh mixture* and *Griffith's myrrh pill*—into both these compounds iron enters; they have been commended for overcoming those irregularities of females which depend on debility of constitution and languid circulation, such as fluor albus, or whites, stoppage of the natural periodical discharge, &c.; they tend to give tone to the system at large, and quicken the action of the heart and arteries. Should headache follow or attend their use, it should be discontinued for a few days, and a dose or two of Baume de Vie be taken. It may then be resumed, under the same regulations; until the constitution is restored. 10 or 15 grains of the pill, or an ounce of the mixture, may be given thrice a day. There is also a pill of aloes and myrrh, called *Rufus' pill*, which is highly esteemed in similar cases where the bowels are constipated.

NAPHTHA, or PETROLEUM. A substance had from mineral tar; this abounds in some places. In Trinidad there is a large basin or lake formed of it; persons may walk on the surface, which gradually sinks beneath them for a cer-

tain distance around, so that it would not be safe to continue long in the same spot. There was a company formed some years since in London, to send for this substance in large quantity. From faulty arrangements, or some other cause, they did not persevere. Naphtha has been highly commended to be rubbed on parts affected with chronic rheumatism, or local paralysis. Spirit of coal tar seems to differ little from naphtha. An ointment made with naphtha has been commended as an application in scald head. A lamp to be fed by naphtha, instead of oil, has lately been introduced to public notice.

NARCOTINE. One of the newly discovered constituents of opium. (*See OPIUM.*)

NIGHTSHADE, DEADLY. (*See BELLADONNA.*)

NIGHTSHADE WOODY. (*See BITTERSWEET.*)

NITRATE OF SILVER. (*See SILVER, also CAUSTIC.*)

NITRE. (*Nitrate of potass, or saltpetre.*) *See SALT-PETRE.*

NITRIC AND NITROUS ACID. (*See ACID.*)

NUTGALLS, are excrescences rising after the wounds of insects on the tender shoots of an oak. The best come from Aleppo. They are used with copperas and gum for making writing ink. Tincture of galls is a delicate test of the existence of iron in solution, striking, where iron is present, a blue black color. Powdered galls are made into an ointment useful in piles.

NUTMEGS. Aromatic, used for culinary purposes.

NUX VOMICA.—(*Poison.*) Used to destroy dogs, foxes, wolves, &c. when mixed with their food. It is sometimes employed in paralysis; but none but the physician should presume to meddle with such an active poison.

OATS, a well known grain, much used as the food of man in some countries. Different preparations of oats are employed as diet drinks; as oatmeal gruel, grit or groat gruel, or gruel of EMDEN GRITS. The gruel prepared from groats is a more elegant ptisan, and better adapted for invalids, than that which is made from the meal of oats in the ordinary way, as it contains less of the heating and acrid properties of the grain. The following is an approved recipe for making it. Put four table-spoonfuls of groats into a tin saucepan, and pour upon them two pints of cold boiled or soft water; place the saucepan over the fire, and as soon as the water becomes warm let it be poured off, (by this process the groats will be greatly deprived of their acrid matter; now pour three quarts of fresh water upon the groats, and let them be gently boiled until about two quarts only remain; the gruel should then be passed through a sieve for use. As oatmeal gruel may sometimes be preferred, the following form can be recommended, it being that given by Doctor Cullen, in his work on Aliments: "One ounce of oatmeal is sufficient to make two quarts of water gruel. The meal is to be put into three quarts of soft cold water, set over the fire, and kept constantly stirred till it boils; and the boiling continued till a third of the water is boiled away; the decoction is then to be poured through a linen cloth into a bowl a little larger than sufficient to contain it, and left to cool; when cooled it will be found to separate into two parts, one a mealy cloud of sediment, the other a very thin and clear liquor: the latter is to be carefully decanted, or poured off for use. To render this more agreeable by the addition of sugar, acids, or aromatics, or to impregnate it with medicinal substances, I leave to the judgment of the physician or nurse." Gruels digest easily, are soft and mucilaginous in their quality, and are used for drink and food, in fevers, inflammations, coughs, hoarseness, &c. &c. Caudle is described by Dr. Kitchener to be made by adding ale, wine, or brandy, with sugar, to gruel, and when the bowels

are disordered, a little nutmeg or ginger grated. **POULTICES** made by mixing oatmeal with beer grounds or yeast, are applied with advantage to tumours and ulcers which have a gangrenous tendency. *Oatmeal tea*, which is made by pouring boiling water upon oatmeal, (or what would be better, groats,) is a pleasant and demulcent drink in fevers, colds, &c. *Flummery* is also an article of diet for invalids—it is made as follows : Put about three large handfuls of the best oatmeal with about three pints of cold water into an earthen vessel : let them stand for twenty-four hours ; then pour off the clear liquor, and add as much water again, which is also to stand for twenty-four hours ; strain through a fine sieve, and mix the liquors ; then boil any quantity required until it becomes as thick as custard ; stir well whilst boiling : add sugar, wine, orange flower water, or milk, as circumstances may require, or as may be most agreeable to the palate.

N. B. The sediment should be stirred up previously to boiling any quantity.

OIL. There are two chief kinds of oils, the fat, fixed, or expressed, oils, which are obtained from animal fats, the kernels or seeds of some plants, and from the olive ; and the essential or volatile oils, usually had by distillation from odorous vegetable substances. The former, if dropped on paper, leave a greasy stain, the latter will easily evaporate and be dissipated, leaving no such appearance. The fat oils have, more or less, a laxative quality, in the dose of half an ounce or an ounce, but, with the exception of castor oil, are little used with this intention. They are more generally employed in liniments and ointments for external use. With soda, fat oils form hard soap ; with potass liquid or soft soap. The use of oils in domestic economy and the arts is very extensive. The volatile or essential oils are, for the most part, hot, stimulating substances, in the dose of a few drops, taken on sugar. The oil of turpentine is used in much larger dose.

OIL OF ALMONDS. Demulcent, emollient. Dose, 2 drams to 1 ounce. It enters into the composition of many ointments and cerates. Two parts of oil of almonds, and one of spirits of hartshorn, form a useful embrocation for sore throats, &c. One ounce of oil of almonds, thirty drops of liquor of potash, and half a pint of distilled water, form a good emulsion for coughs. It is sometimes sweetened with sirup of poppies.

OIL OF AMBER.—(*Rectified.*) Stimulant, antispasmodic, dose, 5 to 20 drops. Often applied externally in the form of an embrocation to the chest in whooping-cough. The proportions are half an ounce of oil of amber, one dram of laudanum, and one ounce of almond oil; of this compound a small quantity is to be used night and morning. The oil of amber is also esteemed by some physicians as a medicine of great utility when internally administered in the spasmodic stage of whooping-cough.—It is given to the extent of from 1 to 4 drops, combined with mucilage of gum and camphor julap, to which a small quantity of the paregoric elixir is sometimes added.

OIL OF ANISEED. (*See ANISEED.*)

OIL OF CAJEPUT. (*See CAJEPUT.*)

OIL OF CARRAWAY (*See CARRAWAY.*)

OIL OF CASSIA: (*See CASSIA.*)

OIL OF CINNAMON. (*See CINNAMON.*)

OIL OF CLOVES. Used to relieve toothache.

OIL, ESSENTIAL OF CAPAIVA. Same properties as the balsam. Dose, 5 drops in mucilage of gum arabic twice or thrice a day; it is sometimes combined with the spirits of nitre, or the tincture of cardomoms.

OIL, ESSENTIAL, OF CUBEBS, OR JAVA PEPPER. This preparation has been lately preferred by some eminent surgeons to the solid form of administering cubebs; it is not so liable to irritate the stomach, and is said to act equally well upon the mucous membrane of the bladder and its passages, in checking gleet, whites, and other unnatural discharges from those parts. The dose is from 5 to 15 drops in mucilage of gum arabic twice or thrice a day.

OIL OF JUNIPER. (*See JUNIPER.*)

OIL OF OLIVES, OR SALAD OIL. Gently aperient. Dose, from half an ounce to an ounce. It is administered to counteract the effects of acrid poisons. A mixture of oil and hartshorn is very generally used as a liniment for sore throats, enlarged glands, &c. Olive oil, it is said, has been used successfully in guarding against the contagion of plague. The entire surface of the person exposed to the contagion is for this purpose anointed with it. Two table-spoonsful of olive oil, the same quantity of Epsom salt and of treacle dissolved in a pint and a half of water, or thin gruel form an excellent purgative enema.

OIL, PALM. Used in the manufacture of palm soap, and when fresh is sometimes eaten as butter; it is also applied as an emollient ointment.

OIL OF PENNYROYAL. Stimulant, antispasmodic. Dose, 1 to 6 drops on sugar. (*See MINT.*)

OIL OF PEPPERMINT. Stimulant, carminative. Dose, 1 to 4 drops on sugar. (*See MINT.*)

OIL OF RHODIUM. Is said to have the power of at-

tracting rats, it is therefore much used by rat-catchers, as a bait. Oil of carraways has the same properties, and is much cheaper.

OIL OF ROSEMARY. Stimulant—also a perfume.

OIL OF SPEARMINT. Stimulant, carminative. Dose, 1 to 4 drops on sugar. (*See MINT.*)

OIL OF THYME. (*See ORIGANUM.*)

* * * The essences of cinnamon, fennel, peppermint, and pennyroyal, being more agreeable and convenient than the oils, are recommended in their stead.

OILS, SCENTED, with Rose Jasmin, Bergamotte, &c. &c. are used for the hair with various intentions, such as increasing the growth, preventing it from becoming dry and splitting, and rendering it glossy; the perfume is used to conceal the smell of the oils with which it is made. They are usually sold in fancy bottles under the Parisian appellation of *Huile Antique*, but are to be had at the Medical Hall by the ounce or in any quantity.

OINTMENT, OR UNGUENT. A soft, oily or fatty compound, used, spread on linen or lint, as an application to sores, burns, &c. Some ointments are intended to be rubbed on the sound skin as the mercurial.

There are very many kinds of ointment, for which see under each article, as MERCURY, SULPHUR, TAR, &c.

OINTMENT, BASILICON. Digestive and detergent. Applied to foul and indolent ulcers.

OINTMENT, CITRINE, OR SCURVY. Stimulant, and detergent. An application extremely useful for indolent and scaly eruptions of the skin. The weaker citrine ointment

is often applied with advantage to old inflammation of the eyelids, and to scrofulous ulcers.

OINTMENT, ELDER FLOWER.—Cooling.

————— LEAF, OR GREEN OINTMENT.—Cooling. Detergent.

OINTMENT, MERCURIAL, STRONG. Alterative, discutient. Where it is necessary to charge the system with mercury, without affecting the bowels, from half a dram to a dram of the ointment may be rubbed in night and morning; but this requires the direction of a medical man. In chronic affections of the liver, it is sometimes necessary to rub mercurial ointment near to the seat of disease. This, also, is a case for a practitioner.

OINTMENT, MERCURIAL, MILD. Used extensively for cutaneous diseases of cattle, and as it more generally falls into the hands of persons who are unacquainted with its quality, and who regard cheapness as the chief object, it is liable to much adulteration. But this is not the only article in medicine which is made to meet the views of the public, who ought in all cases, where life and health are concerned, to have implicit reliance on the character of the house from whence they are supplied. Few persons can be judges of genuine medicines; and so completely has the adulteration of drugs now become a business, (*Vide* ACCUM AND HENRY ON ADULTERATION,) that even those apothecaries and druggists who are every day in the habit of seeing the various articles in pharmacy, can only be certain of the purity of many compounds by preparing them under their own inspection. The price should, therefore, be regulated by the quality, and not the quality by the price, to meet the wishes of a few persons

who are satisfied so long as they obtain an article bearing the *name* of what they require.

OINTMENT, RED PRECIPITATE. Used for removing fungus or proud flesh, and as a stimulant to chronic ulcers.

OINTMENT, SATURNINE. It is a cooling and astringent application for incipient piles; a small quantity may be applied night and morning. When the piles are internal it is best used by means of a small tallow candle, which in being passed up the gut is not so liable to irritate as the finger: the candle for this purpose should of course be well anointed before it is introduced. It is also used for allaying the irritation of some cutaneous diseases.

OINTMENT, SPERMACETI. (*See SPERMACETI.*)

OINTMENT, SULPHUR. A good application for the disease vulgarly known by the name of itch. (*See SULPHUR.*)

OINTMENT, TAR. Is used for affections of the skin, such as scald head, scorbutic diseases, &c. It is sometimes combined with an equal quantity of citrine ointment, for these purposes.

OLIVE, the berry of a tree celebrated for the oil it produces. The berry itself is used pickled in brine, and though it may not be relished at first, the taste for olive eating is easily acquired.

OPIUM. The concreted juice of poppy, anodyne, narcotic, sedative and stimulant. Dose, half a grain to 2 grains. Opium, although a poison, and too frequently taken to destroy life, is one of the most valuable drugs in the *Materia Medica*.

The operation of small doses of opium is believed to be stimulant. In larger doses even, its first effects are of the same nature, but these are soon succeeded by narcotic and sedative effects. When taken in a poisonous dose, stupor, delirium, convulsions, cold sweats, and death, follow. Opium is resorted to for effects apparently widely different. It is used by the Turk to produce the feeling of intoxication. It inspires courage, raises the animal spirits, allays grief by drowning recollection, awakens imagination, eases pain, and composes the mind. It is the dram of the debauchee, the cordial of the nervous lady, and the concealed instrument for perpetrating the most atrocious acts in the hands of the villain. The practice of opium-eating cannot be too strongly condemned; it may give solace for a time, but to keep up the effects, the quantity must progressively be increased, until at length both mind and constitution become so perfectly undermined that life becomes a burthen. Opium is to the physician a valuable remedy: it upholds the vital powers, eases pain, diminishes irritation, overcomes cramp or spasm, and lessens sensibility to external impressions. In inflammatory diseases great caution is necessary in ascertaining when it is admissible, and generally speaking, the use of such a powerful drug should only be taken under the guidance of the medical attendant. A small piece is sometimes put into the cavity of a tooth to allay tooth-ache.

There are several valuable preparations of opium.

OPIUM, EXTRACT OF. Dose and uses, same as that of the crude opium.

OPIUM, TINCTURE OF, OR LAUDANUM. Anodyne, narcotic. Dose, 10 to 40 drops. Chiefly employed for the purpose of relieving pain, or procuring sleep; but it should not be had recourse to until other means have been used. In pains of a spasmodic nature, such as frequently occur in the bowels, after purgatives have been administered without relief, a small dose of laudanum will oftentimes be found particularly service-

able, especially when combined with peppermint, or any of the aromatic waters. When the patient is greatly exhausted by want of sleep, a small dose will frequently quiet the nervous system, and prove highly advantageous. About two tea-spoonfuls of laudanum, mixed with two table-spoonfuls of olive, almond, or camphorated oil, will form an excellent liniment for rubbing parts attacked with pains or spasm; and when applied to the pit of the stomach, will often allay violent and continued vomiting, when no medicine whatever can be retained on the stomach for that purpose; a few drops on cotton applied to decayed teeth, or inside the ear, is used to relieve pains attacking those parts. In cough mixtures a small proportion of laudanum checks the irritation which brings on the cough. It is also added with great benefit to mixtures for checking diarrhœa, and is often singularly useful in dysentery. Laudanum is applied to relieve the pain and irritation produced by the stings and bites of insects, for which purpose it is usually combined with an equal quantity of olive oil.

OPIUM, ACETATED TINCTURE OF, OR ACETATED LAUDANUM. This preparation only holding in solution the morphine, extractive, &c. and being deprived of the narcotine or irritating principle is found more applicable than common laudanum in many cases for which an opiate is required. The distressing symptoms which often occur from opium and laudanum, are generally avoided by taking this preparation; sleep is more profound, and the patient rises more refreshed. It is taken for the same purposes as the common laudanum, but for every 2 drops of the laudanum, 1 of the acetated is sufficient for the dose.

OPIUM, CAMPHORATED TINCTURE OF. (*See PAREGORIC.*)

OPIUM, SEDATIVE LIQUOR OF. A very valuable preparation of opium deprived of narcotine. Dose, the same as laudanum.

BLACK DROP is a solution of opium in verjuice, combined with aromatics; its dose is about one third of that of common

laudanum; it sometimes agrees when the latter cannot be borne.

SIRUP OF OPIUM.

SIRUP OF RED POPPIES.

SIRUP OF WHITE POPPIES. Each contains some of the qualities of opium. The sirup of opium is the more uniform; it contains about 2 grains of opium in an ounce of the sirup.

Besides the foregoing, several chemical principles have, within a few years been detected in opium.

MORPHINE, OR MORPHIA, is little soluble in water, yet in the dose of quarter or half a grain it is a powerful anodyne and narcotic. Some salts are formed of morphia, as the acetate, the muriate, and the sulphate of morphia, these being very soluble are rather more active than morphia by itself. Dose, from $\frac{1}{6}$ th to $\frac{1}{2}$ a grain, repeated according to necessity. The citrate and tartrate of morphia have been also spoken of. Externally, some of these salts have been commended, mixed with oil and rubbed on parts affected by neuralgia, or rubbed over the pit of the stomach in obstinate hiccup or obstinate vomitings. To the morphine and its salts is attributed an exemption from producing those disagreeable headaches, and unpleasant stupor, rather than sleep, that often attend on the use of opium or laudanum.

NARCOTINE is another principle, but as the abovementioned stupor is essentially ascribed to it, its use is not commended.

CODEINE is highly praised by Magendie as a principle from opium which produces tranquil sleep, not followed by unpleasant symptoms; its dose is double that of morphia.

OPODELDOC.—(*Liquid or Soap Liniment.*) Stimulant, anodyne. Externally applied for bruises, sprains, chilblains, and rheumatic pains. When used for chronic swellings affecting the joints, it promotes absorption, and facilitates their motion. This preparation was introduced into the pharmacopœias in

imitation of Dr. Steer's opodeldoc, which is a solid saponaceous liniment, more manageable in the application, and more pungent and stimulating.

ORANGE PEASE, TURNED. Used to keep up the irritation necessary for promoting the discharge from issues; they are either inserted in the opening unmedicated for this purpose, and covered with the issue plaster; or when a greater degree of irritation is necessary, they are coated with savine ointment, or a solution of blue vitriol.

ORANGE PEEL. Stomachic. An infusion of orange peel forms an excellent vehicle for taking Epsom salt in, and alone, is a pleasant bitter in slight cases of indigestion.

ORIGANUM, OIL OF. A favourite article in veterinary practice, for embrocations, blisters, &c.

ORRIS ROOT. Used to sweeten the breath, for which a small piece is kept in the mouth a short time. The powder of orris is an ingredient in most tooth-powders.

OXYGEN GAS, OR VITAL AIR, is introduced here in consequence of the high commendation bestowed upon it by Dr. Thornton of London, in some affections of the lungs and chest, more especially in those attended with loss of voice. The proportions inhaled by his patients were one of the gas and three of atmospheric air. Oxygen gas seems to have a powerful effect upon the voice. We are informed in the *Monthly Gazette of Practical Medicine*, that the late celebrated actress, Mrs. Siddons, used to experience the good effects of oxygen gas; she was in the habit of inhaling six quarts diluted with twelve of atmospheric air, and after this practice her lower tones were distinctly heard in every part of the house. It is also remarked in the same journal, that oxygen gas raises the voice one or two notes, higher as Mr. Melrose has experienced, after inhaling it

previous to his performance ; and that Mr. Tinney could go as far as a G natural below the line on the bass clef, which he could not accomplish at any other time. The cases of leprosy cured by oxygen gas are also curious ; one patient inhaled six quarts diluted with common air, four times a day ; and in six weeks the scaly eruption entirely disappeared.

OXYMEL. Cooling, externally detergent. It is used alone, or mixed with water, as a gargle in cases of recent sore throat.

OXYMEL OF COLCHICUM. Expectorant, diuretic. Dose, 1 dram. Chiefly used in asthmatic affections, more particularly for persons advanced in years. It may be combined with an equal quantity of the mucilage of gum arabic and sirup of poppies, so as to form a winter cough medicine.

OXYMEL OF SQUILLS. Expectorant, detergent, and diuretic. Dose, 1 dram to 3. It may be used in the same manner as the oxymel of colchicum.

PAREGORIC ELIXIR. Anodyne, antispasmodic. Dose, 1 to 3 drams in water or barley-water. In coughs, more particularly affecting old people, and arising from irritation or spasm, this preparation affords decided relief. It is also serviceable in asthmatic affections, and may be taken with advantage in the troublesome cough to which consumptive persons are sometimes subject ; it should, however, be avoided in recent colds attended with fever. Two tea-spoonfuls of paregoric elixir, one table-spoonful of oxymel of squills, the same of water and of mucilage of gum arabic, form a good mixture for hooping-cough. A tea-spoonful may be taken 3 or 4 times a day, or when the cough is most troublesome. The PAREGORIC COUGH PILLS prepared at the Medical Hall from similar ingredients to the elixir, are particularly recommended for the relief of chronic

cough, difficulty of breathing, asthmatic and consumptive affections ; they are more especially adapted to allay the cough which so frequently occurs during the night, and deprives the patient of sleep : the effect resulting from the use of them is, to lessen the irritation (or as it is commonly termed tickling) of the throat, and in the morning to cause a free expectoration of the tough phlegm which accumulates during sleep:

PAREIRA BRAVA. Diuretic and alterative. Used in dropsy, jaundice, and affections of the kidneys and bladder. It is given in decoction of an ounce to a pint of water, of which a wine-glassful is taken thrice a day.

PELLITORY OF SPAIN. A warm aromatic root, which chewed, often relieves the tooth-ache, but only temporarily. It has been known for centuries as an anti-epileptic remedy and is given by the Germans in doses gradually increased to two drams in the day, and continued for six or eight weeks.

PENNYROYAL. (*See MINT.*)

PEPPER, BLACK, WHITE, AND LONG. Ground peppers are generally sold cheaper than the whole ; when this is the case, they are mixed with a *compound* called P.D. Doctor Louis Frank, principal physician to her majesty Maria Louisa, Duchess of Parma, speaks in the highest terms of black pepper as a remedy for ague ; he prescribes from 5 to 10 whole grains to be taken twice or thrice a day, and asserts that it almost invariably cured the disease. Black pepper enters into the popular medicine for the cure of piles, called *Ward's Paste*, which is a remedy of the utmost value in that annoying complaint.

PEPPER, CUBE, possesses similar properties to copaiba. Dose, half a dram to a dram and a half, twice or thrice a day, in brown sugar, treacle, &c.

PEPPER, RED CAYENNE (OR CAPSICUM) is a powerful stimulant. It is sometimes combined with calomel or blue pill, to obviate griping. The Cayenne gargle is much used in chronic sore throats, elongation of the uvula, and swelled tonsils. The acidulated lozenge of Cayenne is kept prepared for the same purposes at the Medical Hall.

PEPPERMINT. (*See* MINT.)

PERUVIAN BALSAM. (*See* BALSAM.)

PERUVIAN BARK. (*See* BARK CINCHONA.)

PETROLEUM. (*See* NAPHTHA.)

PHOSPHATES. Salts composed of phosphoric acid and a base. PHOSPHATE OF LIME forms nearly the entire of the earthy solid part of bones. Phosphate of soda has been used in medicine under the name of Tasteless Salt. (*See* SODA.)

PHOSPHORUS. Principally used for making the phosphorus fire-box. Great caution should be used with this article, as very serious accidents have occurred from its being wantonly employed. Friction causes it to inflame, and it burns with intense heat. It dissolves in oil; this rubbed on the face causes it to glow as if on fire at night. Phosphorus has been administered internally as a powerful stimulant in palsy, but its internal use is dangerous.

PILL COCHIÆ. Same properties and doses as the compound extract of colocynth. (*See* COLOCYNTH.)

PIMENTO, OR ALLSPICE. Aromatic. (*See* WATERS.)

PIPER METHYSTICUM, OR KAVA, OR AVA PLANT, is a remedy used by the natives of the South Sea Islands in chronic rheumatisms, indigestion and diseases of the skin. It is taken in infusion of half an ounce to a pint of water, and the usual dose is a wine-glassful three times a day.

PIPERIN, is a principle extracted from pepper, Dr. Meli says it is more successful than Quinine in the treatment of ague, and in smaller doses. It has also been said to be a very good substitute for cubebs.

PLASTER. An external application of a pretty solid consistence; when prepared for use, spread on leather, linen, calico, silk, paper, &c. The most common plasters are the **ADHESIVE OR STICKING PLASTER**, the use of which is so well known in bringing and maintaining in apposition the edges of recent cut wounds. It is usually kept spread upon linen, calico, and dimity, to suit various purposes. For holding together the edges of recent wounds, bandages, &c. All that is required for fresh cut wounds or lacerations, when no serious bleeding occurs, (as when arteries are injured,) is to bring the lips or edges of the wound into their proper situation, and cleanse them with tepid water by means of a sponge. Slips of plaster should then be placed across the wound in succession, until the whole is covered, which will exclude the air and extraneous substances, and generally cause the wound to heal by the first intention. The plaster may be removed in two or three days, and fresh applied, which may remain until the wound is healed. Every establishment should have a sheet of this plaster at hand in case of accidents. The **DIACHYLON PLASTER**, is also spread on the former, and used in slight wounds and excoriations. The **PITCH, or BURGUNDY PITCH** plaster, is a common application to the chest to relieve cough. The **WARM PLASTER**, which is the former with the addition of Spanish flies; this

addition makes it much more active, approaching it to the blister. Either of these two plasters may remain on for an indefinite time, but the latter is sometimes so troublesome as not to be tolerable for a long period. The SOAP PLASTER, often applied over tumors as a mild discutient. The STRENGTHENING PLASTER; into this oxide of iron enters; it is often applied over the loins when there has been a slight strain, chronic lumbago, or weakness.

BLISTERING PLASTER, or BLISTER. A blister applied over any internal part in a state of inflammation, as the lung, liver, stomach, &c. is productive of relief. It is, however, well to observe, that in all acute inflammations it has a much better effect when preceded by bleeding. In local pain it is often very useful, as in chronic rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, &c. In chronic inflammation of the eye, in some recent cases of gutta serena, a succession of blisters, one being applied as soon as the discharge of the former has well nigh ceased, either to the nape of the neck or behind the ears, is often eminently useful. The same may be said of chronic diseases of joints, and of some cases of indolent tumors. In the latter stages of fever blisters are often useful in stimulating the sinking powers of life; and in many other diseases. A blister should generally remain on the part twelve or twenty-four hours. When it is removed, the lower part of the skin, containing the fluid, should be clipped with a pair of scissors, so as to allow the fluid to pass out. The whole surface should then be dressed with spermaceti ointment, spread on lint, or if it be required to keep the blister open, with basilicon ointment. During the operation of a blister, it not unfrequently happens that violent strangury, or an affection of the bladder, will take place; to guard against this, the patient should drink freely of barley water, in which a small quantity of gum arabic may be dissolved. Blisters occasionally act very severely or too mildly in different constitutions; in the former case they should be

covered with silver paper, which mitigates their action ; whilst in the latter, a small quantity of the powder of cantharides sprinkled over the plaster will increase its operation. If powder of camphor be spread over a blister, it is said by some persons to have the effect of obviating strangury. As the experiments of Robiquet prove that the vescicating principle of cantharides is soluble in oil, might not a liquid blister made of the fly, macerated in oil of camphor, be sometimes desirable ?

Blisters applied to young children are not altogether safe, mortification having occasionally followed their use ; in these subjects a blister should scarcely be left on more than two, four or six hours, and probably silver paper or thin muslin might be put between them and the skin, with much advantage.

Many other plasters are in use as the AMMONIAC PLASTER ; the GALBANUM PLASTER ; the MERCURIAL PLASTER ; these are considered discutients, and various medicinal agents are occasionally added to the milder plasters, as opium or belladonna, with the particular intention of relieving pain in local painful affections. ISSUE PLASTERS, which are applied to retain the pea in the orifice, are spread on paper, and sold in boxes with directions for that purpose.

PLUMMER'S PILL. Alterative. Dose, 5 to 10 grains. This preparation is used in diseases of the skin, and more particularly in such as are of an indolent character, or are the result of other diseases. It is often taken in conjunction with sarsaparilla. Willan's Pills, which are an improvement upon Plummer's, are kept at the Medical Hall.

POMEGRANATE PEEL. Highly astringent. The decoction of pomegranate, made by boiling two ounces of the peel or shell, in a quart of water or milk, for one hour, and after it is strained, adding one ounce of the tincture of rhatany to it, has been used with most decided advantage in dysentery

and hæmorrhage of the bowels. A wine-glassful is the dose, which should be taken every three hours, previously taking a dose of Dover's powder and blue pill. It is also commended as anthelmintic. The *compound tincture of pomegranate* is much used by persons who have habitually relaxed bowels.

POPPY. The plant which gives opium. Four ounces of poppyheads boiled in four pints of water, for 15 minutes, is the anodyne fomentation, much used to allay the pain of ulcers and wounds of an irritable character; it is also an excellent application for some inflammations of the eye, especially when great pain is attendant. (For sirup of poppies *See OPIUM.*)

POTASH, OR VEGETABLE ALKALI, is had from the ashes of most vegetables, many of them, however, that grow near the sea give soda. In commerce we have the pot and pearl ash; from these potass is had. It is also had from the tartar of wine, hence the carbonate of potass has also been called salt of tartar. Potash forms the base of several salts used in medicine.

POTASH, PURE OR CAUSTIC. This is usually kept in solid cylindrical pieces; it attracts moisture quickly from the air, and also carbonic acid; hence it must be kept in well stopped bottles. Its use is as a caustic, for making issues. Caustic potash is sometimes combined with lime, by which some think it forms a caustic more easily managed.

POTASH, CARBONATE OF, (Salt of tartar, salt of wormwood, subcarbonate of potash, prepared kali.) This salt also attracts moisture rapidly from the air. It is used as antacid, lithontriptic, diuretic in doses of from 3 grains to 15 or 20. But its chief use is in effervescing draughts, 20 grains to the ounce of water, yet it is less used for this purpose than sal sodæ. The profession and public seem alike disposed

to keep up perpetual confusion in prescribing or asking for this article. The London and Edinburgh practitioners order sub-carbonate of potash; the Dublin, carbonate of potash; and each means salt of tartar; but each name implies a different article; and it is positively necessary that the apothecary should be informed in which part of the united kingdom a prescription was written, or mistakes of an unpleasant, though not a very serious nature, may take place; and so it is with other preparations of soda and potash. It would be but reasonable were the colleges to establish one common name for every article, by which means their recipes would be as current as the guineas for which they were written; there ought to be as little doubt, or question upon the one, as there is of the other. Salt of tartar is used by some persons for whooping-cough, to the extent of a grain or two for a dose. As it neutralizes acid, it is employed for removing the acidity of wine or beer. It is extensively used in the bleaching of straw for bonnets.

POTASH, BICARBONATE OF, (*Carbonate or Super-carbonate,*) contains a double dose of carbonic acid; this renders it more agreeable in effervescing mixture.

POTASH, ACETATE OF, (*Sal diureticus,*) a good diuretic in doses of from 20 to 60 grains, repeated thrice or oftener in the day.

POTASH, HYDRIODATE OF, a combination of iodine and potash, used in those cases for which iodine is recommended. The dose may range from 3 grains to 20 thrice a day given in solution. This salt has the property of rendering iodine very soluble in water, and is often used for that purpose.

POTASH, NITRATE OF. (*See SALTPETRE.*)

POTASH, SUPER-SULPHATE OF. (See SAL ENIXUM.)

POTASH, SULPHATE OF, WITH SULPHUR. (See SAL POLYCHREST.)

POTASH, SUPERTARTRATE OF, OR BITARTRATE. (*Cream of Tartar.*) (See CREAM OF TARTAR.)

POTASH TARTRATE OF, a saline purgative. Dose, from half an ounce to an ounce.

POTASH, LIQUOR OF, or (*Water of Caustic Potash.*) This is a limpid fluid with powerful antacid properties. Dose, from a few drops to half a dram or a dram, even 2 drams much diluted as lithontriptic or antacid, and in several obstinate cutaneous diseases chiefly of a scaly nature. It is given in chicken broth without fat or milk, or some bitter infusion. There is a sparkling water of carbonate of potash, like soda water—used just like soda water.

BRANDISH'S SOLUTION is a milder preparation of potash, used nearly as the solution of caustic potash.

POULTICE. An external application, either warm or cold. Poultices are sometimes used for repelling inflammations, when they are generally employed cold ; but much more frequently for maturing and bringing forward collections of matter, as boils and abscesses, in causing wounds and ulcers to cleanse and improving their discharge. Warm poultices are also employed where the intention is by no means to cause formation of matter, as over inflamed joints : over the chest or abdomen, in some cases of inflammation, of the organs or membranes of these cavities. The substances in general use for making poultices are bread and water, or milk : oatmeal and water, linseed meal, this forms an excellent poultice when mixed with boiling

water to a proper consistence. Poultices are occasionally made on porter grounds, or with barm, (*See BARM.*) Turnips and carrots, raw or boiled, are used as poultices for foul and painful ulcers. White of egg, curdled by alum, as a poultice in inflammation of the eye. Camomile flowers, hemlock, and other herbs are also used, or common poultices may be imbued with medicinal substances, as opium, &c. As a general rule, poultices should be changed thrice a day ; for they are apt to become dry, hard, and painful in removing, and sources of great irritation. To prevent this drying, the frequent change is made ; oil is often smeared over them with similar intention ; or the whole is enveloped in oiled silk. (*See SILK MEDICATED.*)

PRECIPITATE, RED. A preparation of mercury which acts as a mild escharotic. It is sprinkled on fungous or indolent ulcers in fine powder, or applied to them when mixed with ointment.

PRECIPITATE, WHITE. Another mercurial, used in like manner, for cutaneous ulcerations.

PREPARED CHALK *with sugar and gum arabic* (or **CHALK SPECIES.**) This powder is used for making the chalk mixture. If about an ounce and a half be mixed in a pint of cinnamon, or common water, it will form a good absorbent and antacid mixture, of which a wine-glassful may be given after every liquid motion, in diarrhœa, or relaxation of the bowels. Where it is necessary to increase the effects, a tea-spoonful of the tincture of kino, or catechu, or what is even better, the compound tincture of pomegranate, may be added to each dose ; and sometimes from 5 to 10 drops of laudanum may be advantageously combined with alternate doses of the same. A tea-spoonful of this powder mixed in a wine-glassful of water, may also be taken to correct heart-burn. Prepared chalk is

sometimes used as a dentifrice, but as its action upon the teeth is merely mechanical, it should not be as frequently used as the toothpowders, which are chiefly composed of vegetable substances.

QUASSIA SHAVINGS. Quassia is taken in the form of infusion, as a tonic; but the taste being intensely bitter, it is not by any means an agreeable medicine. *We, however, take it occasionally as a substitute for hops, through the medium of the brewer.* A strong infusion of quassia combined with molasses or sugar, and placed on a saucer, attracts and destroys flies. A weak infusion of quassia is a good vehicle for taking Epsom salt, as it conceals the taste and acts as a tonic.

QUICKSILVER. This is the basis of all mercurial preparations; in its natural state it is rarely used medicinally. Quicksilver is extensively used in the arts, and in the manufacture of vermilion, coating mirrors, &c. A belt with quicksilver (*Zona Hydrargyri*) has been used with success for the cure of inveterate itch. (*See MERCURY.*)

QUININE, OR QUINIA. An alcaloid extracted from Peruvian bark; with acids it forms salts.

PHOSPHATE OF QUININE has been extolled as better than the sulphate by Mons. Harless, in a late number of the *Bibliothèque Universelle*.

SULPHATE OF QUININE has obtained a fixed reputation as a tonic and febrifuge. It is so very bitter, that mixed with 160 parts of sugar it is still easily perceived. Aromatics conceal its flavour much better. It possesses all the properties of bark, and being free from fibrous and extractive matter, is capable of being administered in cases in which bark would not be admissible. Its virtues are tonic and febrifuge, which render it, of course, an excellent medicine in intermittent and low typhus

fevers. It is also of great value in affections of the stomach, arising from debility of that organ. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ a grain to 6 grains as a febrifuge; as a stomachic, from $\frac{1}{2}$ a grain to a grain and a half, repeated two or three times a day, either in water, Port, or Madeira wine. A lozenge, containing this article in combination with antacids and aromatics, is prepared at the Medical Hall, which can be recommended as an elegant and useful form in dyspepsia, and its various symptoms, heartburn, flatulence, &c. The *solution of quinine*, which is a combination of the Seville orange peel with the quinine, is also recommended as a good and agreeable tonic medicine. (*See BARK PERUVIAN.*)

RENNET. One of the four stomacal sacs of the calf; it possesses the power of coagulating milk.

ESSENCE OF RENNET is much used in France for making petit-lait, or what is known by the name of whey in this country. Petit-lait is taken as a refreshing drink in inflammatory diseases, or those accompanied by irritation, and is prepared as follows:—To every quart of milk add a large tea-spoonful of the essence; then place it over a gentle fire, until it reaches about blood-heat, or 98 degrees. It should then be allowed to stand until the coagulation is completed, or the whey is separated from the curd. The French clarify it in the following manner:—Take the whites of three eggs and 25 grains of cream of tartar, which is sufficient for two quarts of whey; the eggs should be first mixed with a small quantity of the whey, and frothed by means of two or three twigs; it should then be added to the rest of the whey, and placed over a fire until it boils. Whilst in the act of boiling the tartar should be added, and the whole kept stirred until it becomes limpid. It should then be strained through linen, and afterwards through filtering paper. *Two-milk whey* is made by using buttermilk instead of rennet as the means of coagulating. *Wine whey* is often taken for the relief of recent colds, and is made by turning

the milk with wine; the best wines for this purpose are those of the subacid kind, such as Hock, Sauterne, Bucellas, &c. (*See MILK.*)

RHATANY ROOT. Astringent and tonic. The tincture of Rhatany is most usually employed in the dose of from 1 dram to half an ounce, in cinnamon water. A dessert-spoonful added to a small basin of arrow-root, and sweetened in the usual way, is an excellent food for invalids and persons of lax and easily excited bowels. The rhatany root, from which this tincture is prepared, is used in the manufacture of *British* Port wine, to which it gives the rough astringent quality.

RHUBARB. A plant well known in gardens, the leaf stalks possess an agreeable acidity and on this account are frequently employed in pies and pastry. The root of rhubarb is purgative, stomachic, and astringent. Dose, 10 grains to 30. It will appear to those unacquainted with this medicine rather anomalous, that any article can be both purgative and astringent; but these are the peculiar properties of rhubarb. In cases where the bowels are affected with relaxation, arising from debility, a dose of rhubarb will often check its progress, give tone, and act as an astringent on the surfaces over which it passes. In looseness of the bowels, to which infants are subject, it is an excellent remedy: where acidity is present, it should be combined with calcined magnesia. (*Vide* MAGNESIA.)

As a stomachic, where the taste is not objectionable, about 5 grains of the root gradually dissolved in the mouth, is used with decided advantage, particularly when had recourse to early in the morning, or an hour or two before dinner. To effect this object more certainly and less disagreeably, pills called Digestive or Dinner pills, combining aromatics and antacids with the rhubarb, are prepared at Butler's Medical Hall.

Dr. Kitchener strongly recommends one or two pills of this nature to be taken an hour before dinner, and the Doctor's authority ought not to be overlooked by those who are apt to indulge in the luxuries of the table. From 5 to 10 grains with one drop of the oil of peppermint may be taken to relieve flatulence and distention in the stomach. The powder well known in Scotland under the name "Dr. Gregory's Powder," is composed of Turkey rhubarb, calcined magnesia, and the aroma of Jamaica ginger, and is found very useful to persons of gouty and dyspeptic habits. This preparation is kept at the Medical Hall. There are several kinds of rhubarb in use: that called Turkey rhubarb is best—its action is less likely to gripe—its dose smaller than the dose of other kinds: next comes the Indian; and last of all we must place English rhubarb, which is much less active than the foreign kinds.

The other preparations of Rhubarb are the infusion, the tincture, and compound tincture, and the wine. Each of these has its advantages.

THE CARDIAC TINCTURE OF RHUBARB is a medicine much used by persons of gouty habit, and was first introduced into use by Dr. Butler. A dose of this medicine will generally afford instant relief in acute pains in the bowels, or spasm in the stomach.

THE COMPOUND RHUBARB PILL, is a useful combination of purgatives, and is applicable to persons troubled with dyspepsia. The dose is from 10 to 20 grains. It may be combined with blue pill or calomel where bile is troublesome.

ROCHELLE SALT. (*Tartrate of Soda and Potash.*) Mildly aperient. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce to an ounce and a half. It is used as a cooling purgative, and for the same purposes as Epsom salt. The powder of this salt enters into many of the effervescing aperient medicines: it is combined with the infusion of senna or rhubarb, or taken simply dissolved in water,

and is esteemed an excellent purgative for bilious affections, or when the constitution is threatened with plethora: in which latter case a small dose should be taken every morning fasting. It is frequently adulterated with the powders of other neutral salts of inferior value.

ROSE LEAVES. Astringent. Used for making the infusion, confection, and water. The otto is also derived from them. They enter into the composition of pot pourri, for making which there are numerous formulæ.

THE CONSERVE OF ROSES is used chiefly for coughs and colds. Dose, 1 dram to 1 ounce. It is a good vehicle for mixing powders in for children, and forms the basis of most of the pectoral electuaries.

THE CONSERVE OF HIPS, OR THE WILD ROSE, is used in a similar manner, and for the same purposes as the former. Two ounces of the conserve of hips, half an ounce finely powdered spermaceti, half an ounce fine almond oil, and one ounce of the sirup of white poppies, well mixed together in a mortar, is a linctus used very much in England for allaying the tickling cough by which consumptive persons are more particularly affected. Dose, a tea-spoonful occasionally.

ROSIN, OR RESIN, YELLOW, enters into many plasters and ointments; it is also sometimes combined with Castile soap, nitre, and oil of juniper, and thus administered for the cure of urethral diseases, and to provoke the flow of urine. Rosin is the solid matter that remains after the distillation of the oil or spirit of turpentine from turpentine. It is much used as a diuretic by veterinary practitioners, and also in the arts.

RUFUS'S PILL. This is a good aperient, particularly for females who are liable to irregularity in their accustomed ap-

pearances, or are subject to a torpid state of the bowels. Dose, from 10 to 20 grains. (*See MYRRH.*)

SAFFRON. Cordial, diaphoretic. Saffron formerly enjoyed a high reputation, but is now little used in medicine, excepting to give colour; an object of some importance. Its principal consumption is in Devon, Cornwall, and Ireland, to give colour and flavour to the saffron cakes peculiar to these countries; also to usquebaugh, a favourite liqueur in the latter country. It is also used by dyers.

SAGE. A garden herb. The Latin name, *Salvia*, indicates the reputation it formerly possessed, nor is it without character at the present day on the Continent; an infusion of sage is highly commended in some chronic diseases, especially if dyspepsia be combined with them. It may be made and drank as tea. Its infusion with Port wine and vinegar is also used as a gargle.

SAGO. Is used as an article of diet for invalids. It is got from the pith of a Palm. Sago should be first soaked in cold water for an hour, to remove the earthy taste; after pouring off the first water, fresh should be added, and the whole allowed to simmer until it becomes transparent. It may be flavoured with spice, wine, &c., and sweetened with sugar. Sago milk is a useful and nutritious diet for consumptive persons; the sago should be cleansed, as in the former process, and boiled slowly in new milk; it may be sweetened with sugar. That known by the name of *Pearl Sago* is preferable to the brown. Patent sago is a convenient preparation of this article.

SAINT JOHN'S BEAN, OR CAROB. The decoction of carob is demulcent, expectorant, and slightly nutrient; it is made by boiling 3 ounces of the pods (crushed previously in a mortar) in 3 pints of water until reduced to a quart; of this a

wine-glassful may be taken every four or six hours for the relief of cough and affections of the chest.

SAL. The Latin name of Salt. We have many substances thus designated in common language, as **SAL AMMONIAC**, **SAL SODÆ**, &c. (*See AMMONIA, MURIATE OF; SODA, CARBONATE OF.*)

SALEP (*or Saloop*) **POWDER.** This is the prepared bulb root of an orchis plant; it is much used in London as an article of diet, and is considered to afford the largest quantity of vegetable nourishment in the smallest bulk. It is restorative, mucilaginous, and demulcent; hence, in sea-scurvy it has been particularly recommended. In diarrhoea and dysentery it is serviceable by sheathing the internal coats of the intestines. As diet it should not be forgotten amongst the varieties which are required to induce invalids to take nourishment, more particularly when every thing that irritates should be avoided. It is used in the same way as arrow-root, and may be flavoured with lemon, wine, and sugar, or combined with milk. This article reminds us of a circumstance, which occurred in London, which shews how careful persons ought to be in *writing or sending* for medicine:—A poor old woman, labouring under an affection of the bowels, was advised to take Salep for diet; she wrote for it so unintelligibly that the S was taken for a J by the apprentice boy, who gave her jalap instead of salep.—The consequence may easily be conceived.

SALICINE. A new extract from the willow bark. According to Majendie it possesses febrifuge powers in ague almost equalling, if not exceeding, those of quinine. Dr. Elliotson also confirms this opinion. 12 grains or more may be given in the course of the day, in divided doses.

SAL PRUNELLE. (*See NITRE OR SALTPETRE.*)

SAL ENIXUM. Purgative, refrigerant. Dose, from 15 grains to 2 drams. In cases requiring a mild purgative of a cooling nature, this salt may be advantageously taken; in internal hæmorrhage it is also a good medicine. About 15 grains dissolved in a wine-glassful of water may be administered three times a day for spitting of blood; the same dose may also be given for the purpose of checking night-sweats. If 1 dram of the salt be dissolved in about a quarter of a pint of water, and half a dram of the supercarbonate of soda in a wine-glassful, and the two solutions be then mixed, a very agreeable and cooling draught will be formed, which should be taken whilst it is effervescing.

SAL POLYCHREST. Deobstruent, purgative. Dose, 10 grains to two scruples. This is much used in jaundice, bilious, and dyspeptic affections. It is, however, usually administered in combination with other medicines, such as rhubarb, scammony, and ipecacuanha; and owing to its insolubility, it is most commonly given in bolus or powder, of which the following is a good formula:—Sal polychrest 10 grains, rhubarb 10 grains, scammony, 2 grains, ipecacuanha 1 grain; mix, and take at bed-time. This may be administered twice or thrice in the course of a week.

SAL SODÆ. (*See SODA, CARBONATE OF.*)

SAL TARTARI. (*See POTASS, CARBONATE OF,*) &c.

SAL VOLATILE. (*See AMMONIA AND SPIRITS.*)

SALT, COMMON. (*Muriate of Soda.*) There are various kinds of salt used for culinary purposes, such as refined, rock, bay, &c. These differ little from each other, except in their degree of fineness and purity. They all prevent putrefaction, and are extensively used in preserving animal sub-

stances. Salt is sometimes prescribed in the dose of half an ounce or more with advantage for the expulsion of worms; it is also administered combined with gruel, in the form of enema. In America salt has been applied to the bites of rabid animals, rubbed into the fresh wound, and if report can be believed, with decided success. When eaten with the food salt assists digestion; but by salting or strong pickling, meats are rendered hard and deprived of much of their nutriment. The continued use of salted provisions was formerly very fatal to persons on long voyages, by producing sea scurvy. Of late years sea scurvy has become uncommon, more attention being given to qualify the salted meat with vegetable diet, lemon juice, &c. Bay salt dissolved in water is a good substitute for sea water, and bathing in it will be found as beneficial in most cases as in the sea itself, excepting when the additional advantage of sea air is required.

SALT OF STEEL. (*See IRON, SULPHATE OF.*)

SALTPETRE. (*Nitre, or Sal Prunelle.*) Diuretic, refrigerant, diaphoretic. Dose, 10 grains to 20. This is a very disagreeable medicine, and as there are many others which answer all its purposes, it is now but little used. A few grains of purified nitre combined with two or three grains of antimonial powder, are sometimes taken at bed-time, for the relief of colds, hoarseness, &c. A small portion dissolved in the mouth is useful in sore throat, &c. About ten grains of nitre, half a dram of gum arabic, and one drop of the oil of juniper is administered three or four times a day for provoking a flow of urine. Nitre whey is used as a beverage in febrile and inflammatory diseases; it is made as follows: add as much lemon juice to a pint of milk (boiling) as will turn it, then dissolve one dram of nitre in it, and sweeten with sugar candy. Nitre

is a medicine that should be used with caution, as it acts strongly on the bladder and kidneys.

SARSAPARILLA. A climbing or creeping plant, the roots of which are highly esteemed as alterative, diaphoretic, demulcent, and antiscorbutic. There are various descriptions and qualities of this article ; and, perhaps, the great difference of opinion entertained by various persons in the profession, as to the valuable properties of sarsaparilla, may have arisen from the circumstance of each having used a different kind. Most of the sarsaparilla in use is imported from Vera Cruz and Honduras ; but that most esteemed comes *via* Lisbon or is of a description recently imported from Jamaica, known by the name of Red Sarsaparilla. Sarsaparilla is much commended as an alterative and restorative in several chronic diseases, when the constitution appears broken down, and ready to sink under the continuance of disease, as in scrofulous affections, obscure internal diseases, scorbutic and other affections of the skin, and has been long looked upon by the most eminent surgeons as the best medicine for reestablishing the healthy actions, when they have been deranged or destroyed by the too free or improper use of mercury, or been injured by a continuance of one of the most baneful maladies to which human nature is liable. In that state denominated *secondary symptoms*, which too often lays the foundation of such derangement in the constitution as will probably last for the remainder of existence, and extend the evil even to the offspring of those who have been thus affected, it is also highly beneficial. Sarsaparilla is administered in powder, sirup, decoction, and extract. As the medicinal properties reside entirely in the bark, the powder which contains the woody fibre, ground with the bark, requires too large a bulk for a sufficient dose to be admissible in debilitated stomachs. The sirup, in consequence of the quantity of sugar it

contains, cannot hold in solution any useful quantity of the extractive, and is liable to acidify in weak stomachs, thereby inducing further derangement of the digestive organs. The decoction, *when properly made*, (which cannot be done in private houses, from the want of the means to bruise the root,) is undoubtedly a useful mode of taking this medicine, but as it will not keep for more than two or three days, it has also its objections. The fluid extract is decidedly the best preparation; it has none of the abovementioned disadvantages; it contains all the properties of the root in a concentrated state; will keep for any length of time, and will enable the patient to make the SWEETENING DRINK, of any strength required. Dose of fluid extract, a dessert spoonful twice or thrice a day, in half a pint of water, which is of equal strength with the best made decoction; the powder of sarsaparilla is sometimes added to the dose of fluid extract. It is also occasionally taken in lime water, which is supposed by some practitioners to increase its alterative effects. The Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla was introduced into practice by Doctor Butler.

SASSAFRAS SHAVINGS. It is one of the ingredients for making the decoction of woods. Sassafras tea is much used in England as a beverage for breakfast. It is made by boiling or infusing a few of the shavings in water, for a quarter of an hour; milk is then added to it, and it is sweetened with sugar. It is a good diet for persons of a gouty habit, or those who are troubled with indigestion. It is used also by such as are affected by the scurvy. The sassafras cocoa, which is made from the nuts, is taken with similar views. The sassafras bark has also been lately introduced, but possesses no virtue over the wood.

SAVINE. A shrub of an acrid nature. It has been given in amenorrhœa, and for criminal purposes, but is highly

dangerous in large doses. Savine ointment is used to keep up a discharge from issues, &c.

SCAMMONY. The concreted juice or resin obtained from a plant. Cathartic, hydragogue. Dose, 3 to 10 grains. It is principally used in obstinate constipation of the bowels, and is more generally combined with other purgatives, as aloes, rhubarb, calomel and colocynth. The best preparation of which it forms an ingredient is the compound extract of colocynth. The electuary of scammony is often a good purgative, in the dose of half a dram for adults.

SEDATIVE LIQUOR OF OPIUM. (*See OPIUM.*)

SELTZER WATER. (*See WATERS.*)

SEMOLINA. An article of diet for infants ; it is boiled in milk and water, as may be most desirable (under the circumstances for which it is given. Used much in the same way as sago, tapioca, &c.

SENEKA ROOT. Expectorant ; also diuretic and cathartic. A large wine-glassful of the decoction (which is made by boiling an ounce of the root in a quart of water) is given thrice a day for the relief of asthma, chronic cough, dropsy, and gout.

SENNA LEAVES. Cathartic. There are two chief kinds, the Alexandrian brought from Egypt, and the East Indian, of which the former is considered the better, not being so liable to gripe and acting in about half the dose of the latter. Senna is generally used for making the infusion, or tea. On half an ounce of senna, and about a scruple of ginger, pour a breakfast-cupful, or rather less than half a pint of boiling water ; cover the vessel, let it stand for an hour, then strain ;

a large wine-glassful is the dose for an adult. The infusion of senna, combined with Epsom salt and tincture of jalap, forms the celebrated black draught. Two table-spoonfuls of the infusion, sweetened with sugar and colored with milk, is a medicine that can easily be imposed upon children for strong tea, and is given as a purgative when they will take no other medicine. A few drops of the spirit of sal volatile added to the infusion of senna is found to prevent the griping effects which not unusually attend the operation of this medicine. A grain or two of calomel may be given over night, if required. There is a compound EXTRACT OF SENNA prepared at Butler's Medical Hall, which is a very convenient medicine, the dose being readily ascertained and administered.

SIRUP OF SENNA, being a compound of manna and senna, is an agreeable and useful laxative for infants, when it is required merely to act on the bowels slightly. Dose, 1 to 2 tea-spoonfuls.

TINCTURE OF SENNA, and COMPOUND TINCTURE OF SENNA, (*or Daffy's Elixir.*) Cathartic, carminative. Dose, from a dessert, to two table-spoonfuls in peppermint or cinnamon water. More generally used as an adjunct to castor oil, or purgative draughts to render their operation more effectual and to relieve griping sensations.

SEVADILLA. Vermifuge. Dose for adults, 12 grains to 20; for children, 2 grains to 10. This medicine acts powerfully on the stomach and bowels, producing occasionally both vomiting and purging. It is administered in powder mixed with honey or conserve of hips, for the expulsion of worms. It is not a very safe medicine.

SEED LAC AND SHELL LAC. The lacs are extensively used in the arts for making varnish, lacquer, &c. A saturated tincture of shell lac, is now very generally ordered

by dentists, to be used for the purpose of fastening the teeth, when the gums have become detached, and also as a coating for broken teeth. It is requisite for these purposes that it should be used twice or thrice a day.

SILK. The produce of the caterpillar of the silk moth. Other caterpillars also form a kind of silk, but except the silk worm, none are specially reared for the purpose. Silk is a bad conductor of electricity. By the friction of glass with silk electricity is quickly developed. On this principle electrical machines are usually contrived. In the treatment of diseases the employment of silk is limited to oiled silk. This enveloping a part confines evaporation, and the perspiration, which would otherwise be insensible, is seen to bedew the surface, and is probably increased; with this intention it is applied over diseased joints, &c. Oiled silk covering poultices prevents them drying, and is therefore useful. When soft linen cloths are wet with water, laid on a part, and then enveloped by oiled silk, after a little time the temperature is raised to the natural heat of the part, and an atmosphere of vapor is kept in contact with it. This appears to answer excellently the purposes of a poultice, and is much more cleanly, easily applied and light. Water dressing, as this has been termed, is getting rapidly into general use, where poultices would formerly be employed.

SILVER. This metal forms the basis of lunar caustic or nitrate of silver. Lunar caustic is very useful when lightly applied to the edges of sores which tend to heal, but are rather indolent or slow in their progress; and as an application to wounds after suppuration has been established. It has been highly commended as an application to burns or scalds; a long stick being drawn over each part of the surface, and the part then allowed to dry. When first applied it causes the ulcer to turn white, but the part afterwards becomes black. Nitrate of

silver has been commended of late as a substitute for blistering, the part being first damped and a stick of the caustic drawn over it as often as necessary. With distilled water it forms an excellent lotion for some inflammatory affections of the eyes—from one grain to 20 being added to the ounce of water. It has been given internally in pill, or in solution (in the latter form it is exceedingly and disagreeably bitter) to combat epilepsy, St. Vitus's dance, and other spasmodic nervous affections, often with decided benefit, in doses varying from quarter of a grain to a grain. In cholera so much as 20 or 30 grains have been given for a dose, and sometimes with much apparent benefit. It is the chief article in the indelible marking ink. The internal use of nitrate of silver has been followed by a turning of the skin to a dusky blue, which color seems irremovable.

SIRUPS are solutions of sugar in simple water, vegetable infusions, or juices. When they contain too large a proportion of sugar they are liable to crystalize, when too small a quantity they will ferment, and this is especially the case in warm weather. They are used to disguise disagreeable flavours, to change the appearance of some compounds, to give consistency to others, and are sometimes used for their medical effects.

SIRUP OF BUCKTHORN. Cathartic. Dose, 2 drams to 1 ounce. Now fallen into disuse, though formerly frequently prescribed; it is liable to produce griping pains and thirst. It is still much used in veterinary practice.

SIRUP OF CAPILLAIRE. A pleasant and agreeable article, much used by the French when mixed with water as a beverage. It is also used for sweetening lemonade, punch, or any thing that is required at the moment.

SIRUP OF DANDELION. This is a pleasant form of

taking the dandelion, but contains no useful quantity of the extractive, and is liable to fermentation.

SIRUP OF ICELAND MOSS. Used for coughs. Dose, a table-spoonful whenever the cough is troublesome. It is not so demulcent a preparation as the jelly.—*Vide* ICELAND Moss.

SIRUP OF WHITE POPPIES. Anodyne. Dose, 1 to 2 tea-spoonfuls. It is for the most part taken as a cough medicine, combined with an equal quantity of the sirup or oxymel of squills. About 10 or 20 drops in a tea-spoonful of gruel or water is a soothing medicine for infants, to compose them during dentition; it should not be taken too frequently, as it is liable to confine the bowels. It is used also to rub the gums of children, to allay pain whilst they are teething.

SIRUP OF SAFFRON. Little used except as a means of distinguishing one medicine from another.

SIRUP OF SARSAPARILLA.—*Vide* EXTRACT. Dose, 1 to 4 drams in lime water.

SIRUP OF SENNA. This preparation being a compound of manna and senna, is an agreeable and useful laxative for infants, when it is required merely to act on the bowels slightly. Dose, 1 to 2 tea-spoonfuls.

SIRUP OF SQUILLS. Expectorant, diuretic. Dose, 1 to 2 tea-spoonfuls, two or three times a day, for relieving cough.

SIRUP OF TOLU. Balsamic. Dose, 1 to 2 tea-spoonfuls. Used for coughs, &c.

SIRUP OF VIOLETS. A very *pretty* medicine when *genuine*, and possessing the same properties as sirup of saffron.

When violets are scarce, it is very often made with Prussian blue, and orris root, to give the flavour to it.

SINAPISM. (*See* MUSTARD.)

SMILAX ASPERA. This plant is a species of sarsaparilla; it grows in the south of France, and is sometimes met with in our gardens. It is not long since it has been introduced into practice; the preparation is a sirup from the roots. It is very agreeable in taste and flavor, having something of the flavor of benzoin and smell of the tonquin bean; these it probably owes to a vegetable principle called coumarin. Sirup of smilax is much commended in coughs, colds, and chronic affections of the lungs. It would be a grateful and useful addition in cough mixtures; we must also conclude that it is proper in those affections for which sarsaparilla has been recommended.

SNAKE ROOT. Aromatic, stimulant. Dose, 10 to 30 grains. A tea made by pouring boiling water on the roots, is used by many for lowness of spirits.

SNAKE WEED, OR BISTORT, is very astringent, and is used in decoction, for relaxation in the bowels; it is also administered in substance in the dose of from 15 grains to 1 dram twice or thrice a day.

SNUFFS, MEDICATED, are used for relieving affections of the head and eyes. There are various kinds, but those most in use are the *Cephalic* and *Asarabacca*; they are resorted to for the purpose of increasing the discharge from the nostrils; whenever they fail to produce this effect, or cause violent sneezing, they are injurious, especially when the head is engaged.

SOAP, WHITE, YELLOW, AND SOFT. Soap is

formed by the combination of an alkali with an oil, fatty or resinous matter. When the alkali is soda, we have hard or white soap; when potash, soft soap; when ammonia, a soap known as hartshorn liniment. Yellow soap is the combination of an alkali with resin. Much might be said upon the use of soap *externally*, and its effects in preserving health: many filthy diseases might be prevented by a more frequent application of it to the skin, and clothes, of the poorer classes of society. A strong solution of soap is an antidote in poisoning by the mineral acids, and metallic salts.—A cupful should be given for the dose, and if succeeded by vomiting, it should be repeated. About half an ounce of white soap dissolved in a quart of warm water, forms a good enema. The yellow soap, which is more stimulating, is sometimes used with advantage as a suppository, to excite the lower bowels, when it is not desirable to tease the stomach with medicine; for this purpose a small piece, in the form of a cone, is introduced into the lower gut, and allowed to remain there. Soft soap being more caustic than either of the above, is frequently used with decided benefit in scald head and diseases of the scalp. Soap enters into several embrocations, such as the soap liniment, opodeldoc, &c. &c. Castille soap is made of soda and olive oil, and is considered the best for internal use, and for forming different substances into pills. Soap pills are commended in calculous affections, the alkali of the soap neutralizing or preventing the formation of uric acid or phosphoric acid in the urine.

Soaps for the toilet are impregnated with essential sweet smelling substances; soaps medicated might have some effect in keeping the skin in a healthy condition.

SOAP CERATE. When spread upon lint or linen, is applied, externally, for the purpose of resolving swellings. It is much used as an application to the breasts after weaning, for the purpose, as it is termed, of drying up the milk.

SODA. (*Natron or Mineral Alkali.*) Is not employed like potass as caustic. Several salts of soda are used in medicine.

SODA, ACETATE OF. Mildly aperient and diuretic. Dose, a scruple to 3 drams.

SODA, BI-CARBONATE. Is formed by adding carbonic acid to the carbonate: it is therefore richer in that air; it is also less disagreeable to the taste, and may be used wherever the former salt is indicated, in the same or rather greater dose. It is much used for correcting acidity in the stomach, and counteracting the tartness in beer, wine, &c. also in the process of making tea, especially when the water is hard. The usual dose for acidity in the stomach, is from ten grains to a scruple, in water, or some bitter infusion. It is the best preparation for making saline draughts. For the method of using it for fermenting bread, See WHEAT.

SODA, CARBONATE OF. (*Sal sodæ subcarbonate of Soda, Prepared Natron,*) all these names are used to distinguish this substance. Antacid, lithontriptic, diuretic. Dose, from 5 to 30 grains in water or bitter infusion. When exposed before the fire it gradually parts with water and effloresces, it is then dried soda, and may be made into pills. It forms the common effervescing draught, the proportions being half an ounce to eight ounces of water, to which a little white sugar is added. Two table-spoonfuls of this solution, mixed with one of lemon juice, is the ordinary dose; it is a very agreeable draught in inflammatory and febrile diseases, and often has considerable effect in restraining vomiting, or sickness of stomach. *The Citrated Kali, or Lemonade Powder*, prepared at the Medical Hall, is a more convenient preparation for making saline draughts. Washing soda is an impure carbonate of soda.

SODA, CHLORIDE OF (*or Chloruret.*) This salt has nearly the same properties as chloride of Lime. (*See LIME.*)

SODA, MURIATE OF. (*See SALT, COMMON.*)

SODA, PHOSPHATE OF. (*Tasteless Salts.*) Aperient. Dose, an ounce. Used as Epsom salt. The *Tasteless Mineral Salt*, or *Antacid Aperient*, prepared at the Medical Hall, is recommended in preference to the foregoing.

SODA, SULPHATE OF. (*See GLAUBER'S SALT.*)

SODA AND POTASS, TARTRATE OF (*Rochelle Salt.*) Which see.

SODA WATER is so generally known, that it is almost unnecessary to make any comment upon it. It is antacid, diuretic, and lithontriptic. It is recommended for indigestion, and affections of the kidneys, and bladder; and is a cooling beverage, adapted to febrile and inflammatory diseases. Strong beer, ale, or porter, being mixed with soda water, form a very agreeable table drink in warm weather, when table beer will not keep; at the same time, if these liquors be too tart, the acidity will be corrected. Powders for making a sparkling water at the moment it is required, are kept at the *Medical Hall*—as also are those of an aperient quality, known by the name of *Aperient Sodaic Powders*; these last are an agreeable medicine.

SODIUM. A metal, the base of soda.

SPEARMINT. (*See MINT.*)

SPERMACETI. An unctuous crystalline substance found in the head of the spermaceti whale: it is used internally as demulcent and emollient. Dose, 20 to 60 grains.

Equal parts of sugar-candy and spermaceti formed into a paste, or powder, is a combination frequently used to allay coughs. Spermaceti also enters into the composition of cerates and ointments, and there is none better for healing, soothing, and covering simple wounds than the spermaceti ointment.

SPICES are used to improve the taste and flavour of substances both in medicine and diet, to prevent flatulency and promote digestion. Some spices are very volatile, and occasioning too strong an excitement do harm, as they are liable to raise the pulse, to increase perspiration—occasionally to affect the head, and to stimulate the nerves; they should for the most part, be used only by persons of strong constitution, or by those of a lax fibre, and cold phlegmatic habit—those of choleric habit should be sparing of them—the most conducive to health would be the indigenous spices, though some of the foreign kind have now become indispensable in our present mode of living.

SPIRIT. A term applied by the old chemists to the more delicate volatile matter that rises from bodies in distillation: it is now more confined to the volatile fluid rising in distillation from fermented substances. There are many medicinal agents called spirits.

SPIRIT OF HARTSHORN. Antispasmodic, antacid, stimulant. Externally, rubefacient. Dose, 30 to 60 drops in water. In hysterical affections, spasms, or fainting fits, if a dose of this be taken, it will generally give relief: it is also serviceable in heartburn and flatulence, by neutralizing the acid in the stomach. It may be taken in camphor julap, the medicated waters, or even in plain water, should not those be at hand. Doctor Pertier, a German physician, states that he has found the spirit of hartshorn (in the dose of a tea-spoonful in a glass of water) to counteract the inebriating effects of

fermented liquors and spirits. Combined with oil it forms an excellent liniment for sore throats and glandular swellings of the neck.—(See OIL OF ALMONDS.)

SPIRIT OF SAL VOLATILE. Its properties and dose are similar to those of spirit of hartshorn, and it is applicable under the same circumstances; but containing aromatics, it is more agreeable, and perhaps, better than hartshorn as a carminative.

SPIRIT OF NITRE. (*Sweet.*) Diuretic, antispasmodic, diaphoretic, and cooling. Dose, 20 drops to a tea-spoonful. In affections of the kidneys and bladder, particularly where the secretion of the former is diminished, if a tea-spoonful be given either in water or gruel, three or four times a day, a proper action will be excited. In dropsical cases, the same dose may also be given with advantage, and repeated as often. A teaspoonful, mixed in a breakfast-cupful of hot whey, and taken at bed-time, is serviceable in colds, by determining an action to the skin. 20 to 30 drops in a wine-glass, or even a tumbler full of water, is an agreeable draught in fever, or to allay thirst. 10 or 15 grains of the sal diureticus, and a tea-spoonful of spirit of nitre, mixed with either mint, or pennyroyal water, is a good medicine in dropsy; it should be taken three or four times a day.

SPIRIT OF LAVENDER. Cordial, exhilarant. Dose, 30 drops to two tea-spoonfuls, in water, &c. This is used in lowness of spirits; for which purpose 30 or 40 drops may be taken on a lump of sugar, two or three times a day. The same quantity of spirit of sal volatile combined with it, and taken in a glassful of camphor julap, may also be used with advantage. The *Volatile Spirit of Lavender*, which is a combination of these medicines with aromatics, is strongly recommended for hysterical affections, lowness of spirits, melancholy, fainting fits, and all diseases indicating exhaustion and a deficiency of

nervous energy. It is taken in the dose of one tea-spoonful in a wine-glassful of water, and is prepared at the Medical Hall.

SPIRIT, MINDERERUS. (*See* MINDERERUS SPIRIT.)

SPIRIT OF TURPENTINE. (*See* TURPENTINE.)

SPIRIT OF CAMPHOR. This is a very useful and mild stimulant; it is applied to sprains, slight attacks of rheumatism, chilblains, &c.; and is sometimes recommended when diluted with water as a stimulant to gums which are relaxed and spongy.

SPIRIT OF WINE. (*See* ALCOHOL.)

SPONGE. A marine animal product. Burned sponge was formerly used in medicine for the removal of wens, goitre, &c.; but the iodine (of which sponge contains a small portion) has now taken its place.—(*See* IODINE.) Prepared sponge is made by soaking fine sponge in melted wax, and keeping it compressed until it cools; it is then cut into pieces and used by surgeons for tents, or to make compression on parts; the wax gradually melting, and allowing the compressed sponge to expand.

SQUILL, OR SEA ONION. Diuretic, expectorant, and emetic. Dose of the fresh root, 5 to 15 grains; of the powder, 1 to 3 grains, three or four times a day. It is administered in asthma, dropsy, and water on the chest. The other preparations of this medicine most used are the Vinegar, Oxymel, Sirup, and Tincture. The dose of these preparations varies from a scruple to half an ounce or more, the smaller doses acting as expectorants and diuretics, the large as nauseants and emetics. They often become an useful ingredient in cough mixtures.

The *Common Onion* possesses similar properties, and therefore is recommended as an article of diet for dropsical patients. Many cases of dropsy have been relieved by eating onions;

they act strongly on the kidneys, and increase the flow of urine. Roasted or boiled onions are sometimes applied as poultices to foul ulcers.

STARCH. Demulcent. It enters into the composition of lozenges, and the mucilage prepared from it is sometimes prescribed for the relief of cough, either simply, or combined with honey. The mucilage is prepared as follows:—take of starch 3 drams, water a pint, rub the starch, gradually adding the water to it, then boil until it is converted into a mucilage. The mucilage of starch is also prescribed in dysentery, and relaxation of the bowels. When taken as a beverage its effect is to lubricate the internal coat of the intestine, and diminish the tenesmus, and irritation arising from abrasion, or injury of the mucous membrane. It is also administered as an enema for the same purpose, and is sometimes combined with opium. Starch, milk, and fresh suet perfectly blended by boiling them together, was prescribed by Sir John Pringle as a soup for patients labouring under dysentery, when it was suspected that the lining of the bowels was injured.

STAVESACRE. Seldom used internally; it is prescribed in the form of ointment for the cure of itch; but is chiefly used to destroy vermin, for which reason it is vulgarly called *Louse Wort*. The chemical called Delphine is derived from this plant.

STEEL. Some preparations of iron, used in medicine, have been called salt of steel; tincture of steel, &c. (*See IRON.*)

STRAMONIUM. This is smoked in the same way as tobacco, by asthmatic persons, for the purpose of loosening the phlegm, and removing the spasmodic affections they often experience. It has been lately found that stramonium, combined with the best Farnham hops in equal proportions, is more agreeable, and relieves more effectually: an extract is prepared

which is a very powerful narcotic ; it has been commended in tic douloureux, dose $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain, gradually increasing.

STRYCHNINE. A newly discovered chemical, found in the *Nux Vomica*. It is most poisonous in its properties, causing violent spasm resembling tetanus or locked jaw.

SUET, PREPARED, enters into several ointments ; for its internal use *vide* **STARCH**.

SUGAR is more generally used in medicine than patients are disposed to believe : it enters into all sirups, and is intended to render the medicines with which it is combined, more palatable ; but frequently has quite the contrary effect, for the slight sweetness produced by a dram of sirup in the dose, rather tends to nauseate and leave a sickly taste upon the palate. Most patients object to it ; and as every one who takes physic is prepared for something disagreeable, it would perhaps be well if sirups were generally discontinued. Sugar in large quantities is antiseptic, and preserves animal substances from putrefaction ; for which reason it is sometimes applied to foul and putrid ulcers ; it is for this purpose combined with crumb of bread or charcoal as a poultice to the part affected. Sugar is also escharotic, and is applied to proud flesh or fungous excrescences, and indolent sores, such as chilblains, &c. It is also blown into the eyes to remove specks upon the cornea. A table-spoonful of brown sugar, the same of common salt, and sweet oil, dissolved in water or thin gruel, is much used as a laxative enema. Brown sugar is considered more laxative than the refined, and is for this reason used by some persons who are liable to constipation. Treacle or molasses is the uncrystallized residuum of sugar ; it is esteemed aperient, and enters into many laxative electuaries ; these are very liable to ferment. Sugar and water, at a moderate temperature, uniformly ferment, and produce a spirit which may be distilled.

If not distilled off, in some little time vinegar is formed. Owing to this tendency in sugar to produce acid, it is very injurious in some cases of indigestion where acidity prevails, and generally speaking to gouty persons in whose stomach it often generates much acid.

Candied sugar is sugar merely but slowly and regularly crystallized.

SUGAR OF LEAD. (*See* LEAD.)

SULPHUR, OR BRIMSTONE. A mineral substance. It is kept in masses which have been cast into moulds, (CANE BRIMSTONE,) and in a powder, (SUBLIMED SULPHUR OR FLOWERS OF SULPHUR). Sulphur is laxative and diaphoretic. Dose, half a dram to 2 drams. An electuary, composed of an ounce of sulphur, half an ounce of cream of tartar, and two ounces of honey, or lenitive electuary, is an excellent cooling aperient medicine, for persons afflicted with piles: a tea-spoonful of it may be taken once or twice a day, as occasion may require.

Externally the use of sulphur is very common, and its efficacy very great in curing itch, and some other cutaneous diseases; it is mixed with lard or simple ointment, and rubbed on at night and washed off in the morning: this may be repeated two or three times if required. It is not a pleasant application, as it gives a disagreeable smell to the person, and is not a cleanly method of cure, though the most certain. Metallic substances are tarnished by the insensible perspiration of those using sulphur, as watches, rings. In lieu of sulphur ointment the sulphur bath may be used. Other substitutes are found in some mercurial ointments; in chloride of lime, strong decoctions or ointments prepared with vegetable substances, as Hellebore, Tobacco, Plumbago, &c. In the arts sulphur is employed chiefly in forming sulphuric acid. (*See* ACID.)

SULPHUR MILK, OR PRECIPITATED. This is sulphur in its purest form ; and for internal use is preferable to the flowers : it has less taste and smell, and is not so gritty.

SWEET FLAG, OR CALAMUS AROMATICUS. Aromatic and stomachic. Seldom given in medicine ; it is used in the manufacture of many perfumes, and is one of the ingredients of the pot pourri.

TAMARIND. The preserved pod of an Indian vegetable ; it is cooling, and aperient. Dose, half an ounce to an ounce and a half. The fever drink known by the name of tamarind tea, is made by pouring boiling water upon the fruit ; and if the infusion be made very strong, it may be used as a gargle in slight sore throats ; or a few tamarinds may be dissolved in the mouth for the same purpose.

TAPIOCA, is an article of diet for invalids. It is got from the root of a plant, as starch may be had from the potato. To make the jelly, the tapioca should be washed two or three times in cold water ; it should then be left to soak in fresh water for four or five hours, and afterwards to simmer gently over the fire until the jelly becomes perfectly clear. It may be flavoured and sweetened as sago.

TAR. Diuretic, stimulant, tonic. The famous Berkely, Bishop of Cloyne, wrote a treatise in praise of tar water, and though it is not much used at the present day, it is by no means inert. It has been taken with advantage in chronic eruptive diseases, in some affections of the kidneys, in asthma and many chronic diseases, but its use requires perseverance. To make tar water, 2 pints of tar are well stirred up with a gallon of water, which is poured off when the tar has subsided ; a pint or two may be drunk in the day. The vapour of tar diffused through the chamber of the phtisical and asthmatic patient, was strongly recommended by Sir A. Chrichton, to facilitate the breathing

and to counteract the morbid secretion from the lungs. The simplest method of using it, is to stir a hot poker in common tar or pitch ; but the chance of fire must be guarded against. An ointment of tar is commended, either simply, or mixed with other ointments, in some cutaneous diseases ; chiefly scald head.

TARTAR EMETIC. (*Antimoniated Tartar.*) (See ANTIMONY.)

TEA. A Chinese plant. The use of tea is exceedingly common ; there seem to be many kinds of it, but they may be described as BLACK and GREEN ; both species are astringent, stimulant, and nervine. On the continent they are used medicinally, where, not being the practice to drink tea as a common beverage, they are often advantageously administered for the relief of many nervous affections. Green tea is the more powerful in its effects, causing sleeplessness, headache, and even subsultus tendinum, or violent twitching of the muscles ; but this is when it is taken to excess, or by persons of extreme irritability of constitution. The infusion of tea, taken in moderation, tends to exhilarate, and will frequently relieve headache arising from fatigue, study, or anxiety ; it is the most refreshing beverage that can be taken during a journey, as it raises the animal spirits, keeps up the insensible perspiration, and does not leave behind it any of those febrile symptoms which follow wine, beer, and similar drinks. Mr. Newenham, in a pamphlet entitled “Observations on the Medicinal and Dietetic Properties of Green Tea,” states, that when the brain and nervous system are disposed to sthenic excitement, or in other terms, to inflammatory action, such as follows the use of spirituous and vinous drinks, intense study, and continued anxiety, green tea will be found to act as a salutary remedy ; but in such cases as evince diminished excitement, sleeplessness and nervous

disturbance will follow the use of it. Green tea is the only beverage for the nurse, who has the care of a patient during the night. A strong infusion of green tea, of one ounce to a pint of water, is an excellent injection for the relief of fluor albus; and the same will be found a good collyrium for some affections of the eyes, and the inflammation and ulceration of the eyelids, which many are liable to, as the effect of small-pox, measles, &c. Green tea is recommended to counteract the effects of narcotic poisons; but the stomach must previously be evacuated by the syringe or emetics.

TEA, BRITISH HERB. This is a compound of sage, balm, and several indigenous herbs. It is esteemed good for gouty and nervous persons, and is made in the usual way; it is much liked by those who have been in the habit of using it, and is recommended to those who cannot drink other tea without inconvenience.

TESTS are chemical substances calculated to detect the presence of various principles in solution or mixture. The tests for poisons, especially for that most generally employed, arsenic, should be known by every well-informed medical practitioner. At the **MEDICAL HALL** are kept test boxes, or toxicological chests, with proper directions and apparatus, which are exceedingly convenient for the detection of poisons.

TIN. The powder of this metal has been commended, in doses of from half a dram to an ounce against tape worm.

TINCTURE. Spirits macerated on several vegetable and other substances, become impregnated with the virtues of these substances, and have the advantage of retaining their virtues unimpaired for a long time. A number of tinctures are used in medicine.

TINCTURE ASSAFÆTIDA. Dose, 20 drops to a tea-spoonful in water or milk. (*See ASSAFÆTIDA.*)

TINCTURE BALSAM OF TOLU. Expectorant, balsamic. Dose, 30 drops to a tea-spoonful in mucilage of gum arabic, honey, or barley-water, for relieving obstinate coughs.

TINCTURE BARK, SIMPLE. Tonic, stomachic. Dose, a tea-spoonful to a table-spoonful, in water or wine, for indigestion or loss of appetite. It is also used as an astringent for the teeth, by adding a tea-spoonful to a wine-glassful of water.

TINCTURE, BARK, COMPOUND, OR HUXHAM'S. It has the same properties and dose as the simple tincture, but being more agreeable, is generally used in preference.

TINCTURE BENJAMIN, COMPOUND, (*Or Friar's Balsam,*) is used as a styptic in recent cuts or wounds, but this is decidedly a bad practice; adhesive plaster and slight pressure is the best mode of treatment.

TINCTURE BUCHU LEAVES. Dose, a tea-spoonful to a table-spoonful. (*See BUCHU.*)

TINCTURE CARDAMOMS, COMPOUND. Cordial. Dose, 1 to 3 tea-spoonfuls in any of the aromatic waters. Principally used for pains in the bowels, arising from flatulence, spasm, &c.

TINCTURE, CASTOR. Antispasmodic, stimulant. Dose, 30 drops to a tea-spoonful, in any of the aromatic waters. It is advantageously prescribed in hysterical affections, fits, spasmodic cases, &c. Twenty drops, with a scruple of calcined magnesia, a tea-spoonful of sirup of poppies, and an ounce of fennel water, is an excellent carminative for infants: of this, a

tea-spoonful is the dose, which may be taken three or four times a day, for the relief of griping pains, wind in the stomach, &c.

TINCTURE OF CATECHU. Astringent. Dose, 1, 2, or 3 drams. (*See CATECHU.*)

TINCTURE CINNAMON. (*See CINNAMON.*)

TINCTURE COLUMBO. Bitter. Same dose as tincture of bark.

TINCTURE COLCHICUM AMMONIATED. Anti-rheumatic, and used in gout. Dose, 20 to 60 drops in peppermint or cinnamon water. (*See COLCHICUM.*)

TINCTURE CUBEBS. Dose, a tea to a table-spoonful. (*See PEPPER.*)

TINCTURE FOXGLOVE, OR DIGITALIS. Diuretic, sedative. Dose, 5 drops, gradually increased to 30. (*See DIGITALIS.*)

TINCTURE GENTIAN, COMPOUND. Tonic, stomachic. Dose, one dram to half an ounce, in water or camomile tea. It is chiefly had recourse to in debility of the stomach, loss of appetite, &c. The best time for taking bitters, is about 11 in the morning, and 4 in the afternoon; or, as a general rule, an hour or two before, or after a meal.

TINCTURE GUAIACUM, VOLATILE. Stimulant, sudorific, antirheumatic. Dose, 1 to 2 drams, twice or thrice a day, in barley water, milk, mucilage, &c. This medicine has been long approved for chronic rheumatism, and gouty affections.

TINCTURE JALAP. Cathartic. Dose, 1 to 4 drams, in peppermint water. It is more generally taken in conjunction with the infusion of senna and Epsom salts.

TINCTURE OF KINO. Astringent. Useful in dysentery and looseness of the bowels. Dose, from a tea to a table-spoonful, usually combined with the chalk mixture.

TINCTURE MYRRH. Tonic, astringent. The saturated tincture is much used as an abstergent and astringent lotion for the gums, when they have a tendency to scurvy. A tea-spoonful in a wine-glassful of water is the usual proportion. The *Astringent Tincture, for the teeth and gums*, prepared at the Medical Hall, contains myrrh, bark, orris, benjamin, &c. in correctly arranged proportions, and will be found one of the best applications for these purposes; it is also an admirable preparation for removing an unpleasant state of the breath.

TINCTURE, OPIUM. (*See OPIUM.*)

TINCTURE OF POMEGRANATE, COMPOUND. Powerfully astringent and cordial. Dose, a tea to a table-spoonful.

TINCTURE, RHATANY. Astringent and tonic. Dose, 1 dram to half an ounce, in cinnamon water. A dessert-spoonful added to a small basin of arrow-root, and sweetened in the usual way, is an excellent food for invalids and persons of lax and easily-excited bowels.

TINCTURE, RHUBARB. Aperient, tonic, stomachic. Dose, 2 drams to an ounce, in peppermint, or cinnamon water. (*See RHUBARB.*)

TINCTURE OF SENNA, SIMPLE. Dose, 1, 2, or 3 drams.

TINCTURE OF SENNA, COMPOUND, (*Or Daffy's Elixir.*) Cathartic, carminative. Dose, a dessert, to two

table-spoonfuls, in peppermint or cinnamon water. It is more generally used as an adjunct to castor oil, to render its operation more effectual, and to relieve griping sensations.

TINCTURE OF STEEL, MURIATED. Tonic, antispasmodic, and diuretic. Dose, 10 to 30 drops in water. This medicine, if taken two or three times a day, for a week or two, is often serviceable in debility of the constitution, languid circulation, and indigestion. In retention of urine, arising from spasm of the parts, 10 to 15 drops repeated every half hour, will often give relief.

TINCTURE OF STEEL, ACETATED. Tonic. Is particularly serviceable in relieving the irregularities to which females of delicate habit are liable. Dose, 10 drops to 60, twice or thrice a day, in pennyroyal water.

TINCTURE, VALERIAN. Antispasmodic. Dose, 1 or 2 tea-spoonfuls, in pennyroyal water.

TINCTURE, VALERIAN, AMMONIATED. Antispasmodic, stimulant. Dose, 30 drops to a tea-spoonful, in camphor julap, or pennyroyal water, for hysterical diseases, and lowness of spirits.

TOBACCO, INDIAN. An improper name for the *Lobelia inflata*. (See *LOBELIA*.)

TOBACCO, NICOTIANA. (An herb of strong narcotic properties.) There are several species, one of which, the *Rustica*, was cultivated to some extent two or three years since in Ireland. The true, or Virginian tobacco, is from a different species, the *tabacum*.

Tobacco has been known as a luxury in Europe for nearly three centuries, and its use is spread under one or other form,

amid all classes of society. Sir Walter Raleigh is said to have introduced the fashion of smoking tobacco into England ; and a story is told of his servant bringing in a tankard of ale for his master's breakfast, and finding the smoke issuing from him, throwing the beverage in his face to quench the conflagration. The controversies that ensued on the introduction of this weed, to us, who live in distant times, have no little of the ludicrous. Some would have its use to be downright heresy, and were willing to affect its votaries with all the pains and penalties that have been too often the consequences of such a crime, imputed or real. Even the sage King James I. mixed in the controversy, by an essay, quaintly styled "A Counterblast to Tobacco." After exposing in strong language the unhealthiness and offensiveness of this practice, he closes with this royal counterblast :—"It is a custom loathsome to the eye, hateful to the nose, harmful to the brain, dangerous to the lungs, and in the black stinking fume thereof, nearest resembling the horrible Stygian smoke of the pit that is bottomless !"

Though not admirers of this weed in any of its forms, we wish to speak of it without prejudice. In ordinary life, persons commence the use of tobacco, not from any necessity, nor indeed from any liking ; for the first steps to the habit are by no means enticing or agreeable, as it is apt to cause very distressing nausea ; but from a certain propensity to imitation, a propensity which mankind have, in common with animals that seem in form and gesture to caricature the human species, while some of the human species reciprocate the compliment. It is to this the use of cigars is chiefly owing in our cities and towns, and that their fumes please or disgust, as the case may be, in the streets, in the theatre, almost in the church. To imitation also, the less offensive and more social habit of taking snuff, the *poudre puante* of the French wit, is to be chiefly traced.

Is the habitual use of tobacco wholesome ? The highest praise that can be accorded to it is negative, that it does not in

most cases appear to injure. But several instances do occur where it causes and keeps up, either taken as snuff, smoked, or chewed, distressing dyspepsia, and its consequences. Smoking and chewing, in this respect, are more objectionable than snuffing, for they cause a great waste of saliva, a fluid highly important in the process of digestion. Necessity can rarely be pleaded as an apology, and indeed if no other reason for refraining from it existed, than that a new want was created by an indulgence of a useless habit, it would be enough to dissuade us from indulging. Many persons would sooner be deprived of one of their regular meals than of their tobacco; and how difficult it is to break the habit, every day's experience shews. It must be confessed, indeed, that smoking produces a mental and corporeal quietude that is pleasing enough, a kind of intoxication much less objectionable than that arising from the use of strong liquors. But the habit tends to indolence and laziness, to which mankind requires no additional proneness. The conclusion is obvious, the siren custom should be avoided, and the drug be merely used medicinally.

As a medicine, then, pungent snuff is often serviceable in relieving headache, by causing discharge from the mucous surface of the nose. In the same way it has often proved serviceable in chronic affections of the eye, whether of an inflammatory or a nervous kind. Smoking will often give considerable relief in toothache; it will also sometimes be serviceable in sore throats and hoarseness; some cases of asthma are also relieved by it. Tincture of tobacco has been commended in doses of a few drops as a diuretic. Infusion of half a dram of tobacco has been given as an enema, in cases of obstinate constipation; it causes dreadful sickness, and is not altogether safe. Tobacco smoke has been used for the same purpose. Tobacco water is much used to cure mange in dogs; a little corrosive sublimate renders it more active, but the animal should not be

allowed to lick itself. Essential oil of tobacco is one of the most active poisons known.

TORMENTIL. The root is astringent, and enters into the compound chalk powder, which is used to check diarrhœa arising from acidity, and acidity of the stomach. Dose, 1 or 2 scruples.

TRAGACANTH. A kind of gum. Compound powder of tragacanth is commended as a demulcent in tickling coughs, strangury, or abrasions of the inner membrane of the intestines. Dose, from half a dram to two or three drams, which may be frequently repeated.

TURMERIC ROOT. Is of a yellow color; paper, tinged yellow with it is a test for alkalies, being changed by a free alkali to brown. Turmeric powder enters into currie powder.

TURNER'S CERATE. A cooling and healing ointment; applied to recent ulcers, broken chilblains, burns, and scalds.

TURPENTINE is had from several trees, mostly pines; it possesses various degrees of fluidity, sometimes approaching the solidity of resin. It is used in medicine as a stimulating diuretic and sudorific, usually made into pills. The varieties of turpentine are numerous; some are considered finer than others, as the **CHIAN** and the **VENICE** turpentines; between balsams and turpentines there is not any wide difference; the latter are more fluid, and contain benzoin, as balsam of Canada, of Peru, of Copaiba; their dose is measured by drops. (*See BALSAM.*) Turpentine enters into stimulating ointments, as into the basilicon. It often enters into stimulant enemata, being mixed up by means of the yolk of egg. Turpentine, being distilled,

gives two products, resin, and spirits, or oil of turpentine. (*See RESIN.*)

OIL OF TURPENTINE, or SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, is an essential oil, much used in medicine; the purest kind is redistilled or rectified. The **RECTIFIED SPIRIT OF TURPENTINE** is as clear as water; it is used as stimulant and diuretic, and has been commended, in the dose of 20 or 30 drops, taken thrice a day, in chronic rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago; it has sometimes induced strangury and bloody urine. As an addition to castor oil it is often highly useful; a tea-spoonful or two being added to half an ounce of the oil, especially where there is much distension of the bowels from flatulence. In large doses of from half an ounce to four ounces, it has proved a very powerful antidote to tape worm. Applied to the skin on flannel it produces, in some little time, smarting, which, if continued very long, becomes intolerable, and a kind of blistering of the skin; an application of this kind is often serviceable in removing inward pains, or slight inflammations, when deep-seated, as in the chest, abdomen, &c. As an embrocation for rheumatism and chilblains, it is an excellent stimulant. A table-spoonful, with about a pint of gruel, and a small quantity of sweet oil, will be found an excellent stimulant and antispasmodic enema in the sinking stage of fever, when the vital powers require to be excited, and in convulsions, to overcome spasm. The same may be used in violent attacks of cholera morbus, to check the pain and spasm which attend this disease.

TUTTY POWDER. Absorbent and astringent. Used in ointments for inflammatory affections of the eyelids, and to excoriations; it is also applied in powder for the latter purpose; but the Calamine Powder is a better application, especially for the chafings and injuries of the skin to which infants are subject from being allowed to remain long without a due change of

linen. One part of calamine powder, and two of arrowroot, mixed well together, is also used for the same purpose.

UVA URSI, OR TRAILING ARBUTUS. The powder of this plant is administered in calculous affections, gravel, and diseases of the kidney, to the extent of from a scruple to a dram. The decoction of the leaves is also used as a tonic, in diseases of the bladder and urinary passages; it is most serviceable in cases of irritability of the bladder, or incontinence of urine.

VALERIAN ROOT. Valerian tea, which is made by pouring a pint of boiling water upon half an ounce of the root, is much used in hysterical affections. The dose is a large wine-glassful twice or thrice a day, to which may be added, about 30 drops of sal volatile, or the same quantity of the ammoniated tincture of valerian.

VANILLA. An admired foreign perfume, much used in France and Spain for flavouring chocolate and confectionery.

VEGETO WATER. (*See LEAD.*)

VERATRINE. The chemical lately discovered in white hellebore, colchicum, &c. It is exceedingly active and dangerous, in the dose of $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain often producing strong purgative effects. It is administered in atony of the bowels, and in those affections for which colchicum has been commended, as gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, tic douloureux, paralysis, amnesia, dropsy, either in pill, tincture, or solution. For external use, from 4 to 20 grains are mixed with simple ointment, which may be rubbed in on the skin. Majendie says, that thus employed, it blisters, and has removed partial paralysis, as of the face. Dr. Turnbull says that it may be used externally in

the larger dose, about the size of a hazel nut being rubbed in night and morning, in the diseases above mentioned. The veratrine is an alkaloid; it is in the state of a salt, as the acetate, or the sulphate, or tartrate, that it has been usually employed. So very acrid is veratrine, that it often affects with violent sneezing and nausea the person who mixes it up for use, which continues for some time.

VERJUICE is the juice of the wild crab: it has an austere acid taste, somewhat resembling alum; it is not much used medicinally, but enters into the popular remedy called black drop. It has been strongly recommended by several eminent dentists as a solvent for the tartar which concretes upon the teeth; and possesses this advantage over other acids, that it does not injure the enamel of the teeth.

VERMILLION (*Red Sulphuret of Quicksilver.*) Used sometimes for fumigating ulcers; very extensively in the arts, as a pigment.

VETERINARY MEDICINES. Medicines used for horses, cattle, sheep, &c. Several of the most approved forms are always to be had at the Medical Hall.

VINEGAR is had from fermenting weak wines, beer, sugar and water, by merely exposing them to a certain temperature, for a few weeks. Vinegar is antiseptic, diaphoretic; externally refrigerant. Half an ounce of vinegar added to a pint of water, and sweetened with honey, forms a refreshing and agreeable drink in fever, and tends to induce perspiration. The same is advantageously used as an antidote to some narcotic poisons, after the stomach has been evacuated by the syringe, or by emetics. It is a good immediate application for bruises, and for this purpose may be used undiluted. Vinegar is frequently

sprinkled about the chambers of the sick, to remove offensive smells; it at the same time refreshes the patient. It is also applied to the nostrils and temples during fainting fits, and for the relief of headache. Sponging the body with vinegar once or twice a day, has been strongly recommended in hectic fever, to check the profuse night perspiration which attends that wasting disease. The acetic fumigation used in infectious chambers, is made by stirring a hot poker in strong vinegar; little reliance can however be placed upon it in preventing contagion, but it is both agreeable to the patient and the attendants. One pint of vinegar, and two of water, is sometimes administered as an enema for internal hæmorrhage, fever, &c. A wine-glassful of vinegar, the same of port wine, added to a pint of water, is a gargle frequently used for recent sore throats. The Chili vinegar, which is vinegar impregnated with capsicum, is also used as above, for chronic sore throat, enlargement of the tonsils, and relaxation of the uvula, &c.; but the *Acidulated Cayenne Lozenge* will be found a more manageable form for all these purposes. As a condiment, vinegar is most grateful; even the smell of it has been known to create appetite; but it should be cautiously used, and always combined with a due proportion of oil, or some other lubricant, as it is supposed to interfere with the process of digestion, when the asperity of it is not modified. It is a practice with some females, who wish to avoid growing *en bon point*, to drink large quantities of vinegar; it has the effect, but the effect is a state of disease,—enlargement of the glands, tubercles in the lungs, atrophy, and consumption, are the consequence of such an endeavour. This is growing thin with a vengeance. The vapour of vinegar is frequently inhaled for the relief of inflammation of the throat, tonsils, &c. There are various medicated vinegars, but as they are seldom used, they will need no place here. (*See ACID PYROLIGNEOUS.*)

VIOLET. The root of violets proves emetic, like ipe-

cacuanha, in doses of half a dram or a dram, and might be used as a substitute for this drug. SIRUP OF VIOLETS is gently laxative.

VITRIOL. The name in commerce for sulphuric acid. (*See ACID SULPHURIC.*) The combination of this acid with copper, or sulphate of copper, is of a fine blue color, and is called BLUE VITRIOL: with iron, is of a green color, and termed COPPERAS, or GREEN VITRIOL; with zinc, is white, and is called WHITE VITRIOL. (*See COPPER, IRON, ZINC.*)

VOLATILE ESSENCE. This preparation is usually combined with smelling salts, to give additional pungency, and render them more stimulating and reviving. Bottles containing this article, either alone, or in combination with the salts, are recommended to those who are liable to fainting, or who are frequently in crowded assemblies, as an immediate means of restoration, as a preventive against headache, and as a desirable perfume upon such occasions.

WATER is the basis of all our drink, or liquid aliment. Its use in dietetics is very important. We may divide natural water into the simple or pure, and mineral. Of the former we have three chief modifications, rain water; spring, well, or pump water; and river water. Though these have been called simple or pure, it is not to be inferred that they are absolutely free from foreign matters, but these matters are not sufficient in quantity to impart any very peculiar qualities, such as mineral waters possess. Of these rain is much the purest, if collected in the country, and therefore, unimpregnated with soot, dust, and effluvia, with which the rain from the roofs of houses in towns is contaminated. Spring water is mostly hard, and unfit for several domestic purposes, as washing, making tea, and cooking: springs, however, differ much in the degree of

hardness of their water. The hardness depends on the quantity of earthy matters and salts which the rain dissolves, in filtering through the earth, before it again shews itself in the spring or well. River water is much more pure, yet often contaminated with earth or mud, but much of this subsides when the water has been some time at rest, or may be separated by filtration ; it has not the hardness of spring water, from which exposure to the air seems to free it. Each of these waters is wholesome as drink : in some few places the water has been thought to cause GOITRE, or a peculiar swelling of the neck ; and also to dispose to stone, but there is no sure foundation for these opinions. Some boil their water before they use it for drink ; this process tends to remove earthy matter, and therefore, kettles are observed to be covered with a scaly covering from its deposit ; it also expels the air which water always contains ; this is not desirable ; and cold boiled water, on this account, sits heavier on the stomach than water in its natural state. The effects of water on the system vary, according to the temperature, quantity, and time of using it. Every one is aware of the danger, or fatal consequences, of swallowing a full draught of cold water immediately after violent exercise, when the skin is pouring out perspiration from its innumerable pores : death, from this cause, has taken place in general so suddenly, that no time has been given to counteract the ill effects of the cold, by administering warm water, or some warm cordial. The use of ice is also highly dangerous, in similar circumstances, unless slowly and sparingly taken ; and many a gouty person has suddenly died from indulging in it. Taken in moderation, however, cold water proves often a grateful stimulus to the stomach. In some cases of dyspepsia, tepid water has been commended as drink, and though at first unpalatable, a little use renders this drink agreeable enough ; it is hard to decide on the exact value of this proceeding ; with some, it proves

useful, but constitutional peculiarities govern in this as in many other instances; hence, comes the saying that "a man is a fool or a physician at forty," every one being expected at that age to know what manner of diet or drink will agree best with him. Some have dissuaded from drinking at meals, or till an hour or two have elapsed, fearing that the gastric juice may be too much diluted: such directions may become fashionable, but they seem to depend much on mere caprice, or love of singularity; to swill immoderately at meals does not appear reasonable, yet to condemn a practice so *universal* as drinking in moderation, to dilute our food as we take it, is surely contrary to all experience. As to mineral waters, their differences and general properties, will be found noticed in another place. And as to the use of water externally, there is an article on baths.

WATER OF AMMONIA. (*See* AMMONIA.)

WATER, DISTILLED. For chemical and pharmaceutical purposes it is frequently necessary to use water freed by distillation from its impurities. By careful distillation water is rendered *almost* pure.

WATERS, DISTILLED from various herbs, flowers or seeds, as aniseeds, dill, fennel, mint, &c. By distilling water in which such substances are infused the volatile oils or principles of the herbs come over with the water; thus are prepared the following:

WATER, ANISEED. Carminative. Dose, 1 to 4 ounces.

WATER, CINNAMON. Stomachic. Dose, 1 to 4 ounces.

WATER, DILL. Carminative. Dose, 1 to 4 ounces.

WATER, ELDER FLOWER. Externally cooling.—Used as a collyrium.

WATER, FENNEL, SWEET. Carminative. Dose, 1 to 4 ounces.

WATER, LAUREL, contains prussic acid; it has, like that acid, been highly extolled in consumption and dyspepsia. It is given in doses of from 10 drops, gradually increased to a dram, but should never be taken by persons unacquainted with its powers and effects. It is used in confectionery to give the flavour of the bitter almond, but the practice is hazardous.

WATER, MINT OR SPEARMINT. Carminative. Dose, 1 to 4 ounces.

WATER, ORANGE FLOWER. For confectionery.

WATER, PENNYROYAL Stimulant. Dose, 1 to 4 ounces.

WATER, PEPPERMINT. Carminative. Dose, 1 to 4 ounces.

WATER, ROSE. Cooling. Chiefly used in lotions for the eyes, and as a perfume.

* * * The essences of aniseed, dillseed, cinnamon, fennel, peppermint, and pennyroyal, for making the waters instantaneously, may be had at the Medical Hall; and, as a general rule, 15 or 20 drops of the essences will be found sufficient for making two ounces, or a large wine-glassful, of any of the waters.

WATER, LIME. (*See LIME.*)

WATER, SELTZER. This water (when genuine) is procured from the natural spring at Neider Seltzer in Germany; it is imported in stone jars, holding about an imperial quart each; it is perfectly transparent, has a slight saline taste, and holds in combination a large proportion of fixed air. It is an extremely refreshing beverage, and is esteemed particularly serviceable in relieving many of the symptoms attendant upon consumption, such as hectic fever, thirst, &c. It is also used advantageously in diseases of the kidneys and bladder; it allays irritability of the stomach, checks vomiting, acidity, and heartburn, and is sometimes prescribed in eruptive diseases. Hock and Seltzer is classic drink, at least so says Lord Byron. Those

who are not poets, or fastidious, will admit that sherry and Seltzer water is not to be condemned ; but a tumbler of Seltzer water, with a glass of Eau de Vie mixed with it, is nectar fit for the gods, especially to the stomach which is labouring under the effects of last night's conviviality. The genuine Seltzer water is imported annually by Dr. Butler, and is filled expressly at that period of the year when the water is considered in its highest state of perfection.

WAX, (white and yellow,) used in plasters and cerates or ointments ; wax has also been recommended in certain stages of dysentery.

WHEAT, the well-known grain ; its flour consists, chemically, of two ingredients, viz. starch and gluten ; to the former we have alluded under the article *Starch*. Gluten is that part of flour which gives to it the necessary tenacity to be formed into a mass with water, yeast, &c., and renders it subject to the fermentation requisite for making bread. The quality of flour depends upon the quantity of gluten it contains ; bad flour is deficient in gluten. Bread varies according to the different processes adopted in the manufacture of it. English bread is solid and tenacious ; French bread light, and full of cells. This difference arising chiefly from the modes of fermenting them. Brown bread is made of flour which has not been freed from the bran, and is esteemed more laxative than household bread ; but the bread prepared from wheaten flour, with a proper admixture of rye flour, is still more aperient, and is preferred in many parts of England, as well for this property as being sweeter, and keeping longer without becoming dry or hard. It would be waste of time to comment on bread as an article of diet, the use of it in this way being universally known ; there are, however, various ways in which bread and flour are employed as diet for invalids, and medicinally, to which we shall confine ourselves.

1st. *For making Toast Water*.—Cut a crust of bread off a stale loaf about twice the thickness that bread is usually cut for making toast; let it be carefully toasted, until completely browned all over, but care must be taken that it is not blackened or burnt; put it into a jug, and pour as much boiling water upon it as may be required; cover it, and let it stand till cold; it is then fit for use. It may be flavored with slices of lemon, orange, or apple. This is a refreshing drink during the summer, or for invalids under fever or inflammatory affections.

Panada is made by boiling crumbs of bread in water for a few minutes; it is then reduced to a pulp in a basin, and as much water or milk added to it as will render it of a proper consistence; it may be sweetened to the taste; and sometimes a small piece of fresh butter is added to it. This may be used as a variety by the invalid, when it is necessary to ring the changes in diet. Biscuit powder is much used in London for the food of infants;* it is made into a kind of panada similar to the foregoing article, but is more gelatinous in its appearance. Rusks, and what are called tops and bottoms, which are twice baked bread, are also very generally ordered in London for invalids, it being considered that they are digested better than ordinary bread. The crumb of bread is sometimes used in the formation of pills. The farinaceous food, prepared by J. Hards of Dartford, is also very generally used for infants, and is much approved. SEMOLINO has been adverted to. Bread and water, and bread and milk, are frequently used as poultices for the purpose of softening the skin, reducing inflammation, assisting suppuration, and cleansing wounds, and with good effect. Flour is sometimes used to check hæmorrhage from bleeding surfaces, in which case it is sprinkled over the part affected, and allowed to remain on until chance of recurrence is past. Wheaten flour has also been used to the vesicated and denuded surfaces of burns and scalds; it affords instant relief

by excluding the atmosphere. It is best applied by the common dredging box, and should be repeated as often as the discharge may have moistened the preceding layer of flour. In the cases in which it has been tried, no after-dressing was used, but it was allowed to remain on until the cure was effected. M. Taddei recommends wheaten flour, or gluten, to be given in cases of poisoning from corrosive sublimate. Corrosive sublimate is used to render paste capable of being kept for a longer time; but the essential oils of lavender, rosemary, &c. answer the purpose better.

The sponginess and lightness of bread depend on its proper fermentation. By fermentation carbonic acid gas is given out, which the heat in baking expands so forcibly as to make the small cavities we see in fermented bread. The tenacity of the paste, so characteristic of that from wheat flour, is a necessary condition. The fermenting substance generally used is yeast or barm, either of beer or of the distiller. Leaven is some of the paste of a former baking which has fermented and become sour; it is inferior to yeast as a ferment. A new way of giving lightness to bread has been lately invented, which, for its utility, readiness, and pleasantness, deserves to be noticed. It is by bicarbonate, or carbonate of soda, this is so easily managed and kept, that in country households it will probably altogether supersede barm. To four quarts of flour or wheat meal, half an ounce of bicarbonate of soda should be added, and a sufficient quantity of buttermilk to make the dough or paste. Salt also in proper quantity. The bread thus made is very pleasant and good.

WHITE VITRIOL. (*See ZINC, SULPHATE OF ZINC.*)

WILLOW. The bark of the common willow, like many other articles in the *Materia Medica*, has risen and fallen, at various times, in the estimation of the profession. Some have

asserted that it is equal to Peruvian bark in its medicinal properties ; others have tried it, and declared it almost impotent. These discrepancies of opinion may have depended upon one using it at a proper degree of maturity, and in a comparatively fresh state ; whilst another may have tried it under more unfavourable circumstances, or perhaps not at all, since the apothecary may not have been able to procure it at the druggists' or herbalists', and therefore (not that we imagine there are many capable of doing so) used some more convenient substitute for it. It may also have been the fashion to think well of it at one time, and ill at another, since in physic, as in dress, it must be admitted, there is always more or less of fashion. For our parts, we have witnessed many changes of this kind in our medical career. The article extolled to-day as a certain cure for every symptom of every disease, is frequently discarded by to-morrow, and the stock of it left to moulder on the shelf, to be succeeded by another novelty, more wonder-working in its properties ; this again has its share of applause in every journal ; runs the rounds of fame, and survives, by many years, the reputation it acquired. But fashion rules the world in every thing, and why not in physic ; it is so, and ever will be so as long as man is man. Electricity, galvanism, and tractors ; steaming, shampooing, rubbing, and inhaling ; bleeding, sweating, and cathartising ; animal, vegetable, and mineral remedies ; all have been the rage at different periods ; and even diseases themselves are subject to the same vicissitude,—once they were all nervous, next they became sanguineous, then gastric, and then bilious ; and we only now wait for some fashionable doctor—for of the verity there is a fashion in doctors as well as disorders and remedies—to give them another translation and name, and we shall, one and all, subscribe to his views ;

“ For doctors now a-days, like flocks of sheep,
All follow when the first has made the leap.”

But to revert to our subject, after this long digression. Willow bark has been proposed as a substitute for the Peruvian bark : it is tonic, astringent, and febrifuge ; and the usual mode of using it is the form of a decoction, of an ounce to a pint of water, of which a wine-glassful may be taken for the dose. A new alkali has lately been derived from this bark, called Salicine. (*See SALICINE.*)

WINE. Previously to entering upon the subject of medicated wines, it will not be uninteresting to the reader, nor irrelevant to our purpose, to give a brief outline of the medical opinions entertained of certain wines in common use, and the applicability of them to the constitution under disease. Wine is used as an exhilarant and tonic, for the purposes of stimulating the stomach, invigorating the circulation, and supporting the system. All wines contain alcohol ; and it is to the quantity of this spirit, contained in them, that the difference in strength of different wines is attributable. Wines also hold in combination an acid, which in wines manufactured from the grape is the *tartaric acid* ; but most of the home-made wines contain the *malic acid*, such as is found in cider. According to the best experiments, Port, Sherry, and Madeira wines, yield from a fourth to a fifth part of their measure of pure alcohol ; thus the man who drinks his bottle of any of these wines every day, drinks nearly half a pint of pure alcohol ; the effect, however, of the spirit as it exists in wine, is very different from spirit when mixed with water : in the latter case it is merely diffused, and acts more directly upon the brain and nervous system ; whilst in the former it is a natural combination, and guarded by the extractive matter and an acid, which, as is the fact with other narcotics, may act to a certain degree as an antidote to it. The wines preferred for invalids, are Port, Sherry, Madeira, Claret, Burgundy, Hermitage, and those from the Rhine, such

as Hock, Moselle, &c. Port is more generally advised as a tonic and astringent, and is applicable to debility of the constitution generally. To assist its effects, bark, the sulphate of quinine, and the solution of quinine, are frequently combined with it. It is also given in the sinking stages of typhus fever, and in mortification. Madeira and Sherry are recommended as cordials and exhilarants in those affections where the stomach and digestive organs are more immediately concerned. Claret, Burgundy, Hock, Moselle, &c. from containing less spirit, and being more acidulous, are more applicable than either of the above, to convalescents after hæmorrhagic diseases, inflammatory and acute febrile affections. Claret and acidulous wines are not fit for gouty people.

WINES, MEDICATED. Several substances are used infused or dissolved in wine. Sherry is the wine usually recommended. Thus we have wine of aloes, antimonial wine, colchicum wine, hippo wine, wine of opium, rhubarb wine, and steel wine.

WINE OF ALOES. Purgative, stomachic. Dose, 1 to 2 table-spoonfuls. Used under the same circumstances as baume de vie.

WINE OF ANTIMONY.—(See ANTIMONY.)

WINE OF COLCHICUM. (From the root.) Anti-rheumatic, and used for the relief of gout. Dose, for urgent attacks, 20 drops to a dram in some aromatic water, three or four times a day. It is frequently prescribed, in combination with calcined magnesia, when acidity in the stomach is suspected.

WINE OF COLCHICUM. (From the seeds.) Same properties and dose as the foregoing, and administered under similar circumstances.

WINE OF COLCHICUM. Alkaline. Same properties and dose as ammoniated tincture.

WINE OF IPECACUANHA. Emetic. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce to an ounce. Diuretic and febrifuge, dose, 10 to 30 drops. This is an excellent emetic for infants and young children, as its operation is milder than ipecacuanha in substance, or than the antimonial wine. A small teaspoonful may be given every ten or fifteen minutes, until vomiting is produced.

WINE OF OPIUM. Anodyne, narcotic. Dose, 10 to 40 drops.—(*Vide* LAUDANUM.)

WINE OF RHUBARB. Dose, half an ounce to an ounce and a half. It is used as a laxative and corroborant, but possesses no advantage over the tincture.

WINE OF STEEL. Dose, 1 to 2 drams in any of the aromatic waters, and applicable in similar cases for which the acetated tincture of steel is recommended. If taken two or three times a day, for a week or two, it is often serviceable in debility of the constitution, languid circulation, and indigestion. It is sometimes combined for these purposes, with the infusion of quassia or columba. Should headache be produced by its use, it should be discontinued, and a purgative taken.

YEAST, OR BARM, is esteemed antiseptic and tonic, and is prescribed in doses of a table-spoonful three or four times a day in putrid or malignant fevers. Fermented sweet wort, which is the wort of beer before it is hopped, is also given for the same purposes, and the patient may be allowed to drink it frequently in the course of the day. The yeast poultice is applied to gangrenous wounds, and may be prepared as follows: take one pound of flour, half a pint of yeast, and a table-spoonful of treacle, mix them well together, and expose the mass to

a gentle heat, until it rise or swell up ; it will then be fit for applying.

ZEDOARY ROOT is now but little used ; it is an aromatic bitter, and is stomachic and anthelmintic. Dose, a scruple to a dram of the powder.

ZINC, a metal much used in forming galvanic combinations, and in the arts. In medicine zinc is used in the form of white oxide or flowers of zinc, impure oxide or tutty powder, (*See TUTTY*), calamine powder, acetate of zinc, and white vitriol or sulphate of zinc.

FLOWERS OF ZINC are tonic and antispasmodic, and are prescribed in doses of from one to six grains twice a day, for the cure of epilepsy, St. Vitus' dance, hysterical affections, &c. ; they are also applied to excoriated surfaces. The zinc ointment prepared from the flowers, is cooling and astringent, and is frequently ordered for sore eyes, and eruptions upon the skin ; it is also a good application for the abrasions and excoriations which infants are liable to upon the thighs and behind the ears.

ACETATE OF ZINC is employed sometimes by surgeons in lotion. **SULPHATE OF ZINC**, or **WHITE VITRIOL**, in the quantity of a grain or two to the ounce of distilled water, is a very proper wash for many cases of ophthalmia, and an astringent for checking increased discharges in other parts. It has also been used internally in the same doses as flowers of zinc for the same purposes. A scruple or half a dram of sulphate of zinc repeated every 15 minutes in cases of extreme danger, is a speedy and effectual emetic, which has therefore been commended in many cases of poisoning by narcotic drugs. The metal of zinc has lately been used to defend steel from rust ; small pieces of it are for this purpose kept in cases of surgical instruments, which prevent them from being injured or affected by the atmosphere, even in the most humid state.

FUMIGATION.

THIS consists in causing vapors or fumes to arise from various substances. The objects of fumigation are to destroy infectious matters and bad odours; sometimes fumes are breathed, and thus act on the lungs and through them on the system, or are directed on ulcers, to promote their healing.

As disinfecting fumigations CHLORINE, MURIATIC ACID GAS, CHLORIDE OF LIME, OR SODA, on which some acid as the muriatic falls, NITRIC ACID, ACETIC ACID, have been recommended. Some fumigations directed to particular parts, as bituminous and mercurial, have been recommended as curative in disease, or to improve ulcers.

CHLORINE.—Chlorine gas is quite irrespirable, unless much diluted with air; it is a very powerful disinfectant, but must be used with caution in inhabited chambers. It may be set free by pouring oil of vitriol on common salt, to which black oxide of manganese is added; the proportions are—manganese 2 parts, salt 4 parts, vitriol 3 parts, water 1 part. The acid, poured into the water cautiously, is added from time to time to the other ingredients.

The fumes from CHLORIDE OF LIME, or CHLORIDE OF SODA, are of the same nature, but more dilute and manageable; they may be had by sprinkling solution of either of these chlorides through an apartment; or better still, by having a dropping bottle so contrived as to let, drop by drop, dilute muriatic acid fall into solution of chloride of lime. Bottles of this kind are easily contrived by passing two tubes through a cork, the one

tapering nearly to a point just piercing the cork, the other long enough to reach above the surface of the fluid, when the bottle is inverted ; this latter is to permit the air to enter to supply the place of the fluid passing through the former, otherwise the fluid could scarcely get an exit through the pointed tube. This can be used while the sick remain in the chamber.

NITRIC FUMIGATION.—Pour one ounce of sulphuric acid, or oil of vitriol, into a pipkin or saucer ; let it be placed in another vessel containing heated sand ; a small quantity of nitre or salt-petre should then, from time to time, be put into the acid, and the gas required will be immediately disengaged. One or two of these fumigators may be placed in the room, and one or two on the outside of the apartment. This can also be used while the patient remains in the chamber.

MURIATIC ACID GAS.—On one pound of common salt, put into a deep dish, pour from time to time a small quantity of oil of vitriol, which will produce the gas required, especially if heat be applied.

This kind of fumigation is much used for purifying infected apartments, and linen which has been worn by persons under contagious diseases. Being irrespirable it cannot be employed for chambers where the sick lie ; it causes iron speedily to rust, but, where it can be used, is very efficacious.

ACETIC ACID, OR VINEGAR.—This is usually made by stirring a hot poker in strong vinegar ; it is not to be relied upon for counteracting contagion, but is refreshing to the patient and attendants. By creating confidence among the attendants it may have some use ; otherwise it rather cloaks than destroys foul emanations. Aromatic vinegar had formerly a high character for preserving from contagion.

BITUMINOUS FUMIGATION.—This is also made by stirring a

hot poker in common tar, but the chance of fire must be guarded against. It has been recommended in consumption.

MERCURY.—Is used occasionally to fumigate ulcers. The red sulphuret or vermillion, the black sulphuret or æthiops mineral, the black oxide, and the quicksilver and chalk, have been recommended. This fumigation is mostly intended to benefit syphilitic ulcers of the throat or nose when spreading. The mercurial is placed on heated iron, which causes it to sublime, and the fumes are directed through a funnel to the ulcer; a proper apparatus may be had for this purpose. The sulphurets of mercury are so far objectionable, that the sulphur, partly converted into sulphurous acid gas, rises along with the mercury and is quite suffocative. On this account the black oxide, or the quicksilver with chalk are to be preferred. The quantity may be 10 or 20 grains, and the fumigation be repeated several times if necessary.

SULPHUR VAPOR, disengaged in the same manner, is sometimes used as a bath or fumigation, to cure itch and other cutaneous diseases; and sometimes to remove rheumatic pains. It causes usually profuse perspiration, and has considerable efficacy. It is necessary to avoid breathing the vapor, which is sulphurous acid gas. (*See BATH.*)

The following judicious remarks are quoted from a paper written by Dr. Ure, on disinfection, published in the Journal of the Royal Institution: “If chlorine be made to exhale from capsules, placed on the floor of a still apartment, containing beds and other furniture, the gas will be arrested in its diffusive ascent, and will never reach, in adequate force, the upper walls or ceiling to which the hot effluvia of contagious pyrexia (as typhus, scarlatina, small-pox, &c.) naturally rise. Should the walls of the apartment have been recently washed with milk of lime, the gas will be condensed on them; but if

washed with whitening, no absorption will ensue ; for chlorine does not displace carbonic acid from lime ; nor does it combine with the calcareous carbonate.

“ We are thus clearly led to the conclusion, that chlorine-gas, when used as a disinfecter, should be considerably diluted with air before it is distributed into apartments, in such a degree and manner as neither to injure furniture nor merchandize, nor materially to annoy respiration. We must throw out of view those constitutions, indeed, which are so delicate or fastidious as to be intolerant of even the smell of chlorine. The said aërial mixture should be introduced into the middle or upper regions in preference to the lower ; and its diffusion should be promoted by propulsion : moist litmus paper, suspended in various parts of the chamber, will serve to show when the chlorine has done its duty.

“ An apartment may be conveniently disinfected, by placing on a shelf or support near the ceiling a small basin or pipkin, containing chloride of lime, having set over it a glass or earthenware funnel, with muriatic acid, diluted with about its weight of water ; the beak of the funnel being partially closed with a cork, so that the acid may drop slowly down on the chloride. Eight ounces of good chloride thus treated, with ten ounces of muriatic acid, will suffice to fumigate and sweeten the air of a common-sized chamber.”

POISONS AND ANTIDOTES.

POISONING, whether through accident or design, creates more sudden confusion than almost any injury or disease, whilst the utmost necessity exists for the prompt exertion of undisturbed reason in directing the speedy employment of those means which science proves to be best adapted for removing the danger. It is usually caused by substances swallowed, but it may also arise from breathing noxious airs or effluvia, or the application of poisons externally, especially if there be a wound, ulcer, or other breach of the skin.

When poison has been swallowed, the first great object, in almost every case, is to remove it instantly from the stomach. This applies to all the vegetable poisons and their preparations, as opium, laudanum, morphia, nightshade, henbane, foxglove, poisonous mushrooms, &c. &c; to animal poisons, (but few of which are likely to be met with,) as certain fish and shellfish, putrid meats; to most mineral poisons, as arsenic and its different preparations, and to the salts of copper, lead, saltpetre, and ardent spirits.

But some few poisons exist, to which such certain antidotes are known, that it will be better to administer these at once, than to excite vomiting or have recourse to the stomach pump. And even when the antidote is not quite so certain, the previous administration of it may be the best immediate proceeding, more time being thus given for clearing the stomach.

Thus may be treated poisoning by the acids, as oil of vitriol or sulphuric acid; spirit of sea salt or muriatic acid; aquafortis or nitric acid; oxalic acid, &c.

OIL OF VITRIOL may be neutralized in the stomach by the

common magnesia, (carbonate,) chalk or whiting, solution of soap, or even the common plaster of a wall; as these substances are innocuous they may be taken largely; vomiting will probably ensue, and the whole be ejected; no necessity will exist for emetics, and the stomach pump is here most improperly used.

MURIATIC ACID may be neutralized by magnesia, soap, or sal sodæ, safely.

NITRIC OR NITROUS ACID by the same means, but as the salts formed by this acid are not free from danger, it will be proper to get rid of the contents of the stomach by vomiting, which generally takes place spontaneously.

OXALIC ACID is completely neutralized by chalk, whiting, lime water, or common plaster; no time is to be lost, for it destroys very quickly.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE (muriate or dento-chloride of mercury) is effectually met by whites of eggs mixed up in water. A very striking instance of the efficacy of this occurred in the person of Thenard, the famous chemist; while lecturing in Paris he swallowed by mistake a considerable quantity of the saturated solution of corrosive sublimate. Whites of eggs were procured, and before five minutes he was perfectly safe; he vomited after taking the whites of eggs, but in no wise else suffered the slightest inconvenience. Flour and water will answer also, but it takes more than an ounce of flour to neutralize a grain of the sublimate. Either of these substances then should be copiously and immediately employed.

COPPER and its salts, as VERDIGRIS, are in some degree neutralized by sugar, and perhaps also by whites of eggs. A mixture of these should be given, and vomiting afterwards promoted.

Filings of iron are also an antidote, but still vomiting should not be neglected. It is seldom taken except through neglect of cleanliness or improper use of copper vessels in cooking. Acid substances left for a time in such vessels, as pickles or preserves, dissolve quite enough of the metal to prove injurious or poisonous. Greasy meats left many hours in these vessels and heated afterwards in them may also prove noxious. The green color is very improperly given by some persons to comfits and bonbons by copper or its salts.

LEAD, or its preparations, white lead, sugar of lead, Goulard's extract, are scarcely taken through design, but sometimes are without being suspected. In our cities water is usually conveyed through leaden pipes, and often lies in leaden cisterns. Under certain circumstances, as where decomposing vegetable matters are in the water, it dissolves sufficient of the lead to become noxious. Sugar of lead is supposed to be, when fraudulently mixed with sour wines to conceal their acidity, the frequent cause of slow poisoning. Shot, left in wine bottles, into which it is introduced for the purpose of cleaning them, may be acted on by wine or beer and thus become injurious. A curious instance occurred of poisoning by white lead, which created a vast sensation in London, where many persons of a family suffered, and some died. After many conjectures and great anxiety, the physicians, examining into all the substances the family consumed, and from whence and how they were taken, found that their sugar was kept in a barrel that formerly held white lead.

Epsom or Glauber salts are antidotes in poisoning by lead. A sulphureous mineral water would also decompose the salts of lead. If much lead were swallowed vomiting should afterwards be promoted.

The vapors from melting lead, the handling of this metal or

its preparations, as the paint called white lead, often causes the disease of lead, painters or Poitou cholic.—See in Appendix *Lead Cholic*.

ARSENIC and its preparations, including white arsenic, yellow orpiment, realgar, and the black oxide used as fly powder. The only plan to be relied on is to expel the poison by vomiting or by the pump, and not to be content even with these unless after many efforts, for it has often happened that in the bodies of persons poisoned by arsenic, particles of the poison have been discovered adhering to the stomach, though frequent vomiting had occurred during life. Orfila recommends that the patient should be made to drink plentifully of sugar and water, warm or cold water, lime water and sugar, chalk and water, or the decoction of linseed or marshmallows; so that by filling the stomach, vomiting will be the consequence. Yet the stomach should not be too full or the vomiting will be less energetic. It may be well to combine white vitriol and ipecacuanha with the first draughts, and to irritate the throat by means of the finger or a feather. As the decoction of marshmallows, &c. is not to be had instantly, the starch mucilage will be an excellent substitute. Of late an antidote has been proposed, that appears to have some power in controlling the effects of arsenic, the hydrated oxide of iron, fresh prepared, but as this is not to be had on the moment, and as there is considerable variance in the testimony concerning its efficacy, it is much better to rely solely on the vomiting.

SALTPETRE, OR NITRE, may be treated in the same way as arsenic, but for this poison, the lime water will be improper; vomiting or the stomach pump are the best means.

POISONOUS MUSHROOMS.—The symptoms which follow eating the poisonous mushroom, are nausea, heat, and pain in the stomach and bowels, which are followed by purging

and vomiting. Excessive thirst, convulsions, and syncope succeed, the pulse becomes small and frequent, delirium, and even stupor follow, which not unfrequently terminate in death. Emetics, purgatives, and purgative enemas, are the proper means to be used without delay.

MUSSELS AND OTHER SHELL-FISH.—Many persons, from peculiarity of constitution, cannot safely take any kind of shell-fish. The consequences usually arising, are much sickness and irritability of the skin, which often terminates in eruption, similar to nettle-rash; the eye-lids are swoln, difficulty of breathing, and convulsions may also be present as symptoms. A few years since at Leith, there were several cases of poisoning by eating mussels taken from the dock, which was emptied. The treatment consists in freeing the stomach by emetics, and relieving the bowels by castor oil and enemas. When the stomach and bowels have been evacuated, the patient should be made to drink plentifully of lemonade, or vinegar and water.

After internal poisoning it often happens that the stomach becomes inflamed; hence, when the first dangers are overcome, bleeding will often be required to make assurance doubly sure.

THE STOMACH PUMP.

A FEW observations may be made on the stomach pump. This is so contrived that water or any fluid may be introduced into, or evacuated from, the stomach at pleasure. To use this pump the flexible tube should be immersed a few moments in warm water to render it a little soft, it may then be directed down the throat, the head being held back, and if the person make an effort as if to swallow when the point has reached the back of

the throat, it will pass more safely ; after this it is gently pressed on. Some persons who use this instrument want altogether due discrimination. It is not necessary in all cases of poisoning ; when the parts over which the poison has passed have been much injured, as occurs when corrosive poisons as acids have been taken, it is highly improper ; and when vomiting can be easily induced, it seems very unnecessary. The proper cases for using it are where narcotic poisons have been taken, and here it is invaluable. In such cases it is difficult to excite proper vomiting, and much valuable time is consumed in the effort. Hence, in cases of poisoning by opium, laudanum, henbane, belladonna, excessive quantity of spirits, it is our sheet anchor.

POISONING BY AIRS OR GASES.—This takes place occasionally by persons descending into old wells, into brewers' vats, caves, &c. and also when charcoal or even common coal or coke are burned in apartments which are close, and have no chimney to ventilate them. For the treatment see directions of the Humane Society, page 167.

Poisoning by the exterior rarely takes place except from the bites of noxious animals. It has occurred however from applying arsenic to cancerous diseases, and corrosive sublimate to cutaneous diseases. Many of the vegetable poisons act very certainly by this way ; but there is little likelihood of such accidents occurring.

STINGS OF BEES AND WASPS.—In these countries, the bite of the spider in warm climates, as well as that of the SCORPION and CENTIPEDE, are followed by painful and sometimes dangerous affections. Ammonia is recommended to be applied to the part and poultices, to which laudanum may be added. Ammonia may also be given internally. The cupping glass should not be neglected.

A memoir read before the Academy of Medicine at Paris gives a series of experiments by Dr. Barry, by which he ascertained, 1st, that the immediate application of a cupping-glass to a poisoned wound will prevent the absorption of the poison ; 2dly, that a cupping-glass, applied even after the poison has begun to be absorbed, will arrest the progress of the absorption ; and 3dly, after the cupping-glass has remained a certain time, the poison may be removed from the surface, and all unpleasant consequences averted, by simply washing the part with a little water. The experiments were repeated before the Committee of the Academy, and succeeded to their satisfaction. Arsenic, strychnine, prussic acid, and the bite of the viper, &c. were tried on dogs, rabbits, &c.

THE BITE OF A MAD DOG.

THE part bitten should be immediately and completely cut out, then immersed in warm water, and washed with it as long as it will bleed : after which the entire surface of the wounded part should be rubbed over with lunar caustic, or have strong nitric acid well applied to it. It should then be covered with a poultice ; no milder treatment can be relied upon.

If the means of effecting these objects be not at hand, then advantage may be had from Dr. Barry's recommendation of a cupping-glass.

SUSPENDED ANIMATION.

TREATMENT RECOMMENDED BY THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

CAUTIONS.—1. Lose no time.—2. Avoid all rough usage.—3. Never hold the body up by the feet.—4. Nor roll it on casks.—5. Nor rub it with salt or spirits.—6. Nor inject tobacco smoke, or infusion of tobacco.

IF APPARENTLY DROWNED.—Send quickly for medical assistance ; but do not delay the following means :—

I. Convey the body carefully, with the head and shoulders supported in a raised position, to the nearest house.

II. Strip the body, and rub it dry ; then wrap it in hot blankets, and place it in a warm bed in a warm chamber.

III. Wipe and cleanse the mouth and nostrils.

IV. In order to restore the natural warmth of the body :

1. Move a heated covered warming-pan over the back and spine.

2. Put bladders or bottles of hot water, or heated bricks, to the pit of the stomach, the arm-pits, between the thighs, and to the soles of the feet.

3. Foment the body with hot flannels ; but, if possible,

4. Immerse the body in a warm bath as hot as the hand can bear without pain, as this is preferable to the other means for restoring warmth.

5. Rub the body briskly with the hand ; do not, however suspend the use of the other means at the same time.

V. In order to restore breathing, introduce the pipe of a common bellows (where the apparatus of the Society is not at hand) into one nostril, carefully closing the other and the mouth, at the same time drawing downwards, and pushing gently backwards the upper part of the windpipe, to allow a more free admission of air: blow the bellows gently, in order to inflate the lungs, till the breast be a little raised; the mouth and nostrils should then be set free, and a moderate pressure made with the hand upon the chest. Repeat this process till life appears.

VI. Electricity is to be employed early by a medical assistant.

VII. Inject into the stomach, by means of an elastic tube and syringe, half a pint of brandy and water, or wine and water.

VII. Apply sal volatile or hartshorn to the nostrils.

IF APPARENTLY DEAD FROM INTENSE COLD.—Rub the body with snow, ice, or cold water.—Restore warmth by slow degrees; and after some time, if necessary, employ the means recommended for the drowned. In these accidents it is highly dangerous to apply heat too early.

IF APPARENTLY DEAD FROM HANGING.—In addition to the means recommended for the drowned, bleeding should early be employed by a medical assistant.

IF APPARENTLY DEAD FROM NOXIOUS VAPOURS, &c.—1st. remove the body into a cool, fresh air.—2. Dash cold water on the neck, face, and breast, frequently.—3. If the body be cold apply warmth, as recommended for the drowned. Use the means recommended for inflating the lungs in direction V. Let electricity (particularly in accidents from lightning) be early employed by a medical assistant.

IF APPARENTLY DEAD FROM INTOXICATION.—Lay the body on a bed with the head raised; remove the neckcloth, and loosen the clothes. Obtain instantly medical assistance, as the treatment must be regulated by the state of the patient; but in the mean time, apply cloths soaked in cold water to the head, and bottles of hot water, or hot bricks, to the calves of the legs and to the feet. The stomach pump is highly useful in cases of this nature as the liquor can be removed by it.

IF APPARENTLY DEAD FROM APOPLEXY.—The patient should be placed in a cool air and the clothes loosened, particularly about the neck and breast. Bleeding must be early employed by a medical assistant; the quantity regulated by the state of the pulse. Cloths soaked in cold water, spirits, or vinegar and water, should be kept applied to the head which should be instantly shaved. All stimulants should be avoided. In cases of coup de soleil, or strokes of the sun, the same means to be used as in apoplexy.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

ON restoration to life, a tea spoonful of warm water should be given; and then, if the power of swallowing be returned, small quantities of warm wine, or weak brandy and water, warm; the patient should be kept in bed, and a disposition to sleep encouraged, except in cases of apoplexy, intoxication, and coup de soleil. Great care is requisite to maintain the restored vital actions, and at the same time to prevent undue excitement.

The treatment recommended by the Society is to be persevered in for three or four hours. It is an erroneous opinion, that persons are irrecoverable, because life does not soon make its appearance; and it is absurd to suppose, that a body must not be meddled with or removed without the permission of a coroner.

MINERAL WATERS.

NATURAL waters, having strong peculiarities in their chemical ingredients or degree of heat, are termed mineral waters. The peculiar matters entering these waters are airs or gases, alkalies and earths, acids, and salts of various kinds. Several of these may exist in a single kind of water; but, for the sake of generalizing, mineral waters are divided into the acidulous, chalybeate, sulphureous, and saline. Acidulous waters are generally such as abound in carbonic acid gas; on this account they have a sparkling appearance when just taken from the fountain or kept well corked in bottles or jars, otherwise the gas escapes and they become vapid. They usually have, besides, carbonates of soda, magnesia, lime and iron; and sometimes muriate of soda in small quantities.

Chalybeate waters contain iron, generally combined with carbonic acid, which may be in excess; they are therefore sometimes sparkling and acidulous. In a few instances the iron is combined with sulphuric acid.

Sulphureous waters contain usually free sulphuretted hydrogen; they appear perfectly limpid, but smell strongly like rotten eggs; this odour is lost by exposure, and the water becomes turbid; silver and the salts of lead are quickly blackened by these waters. They also commonly contain various saline matters.

Saline waters contain various salts, usually salts of soda, of magnesia, of lime; other salts enter into them less frequently as of potass, alumina, ammonia, iodine, bromine, &c. More than one, two or three salts enter into a single kind of water:

on this account much difference exists in the mineral waters of different localities.

Acidulous waters are tonic and diuretic, and in large quantities produce sensible exhilaration, being a grateful and moderate stimulus to the stomach.

Chalybeates owe their properties to the iron they hold; they are tonic, and, unless they contain purgative salts, a common combination, astringent. During their use the excretions are often observed to be of an inky blackness.

Sulphureous waters are slightly stimulant, diuretic, and diaphoretic; being combined with iron, or salts, their properties are thereby much modified.

Saline waters are mostly purgative. Sea water may be enumerated among them; sea water in different latitudes varies in the quantity of its salt; when taken from a great depth it is free from the disagreeable bitterness found in the surface water; sea water mixed with an equal portion of fresh water is a good saline purgative. However, the proper mineral saline waters have properties which vary according to the quantity and nature of the salts they contain; some being combined with carbonic acid in excess, some with iron, &c.

In general the acidulous waters are commended in dyspeptic affections, calculous diseases, and impaired health, where no particular affection is prominent. Chalybeates in scrofulous affections, obstructed secretions, and discharges, amenorrhœa, chlorosis, &c., and in general where the system is relaxed and wants tone. Sulphureous waters in several chronic diseases, especially of the skin, and also in dyspeptic and hypochondriacal cases. Saline waters are exceedingly serviceable to recruit the health that has suffered from hot climates, the dissipations, cares, and anxieties of life, habitual constipation, &c.

The saline or other peculiar matters of mineral waters are usually in small quantity, yet these waters often possess con-

siderable power in operating—much more than we should expect. The great dilution and variety of the salts and other matters are believed to cause the effects.

The warm mineral waters vary much in their temperature ; but, in the same well, in summer or winter hold pretty much to one standard, hence in winter their difference from other waters is much more considerable than in summer. Unless they also contain mineral substances their action would scarcely differ from that of water artificially heated. In Bristol the heat is from 76° to 84° ; in Buxton 82° ; in Bath it varies from 110° to 114° . We cannot be expected to enter into the cause of this heat, whether it be from volcanoes, chemical action, or the geological assumption of a central fire : certain it is, that the deeper the earth has been perforated the warmer the temperature has been found.

A concise account of the principal mineral waters in the united kingdom may not be out of place.

BATH.

THE Bath waters are celebrated more on account of their peculiar warmth, than for any active medicinal ingredients they contain, and are, therefore, more valued, when applied externally, than for their internal effects. The water, when drank from the spring, accelerates the pulse, increases the heat of the body, and promotes various secretions. One of the most remarkable effects of the Bath water is its action on the kidneys and bladder ; its operation on the bowels differs according to the constitution of the patient ; but a continuance in its use almost invariably produces costiveness, which is supposed to be occasioned by the quantity of lime it holds in solution. To the glowing heat it produces when taken internally and applied externally, its sudorific effects may be attributed, which afford such relief in the many complaints for which it is used ; amongst

which Dr. Saunders, in his treatise, has arranged chlorosis, the irregularities to which young females are liable, the diseases resulting from a long residence in hot climates, bilious affections, jaundice, rheumatic complaints, gout, palsy, and nervous diseases. The quantity taken daily, is from a pint and a half to two pints, and the bath is used twice or thrice a week, according to the strength of the patient. The season for Bath is from November to May:

BRISTOL OR CLIFTON HOT WELLS.

THE waters of the Bristol Hot Wells have been found to contain less saline matter than any of the ordinary springs: the temperature of 76 degrees, its purity, and the large quantity of carbonic acid it contains, seem to be its chief peculiarities. This water is diuretic, slightly sudorific, and improves the appetite and health. It affects the bowels very little, but, like the Bath water, if used for any length of time, produces costiveness. It is particularly celebrated in consumption; and even where it fails to cure, at least relieves the patient of many unpleasant symptoms, and renders the last moments less distressing, by mitigating the burning heat of the hands and feet, the partial night perspirations, and various other hectic symptoms. The other diseases for which these waters are celebrated are, affections of the kidneys and bladder, chlorosis, diabetes, &c. They are taken in the same manner as the Bath waters. The season for the Hot Wells is from the middle of May till October.

CHELTENHAM

Is celebrated for its chalybeate and aperient waters, two valuable qualities, the tonic and aperient, being combined. The action of these waters is chiefly on the digestive organs, and they have much repute in bilious affections, indigestion, jaundice, affections of the liver, habitual costiveness, hypochondriacal affec-

tions, and the whole train of complaints resulting from a long continuance in tropical climates, or the dissipations of a winter's residence in the metropolis. The usual dose of the water is from one to two pints, taken in the morning fasting ; and as its effects are facilitated by exercise, the proprietors of the different spas, particularly Mr. Thompson, have provided beautiful rides, walks, and promenade rooms, enlivened by bands of music, as an inducement for early rising, which with the temperance enjoined by the physicians, and enforced by the general custom of the place, tend to produce a speedy convalescence and recovery. The season is from May to November, and many families divide their residence between this place and Bath, at each place in their season.

The Cheltenham salts prepared from the waters are to be had at Butler's Medical Hall.

LEAMINGTON.

THE waters of Leamington possess similar properties to those of Cheltenham, and are, of course, applicable in the same diseases. It is a place rising into considerable repute, but its advancement may rather be attributed to the very extended state of Cheltenham, than to any advantages it possesses over that place.

* * * The Leamington salts, by Mr. Smith, are kept at the Medical Hall.

MALVERN.

MALVERN is delightfully situated, and the waters have been long celebrated for the cure of many diseases ; although their use has been followed with restoration to health, after other means have failed, those professional men who have analyzed them, are at a loss to determine from what property contained in the water the benefit has proceeded. They have found the

water is more pure than most others, and that it contains a very minute portion of mineral salts and earth. It is questionable, whether the great salubrity of the air, the delightful scenery of the vicinity, the regularity of living, contrasted with that which the invalids have just abandoned, may not be entitled to three parts of the credit attributed to the water. The diseases for which it is most frequented, are nervous disorders, consumption, scrofula, cutaneous eruptions, diseases of the kidneys, &c. The Malvern water is said by a medical writer to be a perfectly *safe* application, and it may be used with the utmost freedom, both externally and internally.

BUXTON.

THIS spring is similar to that of Bristol, as regards temperature, which is 82.—Its chief peculiarity consists in the large quantity of elastic vapour which it contains, which has been found to be azotic gas; it also holds in solution aperient salts. The diseases to which it is applicable, are gout, chronic rheumatism, paralytic affections, contracted joints, diabetes, scorbutic complaints, glandular swellings, &c. The course consists of two tumblers before breakfast, and two between breakfast and dinner, to be continued for a period. When the waters are used for bathing, Dr. Denman recommended them for that purpose between breakfast and dinner.

MATLOCK.

ITS effects seem referable to its temperature, excepting which it differs little from common spring water. Its temperature is from 66 to 68 degrees, and it is, therefore, more generally used as a tepid bath for nervous and irritable habits, and patients labouring under a debilitated constitution; for which reason it is generally employed as a grade after the Bath and Buxton waters, preparatory to sea-bathing.

HARROWGATE.

THE springs of Harrowgate are of two kinds, chalybeate and sulphureous. The former was, until the last fifty years, the only one taken internally, whilst the latter was used as a bath. It has, however, been found of late years, that the internal use of the latter has been attended with great advantage in many cases. Its taste is bitter, strongly saline, and nauseous, and the smell of it resembles that of rotten eggs. When first taken it often produces headache and giddiness, which are succeeded by a speedy and gentle action upon the bowels. The diseases for which the water is more generally taken, are those of the skin; as scurvy, scrofula, eruptions, ulcers, &c. It is also used with advantage in diseases of the alimentary canal, bilious affections, jaundice, gout, rheumatism, worms, palsy, &c. It is sometimes exhibited in the form of enema, for the removal of ascarides. The dose of the Harrowgate water is half a pint, three or four times a day, or so much as will produce a slight effect upon the bowels. To remove the unpleasant taste from the mouth, a piece of dry bread or biscuit is taken after each draught. In using the bath, or waters, care should be taken by the patient not to have metal ornaments about him, as they are liable to be tarnished by the exhalation of sulphur from the body; and ladies who are in the habit of using cosmetics, should be careful to lay them aside whilst they remain at Harrowgate, or they may be placed in the same unpleasant situation as a young lady was, some few years ago, who, from not being aware of the chemical action of the sulphur upon her cosmetic, went into the bath more than naturally white, and to her great surprise, on looking into the glass when she came out, found herself the colour of an Ethiop.—The season is from May to October.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

THE waters of this place, owing to its contiguity to the metropolis, have gained a celebrity perhaps more than they really merit. As to the water itself, it differs little from common water, except that it contains a chalybeate, and more than an usual quantity of carbonic acid gas. It is used in disorders of debility, irregular digestion, chlorosis, and many diseases to which females are liable; but as headache and determination of blood to the head frequently follow the use of iron, when uncombined with aperient salts, would not the Cheltenham or Leamington waters be more desirable in these cases? The dose of the Tunbridge water varies from half a pint to a pint twice or thrice a day.

LUCAN SPA.

LUCAN is delightfully situated about six miles west of Dublin; and the waters according to the analysis of Professor Higgins, contain sulphur, muriate of soda, and the carbonates of lime, soda, and magnesia. In its effects it is somewhat similar to the Harrowgate water, but weaker, and is used for the same diseases.

MALLOW.

MALLOW is situated on the Blackwater, about twenty miles west of Cork. According to Dr. Ryan of Kilkenny, the spa is similar to the Bristol and Buxton waters. The spring discharges twenty gallons in a minute: the temperature is nearly the same at all seasons, and is about 69 degrees when the brook adjoining is 50, while that of Bristol is 76. The water is transparent, and agreeable to the taste. It has been found very serviceable in the early stage of consumption: the appetite is improved, and the hectic symptoms, such as flushings, burning heat in the hands and feet, partial night-sweats, and troublesome cough,

are allayed by its use. It has been resorted to with advantage in the diseases to which females are liable, affections of the alimentary canal, the kidneys and bladder. Visitors from all parts of Ireland, and many from England of late years, frequent this place all the year round. The town being sheltered, the air is consequently warm, and equally salubrious with that of Clifton. The walks are various and agreeably planted.

BROWN'S-TOWN SPA, NEAR KILKENNY.

THE properties of this spa are very similar to that of Cheltenham—the water is used for the same diseases. The town of Kilkenny possesses some of the best inns in Ireland, and affords every accommodation for invalids and visitors. Castlecomer, within ten miles of Kilkenny, is also much resorted to. The properties of the waters there are also chalybeate.

CASTLECONNEL

Is situated about three miles from Limerick, on the bank of the Shannon. The waters are strongly chalybeate, and have been compared to the German waters by competent judges. The vicinity is highly ornamented, the accommodations good, and it is much frequented.

FOREIGN MINERAL WATERS.

As this work may be referred to by invalids about to visit the Continent in search of health, a few observations upon the mineral waters of France, Germany, Belgium, &c. may be found useful; but as the space under this head must be limited, they will be spoken of generally, rather than individually, as has been done with those at home.

The SEIDLITZ SPRING in Germany is a saline purging water, and is had recourse to in bilious and liver affections, indigestion,

jaundice, and most of the diseases for which the Cheltenham and Leamington waters are taken. The waters of AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, and BAREGE are sulphureous, and are used for the same diseases, and in the same manner as the Harrowgate water—they are, however, preferred on account of their temperature—the Harrowgate being a cold spring, whilst those of Aix and Barege are hot. The most celebrated acidulous waters of the continent are the SELTZER, SPA, CARLSBAD, and PYRMONT: they are all diuretic, tonic, and exhilarating in their effects, and are exceedingly grateful to the stomach; and as the Pyrmont Spa, and Carlsbad contain iron they are particularly serviceable in cases of weakened digestion.

In describing the waters of WIESBADEN, the following from “the Bubbles of the Brunnens of Nassau,” is quoted as the best description ever given of them. “It exactly resembles very hot chicken broth. At all periods of the year, summer and winter, the temperature of this water remains the same. It is good, they say, for the stomach—good for the skin—good for ladies of all possible ages—for all sorts and conditions of men. It lulls pain—therefore, it is good, they say, for people going out of this world, yet equally good is it, they declare, for those whose fond parents earnestly wish them to come in. For a head-ache, drink, the inn-keepers exclaim, at the Koch-brunnen! For gout in the heels, soak the body, the doctors say, in the chicken-broth!—In short, the valetudinarian, reclining in his carriage, has scarcely entered the town, than say what he will of himself, the inhabitants all seem to agree in repeating “*Bene, bene respondere, dignus es entrare nostro docto corpore!*”

BATHING AND BATHS.

BATHING is generally applied to immersion in water, or affusion of water on the body. In a more general sense it embraces the exposure of the body to vapours, as of water, even to the contact of earth, sand, air; thus earth baths, sand baths, &c. are spoken of, and used in different countries. The exposure of the body to the heated fumes of various substances, as mercury, sulphur, &c. have also been entitled bathing, but these rather come under fumigations.

The effects of the application of water to the body depend much on its temperature and the time during which the person is exposed to it.

Baths may be divided as to temperature into COLD, which ranges between 32 and 65 degrees; TEPID, from 65 to 85; WARM, from 85 to 97; HOT, above 97. Baths are *general*, when the whole body is immersed, or *partial*, when some part only is immersed, or affused.

The mode in which the water comes in contact with the body makes a difference, hence we have the simple plunge bath, the shower bath, the douche when a stream of water is impelled against a part.

Baths may be simple or medicated; among simple baths we reckon the sea water, though this indeed, as well as mineral waters, may also be considered as medicated.

The COLD BATH at first occasions shivering, sense of cold, pale contracted skin, sobbing breathing, and other less remarkable effects. If the immersion be not too long continued, on coming from the water reaction quickly succeeds; a glow of warmth pervades the body; the skin is no longer pale; the

vigour of the muscles is increased, and lightness and buoyancy of spirits is felt: if instead of these delightful sensations the bather continues cold and shivering, and the fingers pale, or what is termed dead; if instead of increased energy, torpidity or drowsiness succeed, the bath disagrees.

Several causes occur to mar the beneficial effects of the cold bath. Some persons have such vigour of constitution that they can withstand a long exposure to cold, but very frequently any lengthened exposure is sufficient to prevent the beneficial reaction; hence one great caution is to remain as short a time as possible in the water, unless the strength be sufficient to ensure reaction. If a person go into the cold bath shivering or with the feeling of great cold, the bath is very apt to disagree, and the over care of persons to remain at the water's edge until they cool, or rather get cold, is a pernicious error; much better would it be to plunge at once, though bathed in sweat, into the water than do this; but when persons are bathed in perspiration, if this have been the consequence of *exhausting fatigue* it is very dangerous to bathe in cold water, especially if the stay in the bath be prolonged. The most advisable state to be in previous to bathing is to feel sufficiently warm, without perspiring. The time of taking the cold bath is of some importance; soon after meals seems improper; with this exception it may be left to each person's convenience to determine; the morning is very proper.

Several persons are in the habit of making some preparation for cold bathing, such as taking medicine once or twice, or having one, two, or more tepid baths; such precautions are not always useless, and indeed delicate persons should have proper advice before they undertake cold bathing. The cold bath is often very useful in giving tone to the system, in removing or warding off nervous affections and convulsive disorders, as epilepsy, hysteria, &c. in scrofulous diseases, glandular swellings, debility, and a vast catalogue of other disorders. The sea

bath is less likely to cause cold, from the stimulus of the salt it contains on the skin, than the fresh-water bath.

The **COLD SHOWER BATH** is much employed in nervous diseases, nervous headache, and determination of blood to the head: in the latter cases it will be more successful if the feet be kept in warm water, while the head is exposed to the shower. In commencing a course of cold shower bathing it is best to begin with tepid water, until the shock of the trickling water can be easily borne.

The **WARM BATH** is much less used than it deserves to be; it is, to those who are well, an elegant luxury, and tends to preserve health. In very many diseases it is useful; in painful affections, rheumatism, internal inflammations, catarrhs, inflammations of lungs, liver, intestines, kidneys, and bladder, and most urinary complaints, some dropsies, cutaneous diseases, many spasmodic and convulsive diseases, as hysteria, cramp, spasms of stomach, cholic, &c.

The time of remaining in the warm bath varies according to the intention; many remain in it for half an hour, an hour, or longer. There seems to be a general dread of taking cold after the warm bath; experience does not warrant this great fear. Some apprehend it will weaken them, but this is by no means a general effect of the warm bath: on the contrary, it often imparts a vigor and sense of comfort after the greatest fatigue.

The **HOT BATH** is not so safe as the warm bath; it causes much swelling of the veins, throbbing of the arteries, ringing in the ears, redness of the skin, and often profuse sweating. In determinations of blood to the head it would be dangerous, and, in general, hurtful in those diseases in which the vascular system should be kept tranquil. A long stay in the hot bath is

very apt to produce weakness or faintings. The physician alone should prescribe the hot bath, and indeed stand by to watch its effect.

THE VAPOUR, OR STEAM BATH.—The cases to which the vapour bath seems best adapted, are chiefly gout, rheumatism, palsy, diseases of the hip, knee and elbow joints, glandular swellings in the neck, female obstructions, and inflammation of the stomach and bowels. In cases attended with fulness of habit, or where there is great determination to the head, it is necessary to bleed, and take a dose or two of medicine, before attempting the use of this or the following baths.

THE DOUCHE, OR PUMPING BATH.—This remedy has been found, lately, to produce powerful effects in lumbago, sciatica, and diseases of the hip-joint.

THE NITRO-MURIATIC BATH is usually made by adding so much of the nitro-muriatic acid to any quantity of water, as will make it as sour as *weak* or *ordinary vinegar*; it is employed in chronic affections of the liver, when it is applied to the side affected: it is frequently used as a foot bath to restore the circulation to the extremities, and in cases where there is an unequal supply of blood to some internal organ, as in chronic affections of the liver, stomach, &c.

THE PEDILUVIUM, OR FOOT BATH.—In recent catarrh, when it is desirable to produce perspiration, this bath will be always found an excellent auxiliary to the means laid down for that purpose. It should be used as warm as it can be borne, for 10 or 20 minutes, and the patient should get into bed immediately afterwards.

ADVICE TO TRAVELLERS.

As this book is much in the hands of persons who travel, or who settle in foreign climates, it will not be amiss to give some general directions for their government. Europeans moving to warm or tropical countries are very subject to the fevers of these climates, dysentery, &c., shortly after their arrival. If they escape for some time their constitution gradually becomes inured to the country, and they are, after a year or two, acclimatized, or almost as little subject to fever as the negroes or creoles. If they pass through the fever they are then also acclimatized; but it need scarcely be said that this ordeal is exceedingly dangerous: on this account it is of great importance to ward off fever. Many physicians observing that the most plethoric and vigorous were constantly the most liable to the disease, and fared worst when attacked, have advised precautionary measures to be taken; these consist in reducing the tone by bleeding, purgatives, a diet below par, and a gentle course of mercury; such measures to be adopted during the sea voyage, or immediately after the person has arrived at his destination. The voyage if possible should be so timed that the rainy season shall be over before the traveller's arrival, for this is the sickly period, during which a stranger's chance of escape is much diminished. The situation where he locates himself should be high and dry, and remote from marshes, jungle or wood. For the convenience of commerce the towns are generally built at the mouths of rivers, where the ground is, or has been swampy; now, such situations are precisely calculated to generate fever, and the probability of fever attacking strangers stopping in some localities, amounts, sometimes, almost to certainty. It has frequently happened that of a boat's crew landing on the low-wooded shores of Batavia or other places, and stopping one night on

shore, every individual has been shortly after attacked. Even should business compel a sojourn during the day in such places, the night's repose should be had at a distance from the pestilential emanations of the swamps; if no other place be easily procured, on board a vessel not moored near a low shore.

The joy of persons after a long sea voyage, the sameness they met in their daily fare, and the profuse hospitality shown to travellers are exceedingly apt to lead to imprudence in eating, drinking, and night exposure—three very fruitful sources of disease to a stranger, and therefore most carefully to be eschewed. The ripe sub-acid fruits may be indulged in pretty freely, but high living, spiced or salted provisions, or many dishes, are very improper; and spirituous and vinous liquors should be used with great moderation. The natural discharges should be kept regular, if requisite, by medicine. Exercise should be taken in the cool of the morning or evening, avoiding the sun's meridian rays, and the night's chill. On all occasions great attention should be given, that the body be not suddenly chilled, after exercise, either by currents of air or otherwise. Frequent bathing is conducive to health. The dress should be of the lightest woollens; calico shirts are preferable to those of linen, nankeen trowsers or something similar. If the person be exposed to wet, or if perspiration have been profuse, the dress should be changed as soon as possible. Persons living near unhealthy spots are recommended to take some preparation of Bark; smoking tobacco is also thought by some to be useful; but this practice often leads to that of drinking grog, which frequently grows into a degrading habit.

We may observe that the waters of different localities in Europe are apt to disagree with strangers, producing bowel complaints, although they are wholesome for the inhabitants. By boiling or filtering this defect may sometimes be removed; or by not following *too* strictly the water system, the inconvenience may be lessened.

PRESERVATION OF HEALTH.

“ *Sana mens in corpore sano.*” That blessing, without which all other earthly enjoyments are rendered of small value, is too often but lightly appreciated in the possession ; it requires that sickness or pain should be felt in order that good health should be esteemed as it ought. The young, in general, have not felt the want of health, and, insensible to all its advantages, too often risk, or throw away the best of possessions ; those of riper years soon get an inkling of the infirmities that arise through accident or improvidence, but which are the necessary accompaniments of age. To know how to preserve health is a most valuable science, and one on which much might be written ; in the limits, however, of this little book the most general hints can alone be given ; in general all that is required to maintain health may be summed up in the prudent use of diet, air, clothing, sleep and waking, exercise ; under each of those heads we shall throw together a few observations.

DIET.

The food of animals is, we may say, altogether taken from the animal and vegetable worlds ; no mineral substance directly giving nourishment. Most animals possess instinct and, naturally, seek that food best fitted for them ; and the wisdom and goodness of the Deity, in providing this food and adapting it to the animals, and the animals to it, to a considerate mind, afford many occasions of giving glory to him on high. Some animals only eat one kind of food ; many insects are confined to a particular kind of herb or tree, and live not where this is not found. Of larger animals some browse the herb, others seek, more

cruelly, their prey; man, more universal than any, converts many things to his use. Instinct, which directs brutes to their food, and which, in a great measure, sets proper limits to the quantity, in man is scarcely developed; a more noble, though, perhaps dangerous faculty, reason, takes its place. Experience, the fruit of many trials, has taught man to convert many substances to his use, to avoid what is hurtful, to choose what is wholesome and agreeable. If, in the abundance of resources, he would limit himself to what reason dictates, he would be in little danger of doing wrong; but appetite, when it has been long pampered, proves too strong, and tempts to the use of things, from their nature or from their quantity injurious.

The food of man is animal or vegetable. Cookery has done much to improve, or render fit for his use, both kinds. Many things which are wholesome as food, without cookery, would have been even poisonous. We cannot enumerate these; we must only speak of the ordinary articles of diet. Plain diet for the man in health is, no doubt, the best; a due admixture of animal and vegetable food is proper; the habit of all civilized countries inculcates this; and, though many people, whose poverty scarcely allows the use of animal food, at least of meat, still enjoy good bodily health; experience, on the large scale, points out that those who have not a tolerable proportion of animal food, are by no means so strong or healthy as those in the opposite condition. Man can, indeed, accommodate himself, wonderfully, to circumstances, but this power is very unequally afforded to individuals or tribes, and many would perish before they could be reduced altogether to either a perfectly animal, or perfectly vegetable diet.

Meat appears a much more nutritious animal food than fish, if either be exclusively used; still many healthy people live

pretty much on fish and vegetables ; but this is no more than should be expected, seeing that healthy persons may live on vegetables almost alone. Fresh meat or fish is much better than that which is salted or pickled, though there can be no objection to taking such meats now and then. Sea scurvy is quite owing to the long use of salted provisions without a proper admixture of fresh vegetables. Extreme cases, however, are not to our purpose, these observations being directed to those who can choose their diet ; to such people caution in regard to the quantity, rather than the quality, is needful. Most people in comfortable circumstances eat more, and drink more than is necessary, some much more ; and, when they know it to be hurtful they cannot abstain from their bad habit. The stomachs of such people often attain an enormous size, and the craving of their appetite is quite disproportioned to the wants of the system. In fact, only a certain quantity of new material can be accepted into the body with advantage ; the superfluous must either never enter the vessels, or, having entered, must become a clog somewhere, and a cause of disease. The great variety common in our diet is an unnatural refinement, which requires to be opposed : its direct tendency is to entice, and they are few who make an effectual resistance to its allurements. Hence, confessedly many diseases, some both dangerous and most painful, yet insufficient to check the progress of this over-refinement. We may consider, indeed, natural appetite, as regards quantity of food, as very generally lost : what rule should we follow in this case ? To persons in health two, at most, three meals in the day are abundantly sufficient ; and none of these should be heavy. The appetite should not be followed to its extreme term, especially if there be variety ; one or two dishes of meat or fish afford variety enough, and though fifty were on the table, he shews both sense and self-control who limits himself.

Plainly dressed meats are best. Ragouts, and such like, are purely intended to force appetite. We have hinted already at the necessity of a due admixture of vegetables. Pastry is not to be commended, nor indeed any of those *hors d'œuvres* that come to add to repletion. The time for taking meals requires some attention; at least six hours should be interposed between breakfast and dinner; the meal after dinner being usually very light, is often taken much sooner than this, through habit, certainly, not necessity. Dinner hour is too late with us by much. It is not well to go to bed soon after a full meal.

The great objection that formerly lay against heavy suppers, lies now against dinner, which, indeed, has usurped the place, though not the name, of supper. How few, the morning after a fashionable dinner, feel themselves as well as if they had dined more moderately; but to an invalid how pernicious is this custom of dining.

A casual want of appetite is no so great evil to many; it indicates the good they would get by fasting. Fasting, indeed, is at times decidedly beneficial to health, and many diseases might be removed by this means alone.

The benefit of spare diet to health has been often dwelt on. Cornaro, who, at the age of forty, was in such debility that his life was despaired of, resolved at once to quit his former habits: he limited his food to twelve ounces of solid, and sixteen ounces of liquid aliment in the twenty-four hours. Under this plan his health soon improved, and he lived, following it, to extreme age. The case of the Miller of Billericay, related by Sir George Baker, is a remarkable instance of how far health and strength can be kept up with little food. This man was so enormously encumbered with corpulence, that he at length resolved to get rid of it. Instead of his usual diet, he restricted himself to the use of a pudding made with coarse

flour and water alone, without even salt, and of this pudding he limited himself to three pounds weight in the day. Under this treatment he became strong, active, and in much better health than he ever before enjoyed. He was able to raise a weight of 500 pounds, which he had not been able to do in his most palmy days. He did not allow himself any drink, and lived so for many years. We shall only mention another instance, that of Dr. Taylor, of Croydon, who, suffering from epilepsy, drowsiness, &c. resolved to omit altogether solid animal food. His diet was now bread and milk; on this he improved, but finding he still suffered from flatulence, he discarded the bread, and from that time lived in good health on two quarts of milk a day only. Many similar instances are related in Sinclair's Code of Health and Longevity.

The neglect of reason in limiting appetite is not always followed, however, by striking punishment among those in health; or, at least, the connexion between fault and punishment is not always taken notice of. But in disease it is otherwise; here similar imprudence cannot be indulged, nature has taken the alarm, and can no longer endure such lapses; a careful attention to diet, now, is imperative. In our hospitals the government of diet is of much importance, but from the numbers admitted, the individual tastes, or perhaps whims, cannot be consulted. Here, on a large scale, diet is either low, middle, or full; the low, or fever diet, consists in drinks alone, such as whey, imperial, barley-water, &c., a little bread may be occasionally allowed. In the middle, bread and milk for breakfast, soup and bread for dinner, and again, bread and milk, or, perhaps, flummery for supper, in limited quantities. In the full diet, about half a pound of meat is, in addition, allowed for dinner, and the quantity of bread and milk somewhat increased. Occasionally wine, and other little comforts are specially ordered when necessary.

Now, though persons in a comfortable condition are not to be treated in this manner, they may see therein what is most essential, and they may be quite sure that they are more likely to suffer from too much than too little. Persons not quite firm in health, often inquire is this or is that good. Such a question can alone be solved by taking their states into consideration ; but they must have acquired little from experience, who cannot make a good conjecture as to what is wholesome ; excess is never so ; this excepted, our common food is little likely to injure. Tender beef, mutton, and pork are very nutritious, but on this account, are sometimes less adapted for the delicate than young meats, as chicken, lamb, veal, or soups, which, perhaps, do not yeild so easily to digestion, but containing less concentrated nutriment, are, therefore, better adapted to their powers. Roast meat or broiled loses less of the nutritious parts than boiled. In broiling meat, the gridiron is much better than the frying-pan ; the external baked part may sometimes be shaved off with advantage. Fish, as the plaice, sole, turbot, whiting, trout, and some others, are a delicate food, especially boiled ; some fish, as salmon, eels, crabs, and lobsters, occasionally disagree ; and milk, when taken as a drink, is often bad after fish. Oysters are, on the whole, good, but not perhaps when stewed. Fresh eggs are good and delicate nutriment. Boiled vegetables, as sea-kale, asparagus, brocoli, usually agree, but not so in many stomach diseases. Raw vegetables are unfit, though such things as water-cresses sometimes are serviceable. We cannot pursue this subject further, however enticing, and there is the less necessity of doing so, as under the heads of water, wine, spirits, eggs, fruit, wheat, &c. many dietetic observations occur. We shall only add, that in the anxiety for recovery many persons suppose that they chiefly require strength, and that the way to get this, rapidly, is by using as

much of the most nutritious food as they can swallow. This is a cardinal error ; the food should be adapted to the powers ; even in the best health the most concentrated nutriment is acknowledged to be unfit for the labouring man, who certainly requires more food than the sick or the inactive.

AIR.

Though chemists cannot discover the difference between the best air and that of cities, there is a real difference ; and though it be slight, still it is at times quite sufficient to interfere with health. Vegetables shew the vast difference there is between city and country air. Many of them cannot be made grow in cities, and even those that do so, do not thrive by any means so well as they do in the country, their leaves becoming dry, crisp, and dead prematurely. To persons in delicate health, a change from the city to country air is often of the greatest advantage. Persons who have not had a comfortable night for a long time sometimes sleep well on the first night they spend in the country. Sometimes even it happens that a change is useful, when circumstances in regard of air seem little, if at all improved. The great advantage delicate persons often receive by travel arises from the conjoint improvement in air and exercise.

CLOTHING

Should be always adapted to the season. Children should be comfortably clothed, though some have stood out for making them hardy. Many constitutions, no doubt, resist the cold and variableness of our climate, but many delicate children would inevitably perish if Mr. Locke's plan were followed.

Elderly people should also be warmly clothed; flannel to them becomes a necessary article. The feet should be kept warm. Fashion often plays fantastic tricks, especially with the clothing of females. It is unknown what numbers perish in consumption by following this pernicious guide, which forbids in general any thing like warm or comfortable clothing. Sometimes an opposite error is committed. We have often seen consumptive persons oppressed and sweated by the load of flannel put on them; in warm weather, especially, this error is very troublesome. It is done with the view of guarding against cold, but the nature of the disease quite accounts for the varying symptoms of the disease, without our having recourse to the excuse of fresh cold, on any slight aggravation of symptoms.

The arrangements made in our houses to guard against the weather may be noticed.

Some persons are quite too fond of excluding every breath of cool air. This is bad. Bed curtains are often kept too close, and the air is prevented thereby from being freely changed. Cleanliness in and about your house tends much to good health, and proper ventilation; avoid, however, sitting in draughts of air, as between a door and open window, &c. For elderly people good fires in winter are indispensable. The fickleness of our seasons is great; on those, however, who are constantly exposed, this makes little impression; not so on those who only occasionally walk out. It has been remarked by many, that wet seasons are, contrary to what might be expected, the most healthy. Various diseases are aggravated or rendered milder by season. Easterly winds are remarkable for causing an increase of, or unfavourable change in, several diseases; and the delicate should take every precaution during their prevalence.

SLEEP.

Nature's sweet restorer; how harassing is the loss of sleep! how tediously pass the weary hours of night, if sleep visit not the couch! In good health few experience loss of sleep, except from an occasional cause: the great complaint is, that we are apt to take too much sleep. From six to eight hours are quite sufficient for the wants of nature, though some, from indulgence, cannot resolve to content themselves with so little. Natural sleep is much more refreshing than that which is the effect of drugs, such as opium, henbane, &c. Indeed the sleep from opium is sometimes more harassing than even watchfulness. Exercise during the day, and a tranquil mind, greatly conduce to procure sound sleep. Sometimes a train of thought takes possession of the imagination and banishes sleep; some advise for such sleeplessness, the counting of a large number, or the keeping up a sameness in some trivial idea. The reading of a page or two in many books is looked upon as a specific by many, but beware of fire and candlelight. Reading abed by night is dangerous. A heavy meal before bedtime often banishes sleep, hence, invalids are frequently obliged to dine early. Dreaming is often an accompaniment of uneasy sleep, as that induced by drugs, or when a heavy meal has been taken, or other cause of derangement exists in the digestive organs. Habit has wonderful effect on sleep; early hours are by all means desirable. Children require much more sleep than adults, and a larger proportion may be allowed to the female than the male sex.

EXERCISE.

Labour is the lot of man in general, and appears necessary to his well-being; on labour or exercise depends, in a great

measure, the proper development of the various parts of the body; instinct leads to the gambols of the child, and the athletic exercises of youth, during which the motions become more express and strong; and, in more advanced age, labour serves to maintain the parts in proper condition. So much is this the case, that if any limb or part were so bound, that its action could not take place for a considerable time, there would be a total or partial loss of power therein. But it is not only to the limbs that exercise is necessary; other organs of the body, essential to life, are dependant for their proper action on exercise. The liver, the stomach and bowels, and other parts cannot maintain their perfectly healthy condition without exercise. Walking is a very wholesome exercise to those in pretty good health; the distance and time must depend on the strength. We have known many ladies who, from inactive habits, have been subject to many harassing nervous affections—weakness, and swelling of the ankles—cured chiefly by the regular employment of this exercise. Some, who in commencing, could not, through fatigue, walk half a mile, by a little perseverance could walk six miles at a time, the health improving wonderfully. But it will not do to walk one day, and omit it the day after; the plan must be persevered in *each day regularly*, increasing the distance and time as it can be done without much fatigue. If walking be too tiresome, as in very hot weather it may easily be, then horse exercise may be very valuable. The great Sydenham considered horse exercise as nearly specific in consumption. Now, although we do not by any means agree with him in this, still he had *some* ground for his opinion. Where exercise on horseback is too much for the strength, then gestation in a carriage will often prove useful; but regularity and perseverance are requisite that benefit may be received. Sailing in a boat is another kind of

exercise requiring no effort. Of late years much attention has been directed to gymnastics, and in establishments various exercises are contrived; these, if not overdone, may prove of great service. As a substitute for exercise, frictions with the flesh brush, &c. or shampooing, may at times be employed advantageously. The great benefit obtained by many gentlemen following business in large cities, by having a country house, arises mostly from the necessity that is imposed on them of exercise. If such persons lived at their house of business, though they might take exercise once or oftener in the week, they would not be compelled to it every day. An anecdote, attributed to Abernethy, is worth relating: A rich, luxurious, inactive, and therefore, unhealthy man, applied for his advice, and made many complaints of his miseries. "Do you wish to be cured?" said the physician. The patient, rather offended at the question, replied there was nothing he would not do to regain health. "If so," replied Abernethy, "all is well; live upon six pence a day, and, mind, *earn that.*"

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

USED IN THE WORK TO EXPRESS THE PROPERTIES OF MEDICINES.

Absorbents. Such medicines as have no acrimony in themselves, and yet annul acidities in the stomach and bowels.

Alteratives. Remedies which restore health to the constitution, without producing any very perceptible effect.

Analeptics. Restoratives to health, or to arouse from fainting.

Anodyne. That which eases pain, and procures sleep.

Antacids. Such medicines as overcome acidity.

Anthelmintics. Medicines which have the power of destroying and expelling worms.

Antibilious. Applied to medicines which are useful in bilious affections.

Antirheumatics. Remedies useful in rheumatic complaints.

Antiseptics. Medicines which oppose putrefaction.

Antiscorbutics. Remedies against scurvy.

Antispasmodics. Medicines which remove cramp, spasm, &c.

Antisyphilitics. Medicines used in syphilis, or the venereal disease, &c.

Aperients. Medicines which gently open the bowels.

Aromatics. Medicines of an agreeable, pungent, and cordial nature.

Attenuants. Medicines which are supposed to thin the blood.

Astringents. Such remedies as contract the fibre of the body, diminish discharges, &c.

Balsamics. Medicines of a healing and soothing nature.

Carminatives. Remedies which relieve flatulence, and allay pain in the stomach and bowels.

Cathartics. Strong purgative medicines.

Cordials. Medicines of warm and exhilarating properties.

Corroborants. Medicines and food which give strength.

Demulcents. Medicines of a softening character, which correct acrimony and diminish irritation.

Deobstruents. Remedies which overcome obstructions in any of the passages.

Detergents. Such applications as cleanse the surfaces over which they are passed.

Diaphoretics. Medicines which produce gentle perspiration.

Digestives. Such applications as are used to wounds, to produce suppuration, or the formation of matter.

Discutients. Remedies which have the power of repelling swellings.

Diuretics. Medicines which act upon the kidneys and bladder, and increase the flow of urine.

Drastics. Purgatives of a strong and violent character.

Emetics. Medicines which have the power of exciting the stomach to throw off its contents.

Emollients. Medicines (used externally) which have the power of softening or relaxing the animal fibre.

Emmenagogues. Such medicines as restore the female periodical discharge.

Exhilarants. Medicines which raise the spirits.

Expectorants. Medicines which increase the discharge from the lungs, throat, and chest.

Escharotics. Corrosive applications, which remove fungus, warts, proud flesh, &c.

Febrifuges. Medicines useful in fevers.

Hydragogues. Medicines which have the effect of removing the fluid collected in dropsy, by increasing the natural evacuations.

Laxatives. Medicines which render the bowels rather more relaxed than natural.

Lithontriptics. Medicines applicable to gravel, stone, &c.

Narcotics. Medicines which have the power of procuring sleep, and inducing a state of stupefaction.

Nutrients. Such remedies and food as support and nourish the body.

Purgatives. Medicines which evacuate the bowels.

Refrigerants. Remedies of a cooling nature.

Restoratives. Medicines which have the power of recruiting health.

Rubefacients. Applications which redden the skin, and thereby cause a determination of blood to the part.

Sedatives. Medicines of an assuaging and composing nature.

Stimulants. Internal and external applications, which excite the energy of the body, or the part to which they are applied.

Stomachics. Medicines which restore the tone of the stomach, and render its action healthy.

Sudorifics. Medicines which cause a profuse increase of perspiration.

Tonics. Medicines which give general strength to the constitution, and which restore the natural energy.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX

10

BUTLER'S MEDICINE CHEST DIRECTORY,

BEING

A concise Description of Diseases, with Directions for discriminating and treating such as are unattended with serious consequences; and for adopting the best immediate Measures in those Disorders and Accidents which are dangerous to Life, when the Physician or Surgeon is not at hand.

THE objects of the following additions to the Medicine Chest Directory are, 1st, To teach unprofessional persons to distinguish such diseases as are dangerous in their nature, and rapid in their progress; in order that proper assistance may be had without unnecessary delay: 2nd, To instruct them how to act reasonably in such cases as either do not require a physician's attendance, or in which his presence cannot immediately be had.

To attempt more would be rather mischievous than serviceable, inasmuch as it might lead the inexperienced to tamper with the lives of their fellow-creatures. If the disease be really serious, no book can give such directions as will put the unlearned person, in its treatment, on a par with those who have been taught, by long study and observation, the dangers that are to be apprehended, and the best means of guarding against them.

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS.

Blood-vessels and nerves, in divisions wonderfully minute, enter into the different structures or tissues of the body. There is scarcely an appreciable space that does not possess them ; thus the point of a needle cannot be pushed into any part of the skin without drawing blood and causing pain, and consequently injuring vessels and nerves. .

The different tissues unite to form organs, to which particular functions are allotted.

The Brain, Spinal Marrow, and Nerves are the organs of mind and sensation ; the nerves being the agents in the conveyance of the impressions of external objects to the mind, and of the determinations of the will to the moving powers. The Brain itself is a soft pulpy substance, carefully protected by a bony case, contrived with wonderful excellence to resist external injury. Continuous with the Brain is the Cerebellum or upper brain, and the spinal marrow. From all these organs nerves are said to arise ; a nerve is usually a cylindrical shining cord which may be split into a vast number of fibrils ; each fibril contains a pulpy matter like that of the brain. As nerves pass from the brain they gradually divide into smaller bundles, until they become lost in the general structure of the body. Some of the fibrils seem destined solely to govern motion ; others are necessary for sense.

The Blood is conveyed to every part of our frame ; by it each part grows and is maintained. The organs for circulating the blood are the heart and blood-vessels. The heart may be considered to perform the offices of a forcing pump ; it first receives the blood from the veins, and then by contraction propels it through the arteries. The blood-vessels consist of

arteries and veins. The arteries are rather thick, firm tubes, serving as conduits of the blood from the heart to the extreme parts; in them resides the pulse, the throb of which is caused by the influx of blood from the heart. In healthy adults the pulse beats from 60 to 80 in the minute. In disease it is sometimes reduced in frequency, but often increased to 120 or more. In infants, when in health, it is as high as 130.

The Veins collect the blood from the arteries, and re-convey it to the heart. Veins have thin transparent coats, through which the dark-coloured blood is seen.

Absorbent or lymphatic vessels are found to pervade the body; they are very minute and delicate, and convey a white or transparent fluid, the chyle and lymph, and pour it into the mass of blood, thus giving new supplies to the body.

The Lungs are appendages to the circulating system; the blood which has circulated through the body is unfit for the purposes of life or health, until it has been exposed in the lungs to the influence of the common air.

To supply materials for growth, and the constant wear of the body, we have organs of Digestion. Food is taken into the stomach, where it undergoes various changes; it passes into the bowels, where the chyle is taken up by absorbent vessels, and carried into the system to replenish the mass of blood, while the refuse is thrown out.

Besides these, the leading systems in the body, there are other parts to which it may be necessary briefly to allude.—

Glands are organs that separate particular matters from the blood; thus the saliva is separated by glands about the throat and cheeks, the breasts secrete milk, the liver secretes bile, the kidneys urine, &c. &c.

Other glands, called lymphatic, are met in different situations, as in the neck, arm-pits, groins, &c. which do not secrete any particular matter.

Muscles are the active moving powers ; they constitute the red flesh of animals. Muscles are generally attached to bones by means of smooth, shining, exceedingly strong cords called Tendons. By the contraction of muscles the bones are moved, and through them the parts or limbs. Muscles are put into action under the influence of the will, these are voluntary ; others, as the Heart, constantly act involuntarily.

Bones are living parts of the frame, and have vast numbers of blood-vessels passing into their texture. The ends of bones moving on each other are covered by a smooth, elastic substance, cartilage or gristle. Cartilage prevents the bad effects of friction, and diminishes shocks from jumping, &c.

Ligaments are formed of bands of strong fibres ; they, for the most part, surround joints, connecting the bones one to another.

Membranes are thin expansions or sheets of flexible, more or less, transparent substance ; membranes cover or form the surface of all the canals that open on the surface of the body, as the mouth, stomach and bowels, air passages, &c. In such situations, membranes are naturally kept moist by a fluid called mucus, hence they are termed mucous membranes : mucous membranes are liable to form too much or too little fluid ; either of these states constitute disease, though sometimes of so slight a kind as to attract or deserve little notice. By exposure to cold, mucous membranes, as that of the nose, are very apt to become affected, producing temporary stoppage or increased flow of the natural discharge.

Serous membranes are shut sacs ; they cover the exterior of most of the viscera, and being thin, transparent, and shining, make the viscera smooth, and favour motion by removing friction. Serous membranes are sometimes the seat of dangerous inflammations, and also of dropsies ; dropsy consisting in the increase of the fluid, (serum) which they naturally secrete. The

brain, lungs, heart, and abdominal cavity have each a serous membrane.

SYNOVIAL MEMBRANES, clothe the interior of joints, and also such surfaces as are most exposed to friction by the passage of tendons or other moving parts; the fluid they secrete is called synovia, or in common language joint oil.

FIBROUS MEMBRANES, in their intimate nature, vary little from tendon or ligament. The muscles have usually a sheath of fibrous membrane called *fascia*: The bones universally one called *periosteum*: The brain a fibrous covering, the *dura mater*: The heart one, the pericardium. Fibrous membranes also surround joints forming their capsules. All the parts of the body are joined together by a fine membrane, the cellular substance. This occasionally becomes the seat of general dropsy, and sometimes of a diffusion of air or emphysema.

The foregoing observations are very concise; it seemed necessary to premise them, that what follows might be more easily understood.

ARRANGEMENT OF DISEASES, ACCIDENTS &c.

It cannot be expected that any, except those of the profession of medicine, will take the trouble of studying, or be capable of consulting a nosology or scientific arrangement of disease. And yet some mode of reference is quite necessary where any one of a great number of diseases may be the one on which information is sought. In a popular arrangement the easier the reference can be made the better. Another object in a work of this kind, where the limits do not admit of repetitions, is to place those affections which are general, that is, such as affect

all parts of the system, or are likely to affect any part of it in the beginning ; such affections complicate many others, or attacking different parts, rank as distinct diseases. By so doing it will become unnecessary, further on, to repeat in various places, what has already been said. If, for example, measles, scarlatina, small-pox, or any other disease attended by fever, come under consideration ; having first spoken of fever, what has already been said need not be repeated. Or if inflammation of the skin, of the eyes, of the brain, or lungs, be treated of, much may be omitted that has already been noticed under the general head of inflammation. In pursuance of this plan, fever in general will first be treated of : after it inflammation, its various kinds and its consequents, supuration or forming of matter, ulceration, mortification, erysipelas ; the eruptive febrile diseases, as measles, scarlatina, &c. in which fever and inflammation are conjoined ; also rheumatism and gout, in which the same combination exists. Scrofula, and scurvy—and dropsy, as a disease that may attack different cavities or parts, often as a consequence of inflammation. After this, diseases of the different viscera ; the abdominal or digestive viscera to which the kidneys and urinary organs may be added—the viscera of the chest, comprising the lungs and heart. Of the brain, spinal marrow, and nerves ; under this head will rank those diseases called nervous, as epilepsy, or falling sickness ; hysterics, locked-jaw ; convulsions ; mental alienation. The affections of isolated parts or organs will follow, as of the mouth ; throat ; nose ; ear ; eye ; skin. Finally, attention will be given to some subjects that have not fallen under any of the heads enumerated. Diseases of infants ; observations on bleeding ; accidents, &c. The index will, of course, point out the place of each particular subject.

FEVER.

As fever is a very common disease, and liable to combine with many other ailments, it is proper to commence with it.

Fever, as an independent affection, commonly sets in by coldness, chill, or shivering, paleness; which, continuing for an uncertain time, are generally succeeded by increased heat of the skin and flushing of the face. There is loss of strength, languor, listlessness, yawning: headache; pains of the back or joints, or soreness over part or the entire body. The face may be pale, flushed, or of a leaden, dirty, or yellow hue. The eyes dull, heavy, little sensible, or red and impatient of light. The pulse is commonly very quick, small and weak, or full and strong; sometimes irregular. Breathing hurried and hot, or slow, and interrupted by sighs. Lips parched; mouth dry; tongue furred, white, foul, or dry and red, or trembles when put out. Thirst, loss of appetite, nausea or vomiting. Bowels usually constipated; urine scanty and high coloured, muddy on standing, or abundant and watery. Sleeplessness, disturbed rest, frightful dreams, raving, especially towards night. All the symptoms enumerated are not to be expected in the same case; there is not any of them that may not be absent, but a number of them occurring at the same time, indicate the presence of fever.

According to the prominence of some symptoms fevers have been named. Thus, if the pulse be strong, quick, full, and bounding, or hard and unyielding under the finger, while the sense of weakness is not great, it has been called Inflammatory. If there be discharges of bile from stomach and bowels, with yellow skin, Bilious. If nausea and vomiting, with pain of stomach, Gastric; if weakness and much disturbance of the head and nervous system, Typhus. If the skin, with the

latter signs, be spotted with red or purple, Spotted Fever. If there be marks of putridity, that is, if there be a very bad smell from the body and discharges, Putrid Fever, &c.

In the commencement of fever it is difficult to predict its character or event; fevers apparently mild may in their progress become very formidable; although this be not the general course.

All fevers are closely allied, and seem to be convertible from one type to another.

Of continued fevers, for convenience sake, we shall describe the Inflammatory, the Simple, and the Typhus.

In the first, which is unfrequent, unless as an attendant on rheumatism or severe inflammation, the pulse is frequent, full, strong, hard; the heat is considerable: thirst intense; urine high coloured and scanty; there is severe pain of the loins, back, and joints; headache; flushed face; the temples throb; the eyes are red; there is delirium. Blood, when drawn and allowed to cool, will often have a white crust on its surface.

In the Simple, the pulse is mostly quick and full; the appearance is not much changed; the symptoms in general are moderate; indicating disturbed or hurried circulation; determinations of blood to certain parts often take place. If to the head, marked by headache; flushed face; dislike of light; heat of head; throbbing temples; even raving. If to the chest by cough; impeded breathing; pain on taking full inspiration. If to the digestive organs, by pain or uneasiness, increased if pressure be made over the pained parts; constipation, or sometimes the reverse.

In Typhus, the pulse is usually small, quick, and weak; there is great languor, lassitude, and want of strength; headache; confusion of intellect; dry, foul, brown or black tongue and teeth; hot, offensive breath; sleeplessness; delirium; skin with a pungent heat, sometimes not very warm; sometimes

covered with red or brown spots like fleabites; or suffused with yellow; strong tendency to putridity; tremors or spasms, often seen when the arm is held out; picking at the bed-clothes; stupor; hiccup; discharges sometimes retained, or passed unconsciously; and often exceedingly fœtid.

The duration of fevers is very doubtful, some being only of one, two, or three days; others of several weeks.

TREATMENT—if possible, should be left to the physician, as it varies exceedingly according to the age, type, temperament, &c. &c. In the commencement of the disease emetics are often of service; their employment is particularly indicated by the nausea that prevails, or our knowing that improper or much food has been previously taken. Purgatives (*see* Calomel, Jalap, Senna, Scammony, &c.) are necessary to clear the bowels of their contents, which are often the cause of exciting or keeping up the fever; they diminish the tendency to congestion of blood in the head, chest, &c. When their full effect has been procured, it will be prudent to repeat them, in divided doses, so that the effect be not excessive at any time. The secretion of bile being often irregular or deficient, blue pill or calomel may be combined with the purgative. In general one, two, or three motions may be had each day. The skin being usually hot and dry, gentle diaphoretics (*see* James's Powder, Antimonial Powder, Mindererus Spirit,) repeated every fourth or sixth hour, are recommended. Sponging the surface now and then, when the skin is hot and dry, with cold vinegar and water, or cold water with a little spirit of rosemary or lavender, is often both agreeable and useful. If the weather be very cold, tepid sponging will be preferable.

Watery drinks, as toast water, barley water, lemonade, whey, apple water, raspberry vinegar, the common effervescing draught, and what are called slops, should, alone, be allowed

in the commencement; and perhaps some of the soft, ripe fruits, as oranges. In general the drink should be cool in summer, tepid in winter. If there be much headache or delirium, the head should be shaved, and cold lotions applied frequently, by means of folded cloths or light French wadding. Bleeding is proper where there is determination of blood to any organ. Repetition of bleeding requires great judgment. Leeches in these cases are often highly useful. If light or noise be offensive, they should be prevented reaching the eyes or ears. Cleanliness should be strictly observed, the linen frequently changed, the face, chest, and arms washed. Free ventilation is of the highest importance. Unnecessary furniture should be removed; and the walls, floor, &c. kept clean.

When *several* days have elapsed, and *real* debility comes on, it may be necessary to give stimulants. Perhaps only professional men can distinguish real debility from the languor that attacks even strong men in the commencement of fever. Here camphor mixture, joined with ammonia and ether, repeated every fourth hour, may be proper; or wine and water, wine whey, or even pure wine, the quantity varying according to the debility, and as we find it agree. If it make the pulse quicker, or produce flushing and delirium, its use is improper. If the feet be cold, hot bricks, or a jar of hot water wrapped in flannel, should be applied to them. Stuping the feet at night sometimes relieves headache or raving, and procures sleep. Blisters to the back of the head and neck may be useful with the same view; they are often used to the calves of the legs, or between the shoulders, to excite from extreme prostration.

Animal food, meat, broth, jellies, should be excluded; flummery, dry toast, biscuits, gruel, arrow root, or sago, without wine, allowed in the treatment of fever. Even when con-

valescence is taking place, the too early or too abundant use of solid animal food frequently causes a relapse.

CAUSES OF FEVER.—An unknown constitution of atmosphere; insufficient or bad food; much watching; grief; anxiety; toil; intemperance in food and drink; sudden chills; sitting in wet clothes; currents of air, when the body is overheated and languid; particular disposition of individuals to be affected; animal effluvia. When many persons are closely crowded in ships or buildings, fever is apt to be generated; lastly, contagion or infection. A few words on this last cause may be excused.

CONTAGION.

A certain train of symptoms not only marks particular diseases, but matters are eliminated from the diseased body which will communicate a similar disease to a healthy person. Thus Scarlet fever, Small-pox, Measles, &c. are propagated. In Small-pox the disease may be communicated, either by matter taken from a pustule being introduced into the blood; or by a person being brought near to and breathing the same air with one labouring under the disease; the former method has been defined by some as properly speaking contagious, the latter infectious. These are rather distinctions than differences, since the same disease is often both contagious and infectious. In this view, we hold that fever is infectious, at least in many instances. That class of fevers, however, that accompanies or follows on inflammatory complaints, or that class that follows on slight occasional causes, are rarely infectious. Yet we should always use precaution, if the disease be severe, or last beyond a few days.

From multiplied observation, the active power of contagion does not appear to extend beyond a few feet from the diseased, or from things infected by coming close to their bodies. If the room be close, crowded, unventilated, and unclean, infection becomes more virulent. If proper ventilation and cleanliness be observed, none but the very timid need fear to approach one in fever; but it is wrong to remain close to him for a long time, or to inhale his breath.

Several methods have been in use to destroy infection. Ventilation and cleanliness are, perhaps, the best. White-washing the walls; scraping the floors of the poor; letting in air through windows, doors, and chimneys. The patient, however, should not be placed in a current of air. All unnecessary clothes, curtains, furniture, should be removed from the chamber; the body linen frequently changed, and soaked immediately in cold water.

Other disinfecting means, much recommended, are, fumes of nitric acid, of muriatic acid, or of chlorine, aromatic vinegar. Some of these are injurious when breathed, and cannot be used unless the patient be removed from the chamber. Hot air has been suggested by Dr. Henry. A simple and effectual method is by sprinkling about solution of the chloride of lime or of soda. This destroys foul smells, and is not detrimental to the patient. (*See the article on FUMIGATION.*)

AGUE

Is a Fever in which there are intervals of freedom from the disease. It has a cold, a hot, and a sweating stage. The first commences with chilliness, shivering, chattering of the teeth; the skin is pale, cold, and contracted; the pulse quick, small, irregular; drowsiness is common, together with other

symptoms already mentioned as indicative of fever. It lasts more or less time, when the second or hot fit comes on. In this there is flushed face; dry, hot skin; vomiting, &c. The third stage commences by sweat breaking out on the forehead, which spreads from thence over the body; all the symptoms now abate, and the patient is left languid, but free from fever.

When properly treated from the beginning, ague, in these countries, is not often dangerous. By being neglected, it sometimes gives rise to other affections, as diseases of the liver, spleen, dropsy, &c.

The chief kinds of ague are the Quotidian, in which the fever comes on every day, the fits attacking in the forenoon; the Tertian, in which the fits attack on the first and third, leaving an intermediate day free; the Quartan, where the fits take place on the first and fourth. The last is the most obstinate and dangerous form.

TREATMENT.—In the cold fit we may begin with an emetic, followed by warm cordial drinks; 30 or 40 drops of laudanum, a dram of æther, or both combined, with an ounce and a half of camphor julap; external heat should be applied to the pit of the stomach, and extremities. Bleeding has been recommended, and should not be neglected, if there appears to be any strong determination of blood to the chest, abdomen, or heart. In the hot stage, a dose of laudanum may be given as before; diluent drinks, warm or cold, according to the patient's fancy; saline draughts; sponging the surface, as advised under the head of fever, and stupes applied to the feet and legs will be proper. In the sweating stage we have only to see that nothing occur to put a sudden stop to the perspiration. The bed covering should be pretty warm; the drinks rather tepid.

If we wish to moderate the sweating, it should be done by gradually taking off from the bed-clothes.

But it is in the intervals we should exert ourselves to prevent the recurrence of the fits of ague. If the bowels be costive, purgatives, as jalap and calomel; blue pill, followed by the black draught, (*See SENNA*;) afterwards bark, or its elegant extract, quinine, should be taken every second hour in the intermission, or if this be short, every hour; the former in dram or two dram doses, the latter in pills of from one to five grains. When the intermission is very long, we may delay the bark until within a few hours of the expected fit. (*See BARK.*)

Different substitutes have been recommended for the bark or quinine; as several species of willow and other barks; salicine; tormentil root; chamomile flowers powdered; rhatany root; black pepper; piperine; blue vitriol; arsenical solution, &c. &c.; but not one need be much depended upon, when we have bark or quinine.

In situations which are marshy, and seasons when agues abound, persons should avoid night air, live rather above than below par, and wear comfortable warm clothing. Wine, not in excess, and quinine or bark will be proper taken once or twice a day as preservatives. After agues have been apparently cured, they may recur, especially when easterly winds prevail.

The treatment of ague should be protracted a fortnight after the apparent cure; otherwise relapses are frequent.

REMITTING FEVER

Is a fever which remits in intensity at indeterminate intervals, having fits or paroxysms like those of the intermittent, but unlike it, having no period altogether free. Remittent fevers are not

common with us, but exceedingly so in hot climates. To this head, according to Dr. Bancroft, belongs the Yellow fever of the West Indies, America, &c. and those dangerous fevers which in tropical climates are almost sure to follow on exposure to the night air in swampy or woody situations. Remittent fevers on the one hand, change into continued, and on the other into intermittents; the latter change is of course to be wished for, as a highly dangerous disease becomes thereby one that is much more manageable. Sometimes remittents destroy at their first onset, before any remission has taken place: usually, however, the disease in hot climates takes five or six days to run its course. Whether this fever or any of its forms be contagious much controversy prevails, some affirming, others denying it to be so. Some points seem to be generally allowed, 1st that it most prevails towards the mouths of rivers, or along swampy shores. 2dly, that persons inhabiting crowded, filthy, narrow streets are much more likely to be attacked than those whose circumstances are different. 3d, that persons ill of the fever, when brought to high, dry, and healthy localities, out of the reach of rivers or swamps, do not communicate the disease to others. It has often prevailed on board ships that have touched at unhealthy localities, as those which have been at Sierra Leone, on the African coast in the rainy season, or at places in the West Indies when the disease was spreading. Many melancholy instances are recorded of vessels being deprived of hands to work them from this fatal scourge.

It would be impossible to give here anything like a good view of the treatment; indeed on this subject there is much diversity of opinion. The general principles of treating fever must be followed. When this fever attacked Cadiz, Malaga, Gibraltar, &c. the most approved plan was to bleed freely in the commencement, and to purge by calomel and antimonial powder, or tartar emetic; if local determination existed, to leech

and blister; to give mild drinks, effervescing draughts, &c. and, generally as symptoms or indications arose, to vary the treatment to meet the threatened evil. Mercury, given so as to affect the mouth, was esteemed by many of primary importance. If the disease change to intermittent, bark or quinine prove very beneficial; given as if the disease were originally intermittent.

HECTIC FEVER,

Is a kind of remittent fever that comes on along with or attends consumption, and also some other severe chronic diseases, as those of joints, which the powers of the constitution are insufficient to overcome. (See CONSUMPTION.)

INFLAMMATION.

When we see a part preternaturally red and swollen, and find it is hot and painful, we say it is inflamed. If inflammation be extensive, or attack an organ the functions of which are very important, it is sure to be accompanied by fever.

Inflammation has been divided into phlegmonous and erysipelalous; into acute and chronic; simple and specific.

The phlegmonous is marked by the affection being circumscribed, and often ending in the formation of pus or matter. The erysipelalous by its being mostly confined to the skin and parts immediately under it, and spreading widely over them.

In acute inflammation the symptoms are severe, and the disease quick in its progress, the colour of the affected part is bright red, the fever strong. In chronic, the disease is of long

and uncertain duration, the symptoms are milder, the redness is of a darker hue, the pain is not great, there is little or no fever.

Simple inflammation has nothing peculiar in the cause on which it depends, or in the constitution of the person affected. Specific inflammation has a particular cause or constitution to modify its symptoms. Thus a poison entering a wound will produce specific inflammation; and in persons of a scrofulous habit inflammation will probably be scrofulous, in other words specific.

Inflammations of internal parts are marked by pain, derangement in the offices or functions of the part, fever. Under different heads these inflammations will be more particularly described.

Inflammation ends in Resolution, or the gradual return of the natural state: in Suppuration, or the forming of matter: in Ulceration, or forming an ulcer: in Mortification, or death of the part. In some places the action ceases by parts in contact with each other becoming adherent, at other times by the effusion of watery fluid; hence inflammation sometimes ends in dropsy. In general the termination depends on the nature of the part or tissue engaged. Thus mucous membranes inflamed have their natural secretion at first stopped; afterwards a more abundant flow of matter takes place, which is sometimes like pus or the matter of sores. Serous membranes inflamed, are very apt to adhere. Glands enlarge and often form abscesses or collections of matter, &c. &c.

CAUSES.—Wounds, bruises, sprains, great heat or cold; or quick changes from one to the other: corroding or irritating matters applied to a part. When the cause is not discovered, it is said to be spontaneous.

TREATMENT—Is general and local. If the disease be acute

and extensive, bleeding is the sheet anchor, repeated once, twice, or oftener, at intervals of a few hours or a day, being guided by the severity of the disease and importance of the part affected to the economy. Purgative medicines, the cooling saline, Epsom Salts and Senna, Seidlitz Powders, &c. are recommended: they are occasionally combined with tartar emetic. After they have acted, diaphoretics, such as antimonials; James's Powder; or a combination of these with calomel; nitre; Mindererus spirit. When the pain is excessive, opiates are sometimes given, combined with the diaphoretics, especially when bleeding has been premised.

The local applications are leeching once or oftener. Cold lotions, as the vegeto-water, or lead lotion, &c. If cold be not agreeable to the patient, warm stupes may answer better, as decoction of poppy, chamomile, mallow, &c. followed by warm poultices, made with linseed, bread, or oatmeal. Blisters are chiefly used when the inflammation does not affect the skin, but lies deeper; or where the inflammation is very chronic; their use is better when evacuations by bleeding, &c. have preceded.

If the disease be chronic, general bleeding may in most cases be dispensed with, but leeching twice or thrice a week may prove useful. Lotions with sal ammoniac, mindererus spirit, spirituous compounds are also proper. If there be swelling, frictions either with the hand dry, or charged with some oily or stimulant liniment; iodine ointment are useful. When very tedious, the application of several blisters, successively, a fresh one being applied as soon as the surface is nearly healed: a regulation of the digestive organs; good diet, air and exercise are recommended.

SUPPURATION, or the formation of matter, is denoted by slight chills or shivering; the pain becomes more dull and throbbing,

the swelling more conical or pointed, yellowish at the summit ; finally, by pressing the tumour between the fingers of both hands, a fluid is felt moving between them. This collection of matter is called an **ABSCCESS**. It is often necessary for the surgeon to open abscesses. If left to themselves under the poultice, they usually break, and are apt to leave an ugly scar : the poultice should be continued a few days after the opening of the abscess, afterwards the cavity may be treated as a simple ulcer.

ULCERS

May be classed as **SIMPLE**, **IRRITABLE**, and **INDOLENT**. To these may be added **MALIGNANT** and **SPECIFIC** ulcers.

The simple is marked by the discharge being pretty consistent like cream, with little smell ; by its surface being studded with small, pointed, red grains of flesh ; on which, at the edges which slope even with the skin, a thin, filmy, scarf-skin is seen. There is little pain in this ulcer.

In the **Irritable**, the discharge is often thin, or greenish, or tinged with blood, often very fetid ; the surface is not of the healthy red, or clean, with the little grains appearing, but covered with a dirty, grey, or ash-coloured slough. Sometimes it is clean, smooth, glazed, and of a dark or fiery red ; the pain is generally considerable ; often very great, and the ulcer, instead of skinning, is perhaps ulcerating or eating its way on.

In the **Indolent** ulcer, the surface is often pale ; the discharge thick and adherent ; or it may be thin and watery : the little grains of flesh, if any, are not so compact and pointed as in the simple ulcer, but larger and more flabby. The surrounding parts are often thickened and hard ; there is not in general much pain. These ulcers may last for many years.

The characters of ulcers are often mixed and changeable,

an Indolent may become an Irritable ulcer, and *vice versa*; a Simple ulcer may by neglect end in either.

TREATMENT must be modified according to symptoms. The Simple may be dressed by putting a small bit or bits of lint on the surface, and over this some mild ointment, as that of wax or spermaceti, with a few folds of soft linen or lint above it to soak the discharge, and a bandage over all to retain the dressing. In some instances, a poultice of bread and milk, or bread and water; or linseed meal will answer better. Occasionally, a gently astringent lotion of white vitriol, alum, or decoction of oak-bark, applied by means of dossils of lint. Once a day will in general be enough to dress with ointments. A poultice should be changed thrice a day.

Irritable ulcers require more varied means. Poultices are often useful: they may at times be impregnated with different matters, such as decoction of poppy, watery extract of opium, sugar of lead: lotions may be applied on dossils of lint as abovementioned. Sometimes other lotions, as much diluted acids, solutions of mercurial and other salts, lime water, chloride of lime or soda. When such ulcers are making rapid progress, the application of strong acids or caustics or red-hot irons may be necessary, for which purpose the surgeon should be consulted. Occasional purgatives, and sometimes anodynes, are recommended. Besides the ordinary poultices, those of carrots, turnips, hemlock, charcoal, &c. are sometimes employed.

The Indolent ulcer requires something to stimulate the dull actions of the part. Many stimulants are in use, as basilicon, elemi, citron or diluted citron, verdigris, and other ointments: red precipitate, sprinkled on the surface: different washes: occasional use of lunar caustic, blue vitriol, &c. &c.

In all ulcers that admit of dressing, the proper application of a bandage is of the greatest importance; ulcers of the leg especially require it, unless the leg be constantly kept up on a

level with the body, a position by much the best for it. The proper application of a bandage is difficult except to the surgeon ; it requires some practice to be able to effect it. Sticking plasters or soap plasters are often used for ulcers on the limbs ; they give the firmness of a bandage, in some degree, and narrow the ulcer.

Malignant and specific ulcers must be left to the surgeon, as it would be impossible to give proper instructions regarding their very various forms and modes of treatment.

Water dressings are getting much into practice instead of poultices, in the treatment of ulcers ; they are simply water, dossils of lint being applied wet, and the whole surrounded with oiled silk ; in this way there is a kind of vaporous atmosphere of a moderate temperature diffused within the oiled silk, which is agreeable to the feelings, and it is a cleaner application than poultices ; different lotions may be used in the same way as the water. (*See SILK.*)

GANGRENE OR MORTIFICATION

Follows, now and then on very severe inflammation. Its presence is shewn by a change from red to a dark or livid colour ; large, dark blisters rise on the skin ; the part becomes cold ; putrid effluvia arise from it ; it is in fact dead ; the pain of course ceases in it ; but if the affection spread, pain may be felt in the new seat of inflammation. If the disease have been extensive, the inflammatory fever soon changes to one of the low typhoid type, the pulse is weak, quick, fluttering, hiccup comes on, mostly indicating the approach of death.

When a part has mortified it must be removed. This is sometimes done by a natural process ; a line of separation is formed by the absorbing vessels between the living and dead

parts ; when the surgeon sees this he often completes the process begun by nature. If gangrene has followed quickly after a very severe contusion, it is not necessary to wait for this commencement of separation by nature, the experience of military surgery, especially, shows that immediate amputation of limbs struck with gangrene from severe injury is the most likely way to save life.

When gangrene has taken place, the strong inflammatory stage has passed ; the patient now requires support, and may have wine, bark, broth, &c. The local applications may be the fermenting poultice ; poultices made on porter grounds, or with yeast ; warm spirituous applications : balsamic applications ; creosote ; or ointments mixed with spirits of turpentine. Chloride of lime will correct the smell.

GANGRENE OF THE TOES AND FOOT.

IN old persons a slow and painful kind of gangrene sometimes occurs, commencing on one of the toes, or between two toes, and spreading to the foot and leg. It is mostly ascribed by the sufferer to some slight hurt, as cutting a corn too closely. It is a very painful and dangerous disease ; opiates and tonics are the best remedies, with unirritating local applications.

Old persons should be very cautious how they *finger their toes*, for a slight injury often calls into action a latent disposition.

ERYSIPELAS

Is marked by redness of the skin, which terminates abruptly ; the part becomes pale for an instant if the finger be pressed on it. There is a diffuse swelling, which is often considerable

when it attacks the face, closing up one or both eyes. The pain is hot and pricking, small blisters frequently rise about the third or fourth day on the part. The face, feet, legs or arms, are most commonly attacked. Fever either accompanies or precedes by two or three days the local affection.

CAUSES, are such as in general excite inflammation ; joined to peculiar atmospheric constitution, or particular individual disposition ; contagion.

Its duration is uncertain, but may be said to be commonly from ten to fourteen days. Some cases are very slight, and end without the small blisters ; while in others the affection is very severe and dangerous : either from the extent, for it sometimes gradually traverses the whole surface of the body : the nature of the accompanying fever, which may be of the worst typhoid type ; and in this the parts attacked may run into gangrene : or from the local situation. Erysipelas of the head, or indeed that of other parts, sometimes suddenly leaves the skin, and the brain becomes affected ; increase of fever, delirium, and stupor, come on ; this is very dangerous. When once erysipelas has attacked, there seems to be left in the constitution a disposition to be again affected. Erysipelas commonly ends in casting off scales from the surface of the skin ; but sometimes causes the formation of an ill-conditioned matter or sloughing under it.

TREATMENT, is general and local. The general consists in bleeding, if the patient be young and strong, and the affection have much of the character of common inflammation ; emetics and purgatives. Tartar emetic has been highly extolled in divided doses, at intervals of two or three hours, a grain or two or more in the day ; this frequently, besides lowering the action of the vessels of the part, induces perspiration, which is another object to be sought for. Its use may be con-

tinued for one, two, or three days ; low diet is advised ; saline draughts, and in general the same treatment that is adopted for fever ; being guided by the type of the fever that accompanies the local affection. If the fever be considerable, it is a dangerous disease, and should be left in the hands of the physician. The *local treatment* consists in warm fomentations and light poultices. Some recommend cold applications, such as diluted lotion of lead. Leeching is highly recommended by Laurence and others. Some advise the moist surface to be strewed over with dry powder, as oatmeal, calamine, chalk, starch : almost all forbid ointments. With regard to cold applications, they are not always the safest, for they have a tendency to repel the disease suddenly. The powders are apt to form an unpleasant crust over the part. In severe Phlegmonous Erysipelas, deep and large incisions made into the part are often extremely serviceable. If the inflammation recede and the brain be affected, we must seek to bring it back to the skin by blistering or sinapisms.

SMALL POX

Is a fever attended with peculiar symptoms ; the chief is the eruption of pustules on the skin. There is not much in the fever to distinguish it from other febrile affections. Besides the chills, vomiting, &c. a remarkable pain is often felt at the pit of the stomach, and there is an increased flow of saliva : young children are liable to be attacked with convulsions. On the third or fourth day there is eruption of pimples ; the fever then sometimes is mitigated ; sometimes aggravated. On the apex of the pimples small, clear vesicles form, which increase in size and get yellow, or maturate about the eighth or ninth day. A little before or about this

time the face often swells, so that the eyes are closed. Subsequently the pustules decay, and at length form crusts, which gradually fall off, leaving either dark red spots, which remain for a considerable time, or pits which are permanent. There is great diversity in the number of the pustules : when they are very numerous there is usually much fever and irritation. When the pustules on the face run together, the disease is *confluent* and, usually, severe ; where they do not, the disease is *distinct*. The accompanying fever may present every shade from the simple to the worst form of typhus.

TREATMENT.—The patient must be managed according to the nature of the accompanying fever.—(*See FEVER.*) Gentle purgatives, repeated as often as necessary, mild diaphoretics, cool air, cool drinks, light covering, low diet, will be sufficient in mild cases. Where the disease, from the preceding fever, is expected, and the skin is very hot, cold sponging or affusion is very proper.

Adults suffer more and escape worse from this disease than children.

For the convulsive fits, *see* Convulsions. It may be stated here, that they often precede a mild disease.

Great care should be taken of the eyes ; they frequently suffer.

To open the pustules early, and touch them with lunar caustic, in substance or strong solution, may prevent the pitting.

Small pox is generally a severe, often a most dangerous disease.

MEASLES

Are preceded by fever ; by soreness, redness, and watering of the eyes ; by short, harsh, dry cough ; sneezing ; hoarse-

ness; and running from the nose. On the third day an efflorescence takes place on the face and breast, and spreads thence to the arms, legs, and rest of the body. The eruption is rough on the arms, and consists of very minute pimples, with general redness between them making up spots; these spots assume a semicircular or serpentine figure, leaving interstices of natural skin. The fever, cough, hoarseness, and other symptoms are rather aggravated when the eruption appears. On the fifth or sixth day the spots on the face begin to disappear; the scarf-skin falls off in branny scales; this process spreads in two or three days over the entire body.

The degree of danger depends in general on the nature of the accompanying fever, which may be simple or typhoid. The disease must be treated according to this. Mild purgatives, followed by diaphoretics, diluent drinks, abstinence from solid food, meat, eggs, &c. are sufficient in many cases. Blood-letting is often found serviceable in severe cases.

IN THE TREATMENT, the chief accidents that are to be guarded against or met with, are inflammation of the lungs, and its consequences; diarrhœa; dropsy; obstinate and dangerous ophthalmia. For each of these, see under the different heads. Sometimes the eruption will suddenly recede, and alarming symptoms arise, such as spasms, convulsions, fainting, difficult breathing, coma, or delirium. In this case, the warm bath should be immediately resorted to; blisters applied between the shoulders; cordial draughts given; stimulant and antispasmodic injections may also be serviceable.

SCARLATINA, OR SCARLET FEVER

Is very infectious. The eruption comes out on the third day of fever; the efflorescence is diffused generally, not figured

as in measles, and of a bright red colour. The eyes are often red and tender, but scarcely overflow, as in measles. The tongue is white, with prominent red pimples about its tip, resembling the points on a strawberry; sore throat often forms the worst symptom; cough also is present. The eruption keeps out three or four days; as it decays, the fever subsides; the scarf-skin falls off in scales, or peels off in flakes.

Scarlatina has been divided into the Mild, the Anginosa, and the Malignant. In the first the fever is moderate, and the treatment simple: consisting in mild purgatives, as senna, rhubarb; cooling drinks, diaphoretics, such as James's Powder, Mindererus spirit, and saline draught. The throat may be gargled occasionally with some gargle, as the infusion of roses with honey of roses; the solution of alum, &c., and a piece of flannel with liniment put round the neck. Cold affusion and sponging, in warm weather, or when the skin is very hot, are both useful and agreeable.

In the Anginosa, the fever is severe, and the soreness of throat considerable; whitish or ash-coloured spots are seen on looking into it, on each side of the root of the tongue, under which are sometimes foul ulcers; the breath is fetid; the spots and ulcers may spread down the throat and air passages. It is a dangerous affection.

In the Malignant the fever is of the worst typhoid type, swallowing very difficult; fetid and gangrenous ulcerations spread over and down the throat. In some cases of this disease, especially in persons advanced in life, the eruption either disappears or never appears, the affection of the throat and low fever only attract attention. It is highly dangerous.

TREATMENT must be guided by the kind of fever accompanying. In the two latter species, gargles are especially called for; those made with chloride of lime or soda will be found particularly useful; or with decoction of bark and muriatic

acid ; that of Cayenne pepper, made moderately stimulating, has been much praised : where the ulcerations spread down, the chlorides may be given internally. Lunar caustic may be applied in many cases to the throat with much benefit.

Scarlatina is often followed by dropsical swellings of the legs ; they usually subside in a short time by the employment of purgatives, cream of tartar, and diuretics.

Other febrile, eruptive diseases, are, the CHICKEN POCK, COW POCK, SHINGLES, NETTLE-RASH, RED GUM. In all, the bowels should be attended to. If the stomach be out of order, give an emetic, afterwards purgatives and diaphoretics. They are mostly slight affections.

CHICKEN POCK might sometimes be mistaken for Small Pock. The preceding fever is, however, slight or irregular, the vesicles limpid, and they do not maturate ; they have less inflammation surrounding them than those of Small Pox.

NETTLE-RASH is like that produced by the stinging of nettles ; there is itchiness, and the eruption comes and recedes with quickness ; rubbing or scratching brings it out. Antacids, joined to purgatives, such as magnesia and rhubarb, are useful. The eating of some kinds of food, such as shell-fish, occasionally causes it. This eruption is generally termed Hives.

SHINGLES, or St. Anthony's Fire, is sometimes a more severe affection, a number of watery blebs, surrounded by inflammation, appear on the sides of the body, somewhat like a belt. The word is probably a corruption of ceingle or cingle. It is said that when the belt is complete, (a rare occurrence,) there is considerable danger.

Cow Pock.—Matter, taken originally from the cow's udder, being inoculated into the human body, induces a mild disease,

which, though not an infallible preservative from small pox, succeeds in preventing it, in the great majority of cases. Where small pock has occurred after cowpock, it has been generally very mild. After inoculation on the third or fourth day, the point is seen inflamed; by the eighth or ninth, the vesicle is complete, its surface flat, its circumference not quite regular. A red efflorescence surrounds the vesicle. In a few days it scabs and drops off, leaving an irregular mark.

RED GUM.—Red Gum or Rose consists of scattered spots of minute pimples and efflorescence, frequently seen on the face, arms, &c. of infants, or children when teething, &c.

In fever, small vesicles or bladders, filled with a clear fluid, are sometimes observed on the skin; this fever has been named **MILLIARY**, because the vesicles resemble millet seed. The eruption seems to be owing in general to over sweating.

RHEUMATISM

Is a painful affection that attacks joints, muscles, and fibrous structures. The larger joints, as the ankles, knees, wrists, elbows, are most subject to it, as also the loins, back of the thigh, &c. It is acute or chronic. The acute is attended with very smart fever, great pain and restlessness. The affected joints swell; the slightest motion is torture; the swelling is commonly pale. The disease is apt to leave one part suddenly, and to be transferred to another.

CAUSES.—Exposure to cold or wet, especially when heated; exposure to partial currents of air, damp beds, &c.

TREATMENT is general and local. The first consists in bleeding; laxatives, not carried far, as motion is so painful; diaphoretics; the saline draught, with antimonial wine, col-

chicum wine, or tincture; Dover's powder; pills of calomel, opium, and antimonial powder, given so as gently to affect the gums; diluents and vegetable diet. Local treatment. Leeching; stuping; sometimes the application of cold stimulant or spirituous liquors; blisterings are serviceable. When the disease is found to be shifting its place, there appears little use in such remedies. Flannel is used wrapped round the joints, but too much heat is injurious. Toward the end of the disease, quinine is very often useful.

Bleeding cannot be considered as directly sanative, for it might be pushed to the greatest possible extent without good consequences; but it may prove useful in checking fever and relieving the lungs and circulating organs. Colchicum wine is observed to be most useful where it causes two or three evacuations in the day: if it do not, magnesia, or Epsom salt may be added. If on the contrary, there should be purging, the colchicum should be discontinued, and calomel and opium given to check it. In that variety of acute rheumatism that shifts place extract of Belladonna in half-grain doses, repeated three or four times a day is very efficacious. The warm bath in acute rheumatism is injurious, augmenting pain, and perhaps giving rise to the affection shifting to the heart, a very dangerous change.

Rheumatic fever, however treated, is very severe, often tedious, persisting from three to five weeks, or upwards.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, is a very common disease, independent of, or forming a sequel to the acute. It is not apt to shift its place, but will frequently remain for months in the same part; sometimes, however, it wanders, and makes little impression on any particular part. Once rheumatism has attacked, returns are to be dreaded. Those liable to it are not usually subjects for much depletion. General bleeding is therefore unnecessary or worse. Laxatives should be given, though not

profusely. Different diaphoretics have proved useful, as Dover's powders; antimonial powder, combined with calomel and opium; volatile tincture of guaiacum; balsams; spirits of turpentine; the doses of these may be repeated three or four times a day; gum guaiac. It is to be remarked, when sweating takes place in rheumatism, which it sometimes does, and that profusely, without advantage being perceived, it should not be encouraged. Quinine and tonics; warm baths; vapour baths; natural tepid baths; as those of Buxton, Bath, &c.; sulphur; fumigation; local applications; frictions with flesh brush, continued for a quarter of an hour at a time, and afterwards stimulating embrocations or liniments; blisters repeated if necessary; tartar emetic ointment; mustard poultice; spirits of turpentine, often relieve. Acupuncture and Moxa are resorted to by physicians of late years. Perseverance in active exercise, in spite of pain, is sometimes highly useful.

GOUT

Is a painful, inflammatory complaint, much akin to rheumatism. It generally attacks the smaller joints, as those of the toes, fingers, foot, &c.; yet it sometimes affects the knees, ankles, wrists. Gout has been divided into the Regular, Misplaced, Retrocedent, and Atonic.

Regular gout is usually preceded for some weeks or days by languor, flatulence, and other dyspeptic symptoms, which often remit a little before the disease declares itself. The patient may have unusual appetite on the eve of the attack; he goes to bed and sleeps soundly, but is awakened after midnight by a severe throbbing pain, most frequently in the ball of the great toe, or some part of the foot; smart shiverings and other febrile symptoms succeed. The part is found red, swollen, and shining, and

the least motion or touch aggravates the pain exceedingly ; there is at the same time great restlessness. This state lasts about 24 hours, when a gentle perspiration comes on, the pain begins to relax, and sleep follows. On the subsequent evenings the pain returns, remitting toward morning. A fit of gout is composed of several of these smaller fits ; it may last a fortnight, or even for months, the violence of the disease yielding by degrees ; itchiness succeeds to the pain, and the scarf-skin scales off : slight lameness remains for a time. When such a fit of gout has passed, an interval of two or three years will probably occur before a return ; but every return seems to fix the disease more decidedly in the system, and at length the fits come on more frequently, more severely, and last longer, so as often to render life miserable.

CAUSES.—Luxurious living ; drinking fermented liquors, especially such wines as are acid ; indolence ; sedentary or literary pursuits ; hereditary constitution disposed to gout. In those disposed to it, a twist, sprain, or other injury, wet feet, excess in food or drink, or any cause that speedily induces debility, may bring it on. Few persons under 30 years, few women, and few of the labouring classes are attacked. It is very common for gout to leave one limb or joint suddenly, and fix on another ; repeated fits of the gout are apt to end in permanent lameness of the joint, or in chalky concretions. Gouty people sometimes die suddenly, yet the disease is not very dangerous, except where sudden translation takes place to internal organs, (Retrocedent gout,) or, where those organs are the parts primarily affected, (Misplaced gout.)

The Atonic Gout is characterised by languor, great depression of spirits, peevishness, fits of anger, and symptoms of dyspepsia, coldness, numbness or cramps of the legs and feet, erratic pains ; urine pale, often very turbid on resting. Should the force of the disease be directed on any particular internal

organ, the symptoms will declare it; if to the head, by giddiness, headache, apoplexy; if to the chest, by asthmatic affections, palpitations, fainting, &c.; if to the stomach, by pain, coldness, cramp, nausea, &c.

TREATMENT.—If regular gout attacks for the first or second time, and the patient be young and vigorous, we may bleed from the arm. This may, in some instances, be repeated, if found necessary; yet bleeding, except when internal parts are affected, is discouraged by many. About purgatives there is great doubt; they sometimes have removed the disease speedily, but they often aggravate it, or bring it back when it had nearly disappeared. To remove costiveness is always proper. Gregory's powder, magnesia, combined with colchicum wine or tincture; colocynth, with antimonial powder and calomel, &c. &c. should be given and repeated at intervals. Diaphoretics, assisted by diluent drinks are then proper. For a few days it will be requisite to abstain from animal food, and also from fermented liquors. When the use of these is resumed, it should be done gradually and sparingly. If there be acidity, the magnesia, the carbonate of soda, or the spirits of sal volatile may be given twice or thrice a day. Opiates to ease pain do not always answer, they should be combined with diaphoretics, preceded by laxatives of rhubarb and magnesia, and are more fitted for cases in which inflammation is not violent. When great pain has been endured for a considerable time, they may be tried. Leeches to the part are sometimes used. Some have plunged the limb into cold water,—a very dangerous experiment. Others have recommended stupes with spirituous mixtures, and oiled silk to envelope the part. Eau de luce, Colchicum, and many other specifics have been vaunted; in some cases they have seemed to succeed, but in general to be useless or

dangerous. Flannel and patience have been most highly recommended by Sydenham, a learned physician, himself a martyr to gout. When the fit has passed, the course of life producing gout should be changed; the diet should be sparing, animal food or fermented liquors in a great measure given up; exercise long and steadily persisted in; a long course of bitters and aromatics was formerly recommended; one of this class was the once celebrated Portland powders, but bitters when continued long, are believed to injure the digestive powers. We have heard of an infusion of *Achillea Millefolium* (the Yarrow) being highly useful, as a preventative; it may be tried without inconvenience or danger, made like tea, and taken twice a day or oftener. All suddenly debilitating causes should be shunned; as watching, over fatigue, anxiety, mental labour, exposure to damp. Should the stomach get out of order, this should at once be corrected. In those subject to atonic gout, strict attention should be paid to the state of the stomach, and to those things in general which preserve health. Simple diet, regular hours, full exercise should be strictly observed, and recourse had occasionally to antacids and bitters.

Stimulants, as wines, high spiced food, are injurious, yet habit often occasions a necessity for perseverance in those hurtful articles; they cannot, and should not be left off abruptly.

In the Misplaced or Retrocedent Gout, the treatment must be prompt; it requires judgment. Inflammation of vital parts should be treated as common inflammations, but we would be rather more saving of blood. When cramp or coldness and great pain of stomach attack suddenly, which is often attended by great paleness and sudden fainting, to give 30 or 40 drops of laudanum, with a tea spoonful of ether or lavender drops, will be the best practice: if laudanum be not at hand, burnt brandy, or any strong cordial, such as usque-

baugh, must be substituted. A tea spoonful of the oil of cajeput in water would be a good cordial. Frictions or hot stupes should be applied over the stomach. Other assistance should then, if possible, be called in.

SCROFULA, OR KING'S EVIL.

When a person has such a constitution as renders him subject to glandular swellings about the neck or elsewhere; to slow inflammations; to abscesses which contain a thin matter, mixed with flakes of a curdy look; to flabby, unhealthy ulcers; to diseased bones and joints; he is said to be of a scrofulous habit. Some have those tendencies very strongly marked; while few, if any, are so *altogether* free from them, but that scrofulous diseases *may* be called into action by accident, or long exposure to debilitating causes. Moist, cold, and temperate climate, impure air, bad or insufficient food and clothing; crowded cities; want of regular, healthy exercise; hereditary disposition; favour its development. The scrofulous habit is said to be marked by very delicate fair skin; light hair; blue eyes; thick upper lip. Yet those with dingy skin, and black hair and eyes, are often highly scrofulous. Children are most frequently the subjects of it, though adults are not exempt from some of its attacks.

The chief forms of scrofula in children are swellings and inflammations of the glands, seen most frequently on the sides of the neck and arm-pits; the glands in the abdomen, called mesenteric, are often enlarged, making the belly hard and tumid; chronic inflammations of the eyelids and eyes; purulent discharges from the ears; chronic abscesses in different situations; ulcers; diseases and ulcerations of bones

The bones most frequently affected are of a spongy nature, as those of the spine; those of the wrist, foot, &c.; large abscesses in the loins or groins, and hump back attend disease of the spine. The shin bone also is often affected. Another affection is the yielding or bending of bones, RICKETS; here the joints appear large, and the long bones, as of the thighs and legs, get a bend, the ribs are often twisted, and the breast bones protrude, forming chicken breast; these deformities, if considerable, remain for life. Several other diseases take their origin from a scrofulous habit; water on the brain often, and consumption, in almost all cases, are set down to this cause.

TREATMENT.—There are two very different characters observed among scrofulous persons, the one irritable, lively, easily excited; the other dull, phlegmatic, pale. Health consists in a due admixture of the elements; whatever is too much should be retrenched, whatever too little be added to. In the former class excitement should be moderated; in the latter, applied. Wine will excite the one too much, will be useful to the other; it is the same with stimulant food. The hours of sleep should be put under control; the one should not have too little, the other too much. Mental affection should also be regulated; among the lively emotions should be rather checked; new objects of interest sought to awake the energies of the dull and phlegmatic. A want of tone or strength pervades all scrofulous affections; we must strive to supply it by good diet, good air, proper exercise, &c. The bowels should be regulated by mild laxatives; and antacids should now and then be given; tonics, such as bark and quinine, preparations of iron, are often useful; the cold sea bath, sometimes the tepid bath, are highly useful. Several medicines have been advocated in the treatment of scrofula, as

muriate of lime ; muriate of barytes ; carbonate of soda ; lime water ; hemlock ; burned sponge ; iodine ; they require patience, perseverance, and skill in their administration, some of them being very poisonous. The local treatment must vary very considerably ; leeching from time to time ; spirituous or stimulating lotions, cold or tepid ; poultices ; sea wrack and hemlock poultices ; frictions, simple, or with iodine ointment ; blisters ; issues ; moxa ; are occasionally requisite. Scrofulous affections of the joints and bones are too serious to be meddled with by inexperienced persons, for they often end in irremediable deformity or loss of life, after prolonged suffering. It cannot be too forcibly impressed, that the time for action in those diseases is in the commencement ; if this period be neglected, though science may still be useful, it cannot always preserve the sufferer's life or limb. We must confine our notice to the early symptoms of *curved spine*, *hip joint*, and *knee disease*.

CURVED SPINE is preceded by languor, peevishness, slight loss of power ; if the child have walked, it trips occasionally and falls ; disinclination to stand or walk is manifested ; the legs in sitting are drawn backwards, or cross ; the toes are pointed to the ground ; there is stiffness of the muscles of the legs and thighs ; there are spasms of them, and twitchings.—If the back be examined, a slight deviation may be perceived from the regular line, or if pressure be made, or slight percussion over different parts, the child will wince or cry when a particular spot is pressed.

HIP JOINT DISEASE.—Symptoms. Pain, it is sometimes referred to the knee ; disinclination to exercise ; lameness ; the weight of the body in standing is thrown on the sound limb ; the pain is increased by pressure in the groin, or on the upper part of the thigh, while the limb is rolled. The limb is wasted ; it appears longer than its fellow, the buttock on that

side is flattened, its fold lower down. If not arrested in the beginning, the patient is worn out, or, if he escape with life, left with a crippled limb.

KNEE JOINT DISEASE. (White swelling.) Is marked by continued or occasional pain; swelling, at first trifling or soft; the joint becomes rounder and less marked than the opposite; lameness quickly follows, and the knee is slightly bent; the patient rests his limb on the toes, not being able to keep it flat on the ground; the limb above and below is emaciated; the signs of the former disease are not present.

SCURVY.

SCURVY was formerly very frequent and fatal among navigators, but from improved diet, cleanliness, &c. is now of rather rare occurrence. Of this form we need not now speak. Some diseases are called scorbutic among the people, marked by blotches of the skin, chiefly of the face, tender bleeding gums, wheals or dark swellings of the skin. Under any treatment the blotches are tedious, perhaps not to be removed. The diet should be simple, with a large proportion of fresh vegetables; salt and spiced meats avoided; astringent gargles for the gums; a long use of tar water, of sarsaparilla (*see* fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla) and lime water, of nitric acid, or of some saline mineral water, may prove beneficial.

DROPSY

Is an unnatural collection of a watery fluid, sometimes diffused through the whole body, (anasarca,) sometimes con-

finned to a part, as ascites, or dropsy of the belly; hydrocephalus, or dropsy of the head; hydrothorax, or dropsy of the chest, &c.

The immediate cause of dropsy is said to be a perversion of the balance of action of those vessels that naturally deposit, and those that remove fluid from the cellular interstices of the body. The particular causes are general debility, whether induced by loss of blood; long continued intemperance; or slow disease; obstructions to the passage of blood or lymph in a part; these occur often from induration and enlargement of the liver, tumors, &c.; over action or inflammation occasionally gives rise to dropsy. In forming an opinion of the danger of dropsy, we must look to its cause, the age and strength of the patient, its seat, its duration. If the cause be a slow, incurable complaint, though the dropsy be palliated, it cannot be cured. If it come on from a debility that is removable, from disease that is curable, exposure to cold, or inflammation, a good chance of cure exists, proper measures being adopted.

ANASARCA mostly creeps on gradually. A colourless swelling is first seen, especially towards night, about the ankles, which often disappears before morning; if it be firmly pressed by the finger, a pit remains for a time; the swelling ultimately ascends, becomes permanent, occupies the thighs, &c.; the distension is sometimes enormous. The urine is scanty, high coloured, muddy; the skin dry and sallow; the belly costive.

TREATMENT—Consists in curing, if possible, the disease, or removing the cause giving rise to it, on the principle fitted to each case. The accumulated fluid must be got rid of; this is sometimes done by operation, oftener by medicine. The medicines used are active purgatives, as jalap and cream of tartar, &c. &c. Diuretics, as squills, digitalis, calomel, sweet spirits of nitre; the sal diureticus; decoctions of broom, (ge-

nista scoparia;) juniper, &c. &c.; sometimes emetics, sometimes diaphoretics. Bleeding is often called for, especially in those cases that come on suddenly; but it is to the physician the treatment should always be left.

DROPSY OF THE BELLY (ASCITES) may come on without general dropsy; the belly swells enormously, and fluid can be felt rolling in it, by laying a hand on one side and suddenly striking the opposite side with the other. Besides the general treatment of dropsy, tapping the belly is often had recourse to, and frequently prolongs life. Diuretics have a better chance after tapping. Diseased liver or spleen are the most frequent causes of Ascites.

DROPSY OF THE CHEST (HYDROTHORAX) is very dangerous: its symptoms are swelling about the ankles; embarrassment of breathing; impossibility of sleeping, unless the head and chest be raised; frightful starting from sleep, and sudden want of breath; faintings; frightful dreams and moaning; pale or livid lips; general dropsy. It often depends on disease, or change of structure of the heart or lungs, hence the great danger. Treatment as for general dropsy; calomel, combined with digitalis and squills, is often given to affect the gums.

HYDROCEPHALUS, OR WATER ON THE HEAD.

This requires a more detailed description; for a removable disease, or one that might be prevented, often becomes fatal from neglect in the commencement.

There are two forms, the acute and chronic. The acute is a very dangerous and not uncommon disease among children, often successively attacking several of the same family. Inflammatory action of the brain seems to form its first stage; effusion of watery fluid its second. The early symptoms are fever; quick pulse, throbbing temples, flushed, sometimes pale, countenance, pain and heaviness of the head; unusual sensi-

bility to light and sound ; occasional vomiting ; the child can scarcely move the head from the pillow without increasing the pain ; the pupils of the eyes are often contracted ; the nose dry ; there is sleeplessness, uneasy sleep, grinding the teeth ; bowels costive. These symptoms are irregular in intensity ; the fever appears to be rather remittent, being commonly aggravated towards evening. As it advances, the quickness of pulse abates, or the pulse becomes unnaturally slow ; often intermittent ; the face is pale, sometimes with a hectic flush ; delirium, drowsiness, stupor come on ; the stupor is interrupted by moans, sometimes by wild screams ; the hand is frequently carried to the head, or saws the air ; the pupils become dilated, the eyes insensible to light, the ears to sound ; squinting is often remarked. Toward the end, the pulse becomes very rapid, the child quite insensible, the eye covered by a film, the limbs paralysed or convulsed ; the whole surface bathed not uncommonly in sweat. The duration is very uncertain, as it often partakes of the chronic form ; it usually extends from two to four weeks.

TREATMENT.—Much may be effected in the first stage by the active and judicious treatment of an intelligent physician. Bleeding from the system, and by leeches from the head is highly necessary ; active purgatives repeated frequently, the strength of the pulse should be reduced by depletion, or the pain overcome. When the purgatives have acted fully, calomel and antimonial powders should be repeated every second hour, until some effect is produced on the mouth or system ; the diet should be rigidly low ; the head shaved ; cold lotions or ice applied constantly ; blisters to the back of the neck.

When many children of a family have perished by this disease, setons and issues in the arm appear to have saved others from an attack.

CHRONIC HYDROCEPHALUS is not so easily distinguished, until such progress has been made as renders cure almost hopeless. The fever is for a time of little intensity, remitting, almost intermitting; the pain of head only occasional, the size of the head in some cases becomes enormous; the bowels are usually obstinately costive, sometimes very loose, with fetid unnatural discharges.

TREATMENT.—According to its intensity; leeches, blisters, frequent purgatives, calomel, antimonial powder; foxglove, or digitalis, and other diuretics; but the experience of the physician is most essential in the management of such active measures.

DISEASES OF THE ALIMENTARY CANAL, AND VISCERA OF THE ABDOMEN.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS

Is marked by fever, pain, nausea, vomiting, small, quick, wiry pulse, great distress and anxiety, costiveness. The pain is constant, though at times there may be diminution; and any degree of pressure over the belly increases it, or is intolerable; the person can scarcely lie with the limbs extended, as in this position the muscles of the belly are made tense over the inflamed bowels. As it advances, there is with the tenderness distension of the belly, hiccup, and frequent vomiting or rather gulping up of the contents of the stomach; before death the pain may suddenly remit. It is very dangerous and often

rapid, and demands the promptest anti-inflammatory treatment rigidly enforced, even although there should be appearances of debility.

TREATMENT.—Bleeding, by relieving, may give strength; and must be persevered in until the pain on pressure is reduced; the bowels must be afterwards evacuated; the stomach being irritable, pills may rest on it better than other forms of medicine; full injections should be administered and repeated thrice or oftener in twelve hours; warm stupes applied, and calomel and opium, given every second hour until the mouth be affected. A large number of leeches, four or five dozen at once, applied over the belly often prove useful; when the force of the disease has been checked, a large blister to cover the abdomen. Small swellings about the groin or navel (ruptures) often give rise to this disease; if they be discovered, the surgeon should be called in without a moment's delay. (*See RUPTURE.*)

CHOLIC

Is a common disease: symptoms; excruciating pain, twisting about the navel, sickness or vomiting. The pain has remissions or intermissions: pressure rather alleviates it, hence persons often lie on the belly; the pulse is generally distinct and slow. It is mostly owing to spasm of the bowels excited by costiveness, accumulation of wind, or acrid matters in the intestines; sometimes to ruptures.

TREATMENT.—If the stomach be not very sick, a dose of castor oil, with compound tincture of senna, or with a dram or two of spirits of turpentine, repeated every second or third hour. If castor oil be not at hand, some other gentle warm

purgative, such as the tincture of rhubarb ; the Cardiac tincture of rhubarb, or Gregory's powder in peppermint water. If the stomach be very sick, we may give a pill with a grain of opium and two of calomel, followed by a purgative in two hours. Warm stupes to the belly afford great relief. In young and full subjects bleeding is often proper.

BILIOUS CHOLIC may arise from over secretion of bile, spasm of gall ducts, or passing of gall stones. In the first case the vomiting is bilious, in the others not so. In the latter the stools are pale, and the skin and eyes are jaundiced ; the pain is fixed, subject to remission, at the pit of the stomach.

NEPHRITIC CHOLIC arises from stone or spasm in the kidneys or their ducts. *Symptoms*, pain in the loins, striking down the thighs, urine scanty and high coloured, or bloody.

TREATMENT.—Warm stuping, warm baths, castor oil, or other mild purgatives, combined with mercurials, if the biliary discharge be disordered or diminished ; opiates to relieve pain and spasm. If there be much fever, in those of full habit, bleed.

LEAD CHOLIC, OR DRY BELLY ACHE.

SYMPTOMS.—Obstinate costiveness, gripes, painful twisting about the navel, vomiting of bile, spasms and stiffness of muscles of belly ; tendency to palsy, or actual palsy of some of the limbs, as of an arm ; nervous feelings ; wandering pains ; convulsions.

CAUSES.—Exposure to fumes of lead, or handling that metal ; hence painters, plumbers, printers, &c. are most subject to this disease. Sometimes copper gives rise to a similar

disease ; sometimes it seems to be spontaneous. It often returns when its causes are continued.

TREATMENT.—The objects are to remove the spasms ; to obviate costiveness, and to guard against inflammation, by nearly the same means as those recommended for common cholera. When palsy is present, local stimulant embrocations ; electric sparks or slight shocks, used daily for five or ten minutes at a time ; supporting the limb on a splint, have been found useful. When the bowels have been got to act, this action should be kept on, the fumes of lead should, if possible, be avoided in future, or at least the patient should change his clothes, and wash himself after work, and not sleep in a newly painted chamber.

The common duration of this disease is seven or eight days. It is not very fatal, if properly treated. In the hospital of la Charité, in Paris, only 5 died of 500 admitted.

DYSENTERY.

SYMPTOMS.—Frequent calls to stool ; straining ; with scanty, slimy discharges ; griping pains ; the stools are often streaked with blood ; there is more or less fever ; strong pressure on the belly is painful.

CAUSES.—Heat of weather, and changes to cold and wet, improper food, acrid matters in bowels, state of atmosphere, contagion.

TREATMENT.—In the beginning, a grain of opium, with four or five of calomel or blue pill, followed in a few hours by a purgative of castor oil, combined with the tincture of rhubarb, or four or five drops of the oil of peppermint, may cut it short. If the fever be high, bleeding may be requisite. Emetics, as ipecacuanha, to clear the stomach ; purgatives, as compound powder of jalap, senna, Daffy's elixir, Gregory's

powder, manna, castor oil, rhubarb, &c. must be given freely, and their action kept up; this last object may be effected by smaller doses of the emetic, or tartar emetic, given every fourth hour; they will probably act on the skin, an effect to be desired. If pain be troublesome at night, 10 or 15 grains of Dover's powder, or 5 grains of extract of henbane, and 5 of blue pill may be given. Mild diluent drinks and mucilages; arrow root, gruel, rice, &c. without wine; stupes, or warm baths; low diet, are proper. In the advanced or chronic disease, mild laxatives; if necessary, mercurials to affect the mouth; Dover's powder or henbane thrice a day; anodyne injections at night, and chalk mixture with laudanum; astringents, such as kino, catechu, the tincture of rhatany, or the compound tincture of pomegranate; bitters; bark; warm baths; mild, farinaceous, vegetable food. Flannel should be worn. Perhaps rubbing the abdomen well with soap liniment, or other stimulating embrocation, might be useful.

Dysentery is a dangerous disease, and much depends on its being properly treated in the first few days.

DIARRHŒA, OR LOOSENESS.

SYMPTOMS.—Frequent liquid discharges from the bowels, without straining or much griping.

CAUSES.—Improper food, as unripe fruit, &c. cold, acids, purgatives. Sometimes it follows on severe chronic diseases.

TREATMENT.—Some gentle purgative may first be given to carry off offending matters, afterwards astringent mixtures, such as chalk mixture and kino; or catechu, repeated every fourth, sixth, or eighth hour; diaphoretics and opiates; Dover's powder every sixth hour. Flannel may be swathed round the belly. Farinaceous diet, rice and milk, arrow root, &c. is most proper.

COSTIVENESS.

Many are subject to it. Habit in going regularly every day may overcome it; but medicine is often necessary, as different pills of aloes, scammony, rhubarb, colocynth. Saline purgatives seem proper in summer, to which the essence of ginger may be added in cold habits; simple injections or lavements; a change of medicine and diet is often proper.

VOMITING

Is mostly a symptom, not a particular disease; but frequent vomiting is met with where little other derangement is manifest.

TREATMENT.—But little of any thing should be given at a time, whether food or drink. The common saline draught, with or without a few drops of laudanum; mint water; infusions of mint with magnesia; milk and lime water, equal parts; a few drops of the spirit of sal volatile; opium; liniments rubbed over the stomach; blisters over it; total abstinence for many hours at a time; the recumbent posture; a little cold brandy and water; lavender drops, prove useful to many.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

SYMPTOMS.—Frequent vomiting and purging, generally of bilious matters; twisting of bowels; cramps of legs; great anxiety and depression; sometimes headache; eyes sunk; pulse weak, frequent fluttering; extremities often cold; sinking; hiccup. The disease is sometimes so violent as to kill

in a few hours, though the simple cholera of these countries has seldom been fatal.

CAUSES.—Exposure to wet, and cold when heated, unripe or acid fruits, or too much fruit, or other indigestible matters.

TREATMENT.—If there be not much sinking, if the disease be not extremely severe, our object should be to get rid of the contents of the stomach and bowels, and at the same time to dilute their acrimony; light broths, abundantly given, and mild diluents, will best effect this. When the bowels are well cleared, we may give a draught of 30 drops of laudanum and cinnamon water, or a pill of calomel and opium; should this be rejected, or not procure ease, it must be repeated in one, two, or three hours. If the depression be very great, commence at once with opiates, to which may be added stimulants, such as ether, camphor, aromatic spirit of ammonia.

CHOLERA—SPASMODIC, INDIAN, BLUE, ASPHYXIA, OR EPIDEMIC.

This terrible epidemic has spread over almost the entire of Europe, and many other countries, since our former edition, and too many occasions have occurred for witnessing its fearful and sudden ravages. No disease, not even plague, is calculated to excite such terror. The suddenness of its attack, neither age, nor sex, nor strength—no constitution seeming to give the slightest guarantee against its invasion. Well might we say, during its reign, “in the midst of life we are in death;” for uncertain as life proverbially is, never have we known it to be so very precarious, as it was during the time this scourge of the human race prevailed.

Its invasion was sometimes slow and insidious, a slight bowel complaint, which was often neglected, and at other

seasons might be safely so, would precede and continue for some hours, or even days ; this would sometimes gradually, at others suddenly assume all the characters of the disease. But in many instances there was no forewarning like that we have described. Sickness of the stomach, vomiting, and cramps suddenly appeared, and even instances were not rare, where, in the midst of apparent health, a person dropped down overwhelmed, or struck at once.

The symptoms of this cholera resemble closely those of the simpler cholera above described, only very much aggravated ; and we much doubt the possibility of drawing any line of distinction, so as to mark what is simple, and what is spasmodic cholera. That there is, however, a wide distinction between the diseases, the great fatality of spasmodic cholera amply proves.

Several interesting questions remain to be solved. Was it contagious? From its gradual spreading ; its being traced from place to place : its attacking individuals at first, and then several of those who were their neighbours ; from cities and towns suffering much more than isolated houses ; much probability exists of its being so. But over and over has it been remarked, that those most exposed to contagion, if contagion there were, escaped the disease, while several who were most cautious of themselves, suffered. However, this does not prove that the disease was not contagious, but rather that several persons, perhaps the great majority, were not very susceptible of the contagion, while those disposed might be from the slightest exposure instantly assailed. Did any mode of life, diet, or disease dispose to its attack ? Here, again, opposite opinions might be urged. Some of the most wretched drunken creatures, exposed in all ways imaginable, by improper food, exposed to a changeable climate, and contagion, escaped ; while the vigorous, well fed, sober, well clothed, and

not particularly exposed, suffered. But these, we have little doubt, were the exceptions, and not the rule. Sobriety, moderation, and comfortable circumstances, gave security in a certain degree, while vast numbers of the disorderlies died. The only diseases that seemed at all to favor the progress of Cholera, were affections of the bowels; in regard to others it may be even supposed that they rather tended to preserve. Of one thing pretty good proof might be advanced, that other diseases did not exist in their usual number during the prevalence of Cholera. As to diet, such food as was simple, easily digested, and taken only in reasonable quantity, was evidently most proper, nor was there any great reason for sober persons laying aside their usual habits. Some cried out on fruit, and vegetables, and fish; but, perhaps, more in ignorance than knowledge. Good sense would limit the quantity, or guard against the improper admixture of many kinds of food. What in ordinary times was likely to disagree with the stomach, should have been excluded then. Is there any fear of a return of the disease? Experience alone of what occurred in other countries earlier attacked, can warrant a reply. In some places there have been several returns, usually in a mitigated degree, but the alarm on this head is not now great; still where there is an attack of common cholera, there will remain doubt as to its nature, and alarm in regard to its issue.

The symptoms of cholera spasmodica are vomiting and purging; the matters ejected being compared to rice water; the quantity of this discharge was often enormous; violent cramps, chiefly of the legs, but other parts were often attacked; the voice became husky and whispering, quite changed; the countenance at once lost its fulness and freshness, giving the appearance of extreme age, so far that it would not be easy to recognise the person. A lurid dusky color

pervaded the skin; the eyes were sunk; the body and limbs were deadly cold, and generally covered with a clammy cold sweat, which it was impossible to dry up. Great pain was often felt at the pit of the stomach, described as burning; and intense thirst; the patient often articulated "water, water," which no sooner reached the stomach, than retching was induced. From a few hours to two or three days sufficed to terminate life; recovery was often slow, and, indeed, protracted. Ill health occasionally followed an attack.

It is difficult to estimate the proper degree of merit attributable to medicine in the treatment. The plans were extremely diversified, and yet no very different result ensued, if large numbers were treated on different principles; even opposite views carried into practice, had nearly an equality of success. But this seemed universally acknowledged, that *any* treatment was better than *none*.

Calomel and opium repeated every hour or two, or oftener, according to the violence of the disease; stimulants, as wine, camphor; ammonia, volatile oils, as cajeput, organum, turpentine, &c.; burned spirits; frictions, with opiate and other liniments; external heat to the extremities and pit of the stomach; leeching the pit of the stomach; were perhaps on the whole, the best means of combating the disease. When the stomach was very irritable, the drink was better, if only sparingly used. When reaction took place, the stimulating plan should be abandoned or remitted, to be again resumed, if the former symptoms recurred. The secondary stage resembled fever, and was managed on similar principles. But we cannot give so much space to this subject as it would demand. What has been said must suffice.

WATER BRASH.

SYMPTOMS.—A burning pain about the upper part of the stomach; eructations, followed by a throwing up of a clear, watery, often sour, sometimes slimy fluid which may be sour, bitter, or mixed. It comes on in fits at uncertain times, mostly in the forenoon, when the stomach is empty.

CAUSES.—Improper diet, as too much vegetable food, potatoes, fresh bread, and depressing agents; often obscure.

CURE.—Regulate bowels with rhubarb, magnesia, &c. Antacids, as magnesia, lime water, Brandish's alkaline solution, &c. &c. are often serviceable; also tonics, quinine, iron, oxide of bismuth, &c.; if these do not succeed, opium becomes valuable. Prussic acid is sometimes very useful. Mineral acids are sometimes efficacious. The diet in this disorder requires the strictest regulation.

HEARTBURN seems to be a modification of the waterbrash, without throwing up; the same general treatment will prove useful.

INDIGESTION, OR DYSPEPSIA,

Is a symptom, or rather aggregate of symptoms, indicating disordered stomach. Parts contiguous and remote sympathise with the stomach; hence after a night's debauch, in eating or drinking, there will be loss of appetite, clammy mouth, foul tongue, hot, dry skin, restlessness, languor, headache, flatulence, depressed spirits, constipation, or diarrhœa. Ordinarily these symptoms pass off by perspiration, exercise, or on taking a draught of soda water, or aperient; but if the cause be often renewed, and circumstances occur to favour its development, such as overfeeding, or the use of improper meats, sedentary

employments, grief or anxiety, dyspepsia of a more permanent character will be produced, and other symptoms perhaps arise, as flatulence, nausea, or disrelish for plain food, acidities, bilious vomitings, uneasy, unrefreshing sleep; nervous feelings; chilliness, &c. The countenance loses its freshness; the frame and mind their activity and vigour. Gout and other diseases follow in the train. Dyspepsia is not in itself fatal, though some of its consequences may be so; it may continue for years. It is a disease of function, not of structure, and should be carefully distinguished from inflammatory or structural affections.

TREATMENT.—The course or causes that produced it must be surrendered; temperance in food and drink; early hours; agreeable occupation, if possible in the open air and country; proper exercise; cheerful, quiet society; travelling; change of scenery and ideas are useful. Remove the most pressing symptoms. If stomach foul, an emetic of hippo; if acidity, the alkalies, magnesia or lime water; these may be combined with bitters. Bitters may be given half an hour before meals thrice a day; aperients repeated twice or thrice a week; if flatulence, carminatives or aromatics may be joined to the bitters; and mustard, horse radish, red pepper, may be used in moderation with the food. It is not useful, however, to stimulate by these means too much an unwilling stomach, and intervals should be left without taking bitters. Chalybeate and saline waters, persevered in for some time, are often useful. If the irregularities and disease be of long standing, steadiness and perseverance in the curative means must be enforced; nor should the person be discouraged, although the first attempts fail, perseverance will, in most instances, if not cure, amend.

BILE, OR BILIOUS AFFECTIONS,

Are frequently talked of; they are almost always dyspeptic symptoms, and should be treated as such. Should the skin and eyes have a yellow tinge, occasional doses of blue pill or calomel may be given, succeeded the following day by some mild aperient, as the Seidlitz powder, Gregory's powder, Butler's antibilious pills, &c. &c.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER

Is acute or chronic. It is denoted, when acute, by pain of right side, increased on pressure beneath the ribs, a sympathetic pain in the right shoulder, fever, slight dry cough, often sallow countenance.

TREATMENT.—As under the head of Inflammation. When the pain is reduced, blisters; mercurials, as blue pill, &c. given to affect the mouth; mercurial plaster to the affected part; frequent saline laxatives; bitters.

SYMPTOMS OF CHRONIC.—Pain very dull; sallowness; febrile symptoms slight, often irregular.

TREATMENT.—Leechings, saline purgatives, mercurials, bitters; nitro-muriatic acid, internally and externally. Jaundice and dropsy often follow on chronic inflammation of the liver.

JAUNDICE.

Jaundice is rather a symptom than a disease; it depends on bilious cholic, or passage of gall stones; on chronic inflammation, or swelling of the liver or some part which presses on the biliary ducts, as of the pancreas, a gland in the abdomen,

through which the ducts pass. Jaundice often comes on with little notice, and generally speaking is not very dangerous; yet several cases occur which are irremediable, as when it happens from a schirrhous liver or pancreas. Black Jaundice is where the color is very intense from a total or almost total obstruction to the passage of the bile, which is consequently absorbed back into, or not eliminated from the system. Many things have been highly commended in the treatment of Jaundice. Whites of eggs taken every morning fasting. Woodlice swallowed alive, and other disgusting practices now deservedly censured. The proper treatment, when the particular cause is not accurately known, consists in the frequent use of laxatives, which require in this disease to be very active; into those may enter mercurials, as calomel or blue pill; saline laxatives or purging mineral waters are also highly useful. Light bitters, holding sal sodæ in solution or the purgative salts, are also very proper. Dandelion juice taken twice a day for some weeks sometimes is highly useful.

INFLAMMATION OF THE SPLEEN.

The symptoms resemble those of chronic liver inflammation, but the pain is in the left side.

TREATMENT the same.

Chronic Inflammation of the Spleen and swelling also take place. It is curious how much the spleen may be diseased while the person continues to live.

PILES

Are a well-known affection; they are internal or external, blind or bleeding. When piles inflame, they are very tender and painful.

CAUSES.—Sitting on cold or damp seats, when heated; acrid purgatives: enlarged liver; pregnancy, &c.

TREATMENT.—If inflamed apply a leech or two, warm fomentations, poppy stupes. Costiveness should in all cases be obviated by gentle laxatives, such as lenitive electuary, combined with sulphur; castor oil. Irritating purgatives must be shunned; balsam of copaiba is sometimes useful; Ward's paste. To the part apply ointment of galls, of ceruse, or zinc. The person should live temperately. If the bleeding be not very excessive, it is often very useful to the general health. To check the bleeding, rest; cold to the part; by means of astringent lotions, and injections, as of oak bark and alum, applied on soft pads of linen. If an internal pile protrude, it may cause pain and inflammation; it should be pushed back at once. Inflamed piles may cause abscess or fistula. Surgeons sometimes remove piles.

FISSURES are exceedingly painful, they require the surgeon's advice.

FALLING DOWN OF THE GUT (*Prolapsus ani*) occurs frequently in children, or in persons afflicted with piles or stone; as soon as known, the part should be gently pushed back, and kept in its place by a bandage and pad. Cold astringent lotions, as recommended for piles, are useful, and the cold hip bath. The bowels should be kept free by the gentlest laxatives.

RUPTURE, OR HERNIA,

Being a dangerous complaint, frequently unattended with pain, and therefore allowed to increase before surgical advice

is taken, it may be well to point out its leading features. It consists in the protrusion of some part of the bowels, or other contents of the abdomen, out of the cavity of the belly, chiefly in the groin, though it occasionally takes place in other parts, as the navel, &c. It appears as a tumour, which, when early taken notice of, is easily compressed and returned into the abdomen; but if neglected, is liable to become of very serious consequence. Even by lying down the tumour will often resume its natural place and again descend on the person's getting up. But it is not always that it thus comes on slowly; for sudden exertions or forcing of any kind, by lifting great weights, by jumping from heights, &c. will often suddenly produce it. In this case the rupture is often painful and dangerous from the very commencement. The danger of rupture arises from a part of a bowel, &c. getting into such a situation that its natural function cannot go on, hence arise obstruction, inflammation, vomitings, &c. which frequently terminate in death. When suddenly produced or acute, there is no disease that requires more the speedy attention of the surgeon; and none, if he be called in time, in which he may be more decidedly successful.

THE TREATMENT of Rupture consists in the return of the protruded part, and its retention in its proper place by means of a bandage called a truss; this return sometimes is easily effected; but is sometimes not had without the greatest difficulty; even requiring the surgeon's knife to free the parts from the constriction. The acute form cannot be managed without a surgeon; in the chronic or less painful form great care should be taken to avoid such things as disagree with the stomach and bowels; to keep the bowels always regular, and to wear the bandage called a truss, which, unless accurately fitting, is often itself a source of danger.

The surgeon's advice should always be had in cases of hernia.

Infants are sometimes born with hernia, either in the groin (Inguinal) or at the navel (Umbilical Hernia). A soft tumour in either of those situations, which becomes tense at the moment of coughing or making other exertion, sufficiently marks the defect; no time should be lost in getting advice and a proper bandage, for if the treatment be prompt and well maintained, the defect will most probably be radically removed.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND AIR PASSAGES.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.

(PNEUMONIA.)

SYMPTOMS.—Pain of side, or under blade bone, often dull, much increased by drawing in full breath, by coughing or sneezing; difficult or quick breathing; dry cough; inflammatory fever.

CAUSE.—Exposure to cold or wet.

TREATMENT.—Decided anti-inflammatory measures, promptly and steadily persevered in; full bleedings; tartar emetic, in doses repeated every second hour; calomel and James's powder, repeated every third or fourth hour; blisters. Expectoration becoming free and copious is a favourable sign. It is a dangerous affection. In elderly persons there is sometimes a very insidious and dangerous form of it, (*Pneumonia notha*;) the pain is but little, but there is a good deal of difficulty of breathing, and fever; assistance should be called for early.

PLEURISY

Resembles pneumonia, but the pain is said to be more acute, like a stitch, impeding anything like free breathing.

Causes and treatment as in pneumonia.

There has of late years been very much light thrown on the diseases of the chest, by the use of the instrument called a stethoscope.

CATARRH, OR COUGH,

Arises from irritation or inflammation of the lining membrane of the lungs and air passages.

CAUSES.—Exposure to wet, cold, &c.

SYMPTOMS.—Frequent cough and expectoration; sneezing, and running from the nose; sometimes hoarseness; slight febrile movement; at times there is some general soreness, but not much pain of the chest, admitting a full inspiration.

TREATMENT.—Bleeding is seldom necessary; abstinence, or low diet; gentle aperients; mild diluents; bathing the feet in hot water; diaphoretics; mucilaginous mixtures, combined with expectorants, as small doses of hippo, are proper. If the cough last very long, small doses of paregoric elixir, &c., inhaling the steams of water and vinegar, &c.

Catarrh is frequently chronic, and the matter expectorated very abundant, and variable in color and consistence. It sometimes closely simulates consumption.

HOOPING COUGH.

SYMPTOMS.—Violent cough, returning in fits. The cough is composed of several quick expirations, followed by a very

full inspiration, giving a peculiar noise or whoop. It is mostly met with among children ; it is contagious, affecting a person only once ; its duration is very uncertain. A number of coughs form the fit. A fit commonly ends in the expectoration or vomiting of a slimy mucus. Fever ; oppressed breathing ; hoarseness ; dry cough ; usually precede it. When the fit comes on, a child appears frightened, and seizes on any support near it ; when it has passed the child quickly returns to its play. Hooping cough is not, in general, very dangerous, unless it attack weakly or very young children. When very severe, there is determination of blood to the head during the fits, and bleeding from the nose is not uncommon. Inflammation of the lungs may also take place.

TREATMENT.—Moderate the determination of blood to the head or lungs by bleeding in adults or full children ; leeching either to the forehead, neck, or chest ; emetics clear the stomach, promote expectoration, and give much relief to children, repeated every day, or every other day. Expectorants every third or fourth hour ; frictions with anodyne or stimulating liniments to the spine, chest, and pit of the stomach ; laxatives. When the complaint has lasted some time, antispasmodics and narcotics ; oil of amber ; mixtures with ether, ammonia, laudanum, extract of henbane, of belladonna, are praised. In the more advanced stage, change of air ; good diet ; tonics and absorbents ; are required. It is a common opinion, that keeping the child exposed to external atmosphere is always useful ; this is erroneous, and the practice has destroyed many. A mild, regulated atmosphere within doors is more likely to serve the patient. When Hooping Cough has lasted long a tincture, compounded of tincture of cantharides, bark, and paregoric elixir, is sometimes highly useful.

CROUP

Is a very dangerous affection of the air passages. It attacks children of from one to ten years old, the stoutest are perhaps most liable. Once attacked, a child gets a disposition to be again affected; the first is commonly the most severe attack. It occurs mostly in winter or spring, and in damp situations.

SYMPTOMS.—It sets in by slight sickness, languor, cough; this gets a peculiar ringing or shrill sound; its violence quickly increases; the breathing is almost convulsive, and hissing; the head thrown back as if in agony; expectoration usually trifling; sometimes shreds of a whitish matter are spit or vomited; at length the lips and perhaps face become livid, and the child may die exhausted or convulsed in one, two, three, or four days. Croup is not contagious.

TREATMENT must be very prompt. Bleeding, according to age and strength; leeches over the windpipe; blisters; emetics are very useful, repeated frequently when there is much difficulty of breathing; calomel and antimonial powder every hour until some great change is produced on the state of the bowels or breathing, the warm bath have been highly commended, and stupes applied exceedingly hot over the front of the neck. Blue vitriol, given in half grain or grain doses every second or third hour, is also highly spoken of.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LARYNX

Is occasionally met with in adults; the symptoms resemble those of croup; the distress is great, and referred to the head of the windpipe. On looking into the throat nothing is seen to account for the terrible difficulty of breathing. It is a

very dangerous affection, sometimes calling for surgical operation.

TREATMENT as in croup, inhaling warm vapour.

HOARSENESS

Is frequent in coughs or catarrhs.

TREATMENT like that of catarrh, but liniments or small blisters to the throat are often serviceable. Sometimes astringent gargles, or Cayenne lozenges.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION

In these countries is fatal to a vast number. In some families, as the children arrive at maturity, they are cut off, the age from 17 to 21 being very liable to it. Its progress is very insidious, slight cough and pain in the chest, recurring at times; at first little or no expectoration. As the cough continues, there arise shortness of breathing, a wasting of the flesh, and paleness, languor, lassitude, loss of sleep. Hectic fever comes on; this is of a remittent kind, having an exacerbation about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, which remits about five. Towards night there is a more apparent exacerbation, which lasts till two in the morning; the pulse is habitually quick and weak, when slowest, from 90 to 100; the skin commonly dry; a flush is often seen on the cheek, burning heat felt in the palms of the hands and soles of the feet. The cough becomes very troublesome, the spits more copious, often fetid and purulent, or tinged with blood; sleeplessness in the earlier part of the night; copious sweats, sometimes confined to head, neck, and chest; towards the end diarrhœa alternates with sweating; emaciation becomes extreme. The

appetite is various, sometimes good; bowels may be costive or regular; urine high coloured, getting muddy by rest. At the conclusion aphthous ulcers of the mouth; the hair falls; the nails of the fingers bend forward; the eye is pearly, without a bloodvessel on it; legs and ankles swell; raving, &c.: with all these signs of death, hope rarely deserts the victim. Phthisis sometimes commences by spitting blood; it is a fearful disease, destroying in a few weeks, or protracted even for years. In its course there are often appearances of amendment, followed, as the person supposes, by fresh cold and deterioration. The best directed efforts almost constantly fail to cure, though they alleviate and protract. But proper treatment may prevent its development. If the earliest stage be neglected, the case becomes hopeless, for it will be difficult indeed to arrest the progress of the disease. When the tendency is suspected, every pectoral system, every delicacy should be carefully watched. If pain in side, moderate bleedings, laxatives, expectorants, demulcents, blisters. A great part of what is practicable consists in removing or preventing causes manifestly injurious to general health, as confinement, sedentary and stooping employment, anxiety, toil, dissipation, crowded rooms, cities, exposure to wet, cold, damp, or variations in temperature, light clothing; and at the same time invigorating by regular exercise, that on horseback is particularly useful; plain nutritious diet; cheerful company; early hours; pleasant occasional occupation. Travelling, especially to warmer climates, sea voyages. Toward the end, it is cruel to send a person to foreign climes, or even to excite hope in the patient by suggesting a removal from the comforts of home. In the confirmed disease, the symptoms must be individually met; the cough by proper demulcents, Iceland moss, opiates; the sweating by elixir of vitriol, or nitro-muriatic acid, repeated thrice a day; the diarrhoea by

chalk mixture and astringents. Milk diet has been recommended, blanc mange, rice, arrow root, &c. especially if meat appears to cause exacerbation of the fever. In some few instances, full diet, with porter or even ale, well hopped, and a little wine, appear to answer better. The body may be sponged with some spirituous lotion, or with vinegar and water, when the skin is hot and dry. Inhalations of chlorine and iodine have been lately recommended.

The skilful physician may sometimes be mistaken as to the existence of consumption, so that in all cases the means of improving the health should be sedulously pursued. In persons manifestly disposed to consumption, we would advise the insertion and maintenance of the issue for a long time in the arm.

ASTHMA.

SYMPTOMS.—Tightness across the chest; difficult breathing; wheezing; sensation of suffocation; cough, occurring in fits. The evening before a fit there are generally heaviness, headache, flatulence, low spirits, and other dyspeptic symptoms. When the fit is coming on, there is a sense of tightness of the chest, the breathing at length becomes so difficult, that the person must sit up in bed, where he gasps for breath, scarcely able to speak. Towards morning the symptoms abate, and sleep follows. The fits recur for several nights, gradually losing their violence. When they have gone, there is no remarkable difficulty of breathing, though there is often short breath. There is not much danger in asthma; some of the French have called it a patent for long life, (*brevet de longue vie*;) yet some dangerous affections of the heart, &c. may be confounded with it. Two kinds are described; the humid, in which there is copious expectoration; and the dry or spasmodic.

TREATMENT.—To prevent asthmatic fits, avoid improper or too much food, especially suppers; exposure to damp, cold air; fogs, great heat, or to sharp vapours of any kind. When a fit is expected, emetics may ward it off; expectorants should follow, as hippo, squill, fetid gums, as asafœtida, ammoniac, or combinations with ether, ammonia, paregoric elixir, garlic, &c.; the bowels should be kept rather free; bleeding is not often serviceable. Blisters, or rubefacients, or tartar emetic ointment. Strong coffee, smoking stramonium, tobacco, hops, &c. have been recommended. Tincture of *Lobelia inflata* is also highly commended.—*See Lobelia.*

It is singular that some asthmatics breathe more freely in the most confined situations, in cities, than in pure country air.

ANGINA PECTORIS

Is a very distressing affection of the chest. A sudden pain will dart from the lower part of the chest, on the left side usually, and extend up to the arm. Palpitations, laborious breathing, and a sense of suffocation, are frequent accompaniments. Faintings in the advanced stages often occur; the disease attacks by fits; and in one of those fits it is probable that the person will die.

Angina, for the most part, depends on some affection of the heart, its blood vessels or their valves. If this affection have made much progress, a cure is not to be expected.

TREATMENT.—It is of the utmost importance that nothing be done which can excite the circulation; for violent exercise, passion, the use of fermented liquors, &c. are exceedingly apt to bring on the fits. The food should be simple, and moderate in quantity—excess of all kinds avoided; the bowels should be kept regulated, and the mind tranquil. Small bleedings from time to time are often useful. Something equivalent to

an issue on the chest is also often of use ; as repeated blisters ; tartar emetic ointment to produce pustules ; or a seton. When the fit is present, various antispasmodics are required, as ether, volatile tincture of valerian, asafœtida, &c. Mercurials and digitalis are often given by the physician, who should, indeed, be left to manage this formidable disease.

INFLUENZA.

Catarrhs, or Colds, when they become so frequent as to be epidemical, and at the same time accompanied by fever, have been called by this name. Influenza commonly begins by a running from the nose and eyes, headache and heaviness. The affection spreads down the air passages to the lungs, causing hoarseness, cough, sneezing, pain or soreness in the chest, &c. Sometimes the fever runs so very high, that the persons must confine themselves to bed ; and not unfrequently considerable danger attends, especially where elderly persons are attacked, or those subject to pectoral affections. Though it would appear that persons in this disease would bear and require depletion, judging from the pulse, it is often found that depletion is injurious, and that great debility follows even moderate bleeding. In this regard, however, different epidemics vary much.

TREATMENT.—Gentle aperients, warm diluent drinks, and diaphoretics ; bathing the feet ; inhaling the steam of warm water, vinegar and water ; some herbs might be advantageously used in this steaming process. The tepid bath also may be proper. Expectorants, as small doses of hippo or squill, to which calomel may be added, are often advantageously employed. Where the oppression and languor are great, and the person aged, the physician should be sent for without delay.

DISEASES OF THE HEAD AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.

APOPLEXY

Is sudden in its attack. It arises from increased flow of blood to the head, or the giving way of a blood vessel in the brain. Headache, giddiness, flashes of light before the eyes, noises in the ears, especially when stooping, or if any thing be tight about the neck, often precede. The person falls down, and is deprived, at once, of sense and motion; the breath is slow and snoring; the pulse full and slow. Those rather advanced in life, of full habits and short neck, are most liable to it. It often ends, within a few hours, in death; or the insensibility gradually yielding, some parts are found to be palsied; the face drawn to one side; speech imperfect; or it goes off in a short time, leaving little permanent derangement. Those once attacked are liable to a repetition of the fit, and should avoid every thing that is likely to induce it.

CAUSES.—Luxury and over feeding; intoxicating liquors; suppression of accustomed discharges, as of blood from piles; stooping, or lying with the head lower than the body; tight neckcloth; exposure to too much heat or exertion, &c.

TREATMENT.—Full bleeding on the instant; if able to swallow, the most active purgatives, repeated frequently; if not enemata with turpentine, &c. Shave the head, and apply blister; sinapisms to the legs. Should palsy remain, stimulating liniments, blisters, electricity to or near the part, may be proper, but the physician's aid should be had, if possible.

EPILEPSY, OR FALLING SICKNESS.

The person falls, loses the consciousness of external impressions ; some parts of the body are convulsively agitated ; there is foaming at the mouth ; the jaws fixed ; sometimes the tongue is thrust out, and wounded by the teeth. When the fit has lasted some time, the convulsions subside, and the person awakes, not knowing what passed during the fit. Drowsiness and languor succeed. The fits vary in intensity, duration, and number ; sometimes there is a warning of their invasion, by headache, noise in the ears, dimness of sight, flatulency, palpitations, a sense of cold air or vapour rising toward the head : more frequently not. The fits may recur every day, or there may be considerable intervals, which are often very exact, so that the recurrence is foreseen.

CAUSES.—Injuries of the head ; tumours of the brain ; determinations of blood to the head ; intoxication ; various mental excitements, as strong passion ; irritations of other parts, as some wounds ; worms in the bowels. . Sometimes it appears to be hereditary, or it may depend on too full or too weak a habit. It is most frequent before maturity ; when that period arrives it may cease, although previously attempts to cure were useless.

TREATMENT.—If possible, remove the cause. If there be great fulness, bleed freely, purge, leech, or cup : if we can guess at the approach of the fit, these measures should be taken just before it. Emetics are sometimes useful. When the fulness is reduced, or it depends on debility or want of tone, tonics are recommended ; quinine, nitrate of silver, preparations of copper, zinc, arsenic, &c. Antispasmodics, in full doses, may ward off an expected fit, as combinations of opium, ether, ammonia, camphor, musk, &c. Salt

put into the mouth of an epileptic person, during a fit, has sometimes suddenly aroused him to consciousness.

HYSTERIA

Generally attacks females between 16 and 40 years of age, sometimes delicate persons of the male sex. The most constant symptom is the sensation of a ball rising up from the abdomen to the throat, where it becomes fixed, and causes a feeling of suffocation; to this are generally joined depression of spirits; palpitations; weeping without cause, alternating often with laughing; insensibility to outward impressions; convulsive writhings; screaming; frothing at the mouth; grinding the teeth; delirious raving, &c.; more or fewer of these symptoms may co-exist, and the intensity and duration of the fit is very doubtful: it may last for some days. As it declines, sensation and voluntary motion gradually return; frequent eructations from the stomach take place, and the patient recovers, but sore, languid, and with a headache. Other strange symptoms occasionally occur, as violent pains, hiccup, profound sleep, spasms.

CAUSES.—Different emotions, as joy, fear, anxiety, acting on irritable constitutions; the seeing or hearing others similarly affected; late hours, and debilitating causes. It is not dangerous, but in some rare instances it ends in epilepsy or insanity.

TREATMENT.—When the fit is present, if the pulse be very full, bleed; excite by applying smelling salts or other volatile, strong smelling substances to the nose; rub the temples and pit of the stomach with vinegar, ether, spirits; hot stupes to the feet; sometimes sprinkling or dashing the face, &c. with cold water, is useful. Injections into which turpentine enters or asafœtida are proper; when the patient can swallow, ether,

volatile tincture of valerian, asafœtida, camphor, and other antispasmodics and carminatives. When the fit is over, remove all disposing causes; attend to digestive organs; use chalybeates; tonics; exercise.

ST. VITUS'S DANCE.

CHOREA.

SYMPTOMS.—An almost constant, restless, spasmodic action of some parts of the body; the arm and leg of the same side are most frequently affected. The movements are often ludicrous. It generally attacks those between 10 and 16 years old, of a weak constitution.

CAUSES.—Constipated bowels, worms, or other irritations, acting on persons of a particular nervous susceptibility.

TREATMENT.—A steadily persevering course of active purging is highly useful, followed by, or accompanied with, tonics and antispasmodics; shaving the head, with cold affusion daily; blisters to the back of the neck; electricity. It is often obstinate, rarely dangerous, but fatuity has followed in protracted cases.

TIC DOULOUREUX

Is a most painful affection. It for the most part affects the nerves of the face, although it occasionally appears in other parts of the body. During the paroxysm the patient suffers the most excruciating agony. The disease more commonly arises in persons of an irritable constitution, especially when the strength has been broken down by any particular cause. It may be brought on by cold, damp weather; fatigue; injury of any part of the body; long sickness; mental uneasiness.

The true nature of the disease has not been satisfactorily ascertained. Some practitioners have considered it of a cancerous character; others have supposed it to be a diseased state of the nerves themselves; whilst more have come to the conclusion, that it is depending upon gouty and rheumatic irritation.

TREATMENT.—Blisters; local bleeding; stimulating embrocations; anodyne liniments of laudanum; tobacco; belladonna, often palliate. Cold applications have been also used with temporary success, as ice, Goulard, the Goulard's extract undiluted. The internal means which have been found most useful are, opium; black drop; acetate of morphine; belladonna; hemlock; bark; quinine; the carbonate of iron; carbonate of soda; the nitrate of silver; and the solution of arsenic; but these remedies should not be resorted to unadvisedly.

CONVULSIONS

Are most frequent in infants; they often depend on acidity of the stomach and bowels; flatulence; worms; teething; the sudden striking in of a rash; wounds, and other irritations; frequent intoxication. Small pox is sometimes preceded by them.

TREATMENT.—When the cause is known remove it; if it be crude food, or foulness of the bowels, emetics, followed by injections and aperients are proper; if acidity be suspected, magnesia, with rhubarb; if from cutting teeth, the gums should be scarified over the prominent tooth; if from eruption striking in, blisters or rubefacients, and warm baths are useful. Warm baths are often serviceable; anodyne liniments to the spine and pit of the stomach; carminatives,

combined with anti-spasmodics, as Dalby's carminative, are often necessary. An approach to convulsions is often seen in infants: the eyelids are half closed; the eyes turn up; the mouth drawn, as if in a smile; slight trembling of the muscles of the face; drawing up of the legs: here the bowels should be freed; carminatives and antispasmodics given; warm bath used; anodyne liniments rubbed in. Convulsions sometimes depend on fulness of blood in the head; here bleeding is indispensably requisite.

HICCUP

Is mostly a symptom of some other affection: it is a spasmodic action of some of the muscles of breathing, especially the diaphragm or midriff. Common hiccup is usually removed by drinking cold water, by exciting surprise or fear; when it is more obstinate, a spoonful of lemon juice may relieve it; occasionally ether and other antispasmodics are necessary. As a symptom it may occur shortly before death in several diseases. It is a bad symptom in fever.

LOCKED JAW, OR TETANUS,

Is a violent spasmodic disease, fortunately rare.

CAUSES.—Any wound, particularly of a tendinous part; exposure to cold and wet, especially in hot climates.

SYMPTOMS.—Stiffness and soreness of muscles at the back of the neck; difficulty of swallowing; as the disease progresses, the stiffness invades other parts; the jaws become rigid; the muscles of the spine and limbs are attacked with painful, convulsive motions; violent pain shoots from the pit of the stomach towards the spine; the face has a peculiar ex-

pression, the angles of the mouth and eyes being drawn outwards. Persons attacked generally die convulsed, or shortly after a convulsion, on the fourth day; if they survive the ninth they may recover. Tetanus from wounds is the most dangerous.

TREATMENT.—Opiates in large and repeated doses; bleeding; frictions with mercurial ointment; large quantities of wine; tobacco injections, &c. &c. are recommended. The disease is so desperate, that none but the instructed should intermeddle.

HYDROPHOBIA

Is nearly akin to locked jaw. The first symptoms are lowness of spirits; love of solitude; disturbed, frightful dreams; anxiety: sighing; irregular, shooting pains; especially in the bitten part. Then come on difficulty of swallowing; horror at the sight or noise of liquids, or the least breath of air passing over the face; or the sight of a mirror; convulsive startings, &c. &c. Persons affected die from the second to the fourth day; they do not often lose their reason, except in the convulsive fit, when they may make efforts to bite.

CAUSE.—The bite of an animal when affected with hydrophobia; perhaps of an animal when highly irritated. But few comparatively of those bitten by rabid animals are seized with the disease. The interval between a bite and the appearance of hydrophobia varies from twenty to forty days, in some instances several months. If a year elapse, the person is in all probability safe. In animals the interval is usually from one to six or seven weeks.

If possible, the part bitten by a rabid animal should be fairly cut out as soon as possible, and the wound well washed; sometimes it is burned by red-hot iron, or by caustics. If it

cannot easily be cut out, a cupping glass should be applied, and the surgeon consulted without delay. No medicine as yet discovered merits any confidence as a preservative. In doubtful cases the suspected dog, instead of being destroyed, ought to be kept by the friends, taking care that no evil occur should he prove rabid.

Hysteria has now and then so closely simulated hydrophobia, as to leave the question doubtful for a time which was the disease.

SYMPTOMS OF HYDROPHOBIA IN A DOG.—Heaviness; moroseness; eyes red, and suffused with tears; he avoids the society of man and dogs; often picks up straws or other things near him; his head droops; ears hang; tail falls between the legs; he runs and stops suddenly; his gait is irregular; his course indirect; he is convulsed when he attempts to take nourishment; loathes food and drink; saliva runs from his mouth; finally he snaps at every thing in his way, and becomes furious. In this last state he does not live more than 30 hours. Mad dogs have occasionally swam across rivers, and not shown any great aversion to liquids. It is in man that the dread of water is most characteristic of the disease.

CRAMPS OF THE LEGS

Occur often to pregnant women and others.

CAUSES.—Over exercise, as in walking, dancing; going to bed with cold feet; sudden motions, &c.: they generally come on when the person is in bed.

TREATMENT.—Avoid cause; use friction, simple or with anodyne liniments; getting up and pressing on the cramped leg; or walking on a cold hearth-stone often relieve. A slight ligature beneath the knee may prevent their recurrence, hence eel-skin garters have been recommended to swimmers.

INSANITY.

It will not be expected we should treat at large of this deplorable malady ; but a few observations may be proper in reference to mental affections.

Locke draws a distinction, sufficiently precise, between idiocy and insanity. The idiot, he says, has few ideas and scarcely reasons ; the maniac assumes wrong principles, but often draws conclusions legitimately from them. He has not the fatuity of the idiot ; on the contrary, his mind is often too active and too much occupied. That the brain is the *organ* of mind seems to admit little doubt ; yet, though this be the opinion most consistent with the facts we are in possession of, we do not presume to push consequences too far. We are, in truth, altogether ignorant of many things, and among these preeminently of the nature of the connection between mind and body. To say, then, that the brain is the organ of the mind, only affirms that the operations of the mind are manifested through a certain material instrumentality ; those who go further have no warranty for their opinions.

An ill formed brain is an imperfect instrument ; it is not wonderful then that the intellectual operations coming through it should partake of its imperfection.

Among idiots some are imperfect from birth : these have brains and head usually much smaller than the generality of persons, unless, indeed, water on the brain have been the cause of giving a large cranium. Others become idiotic as they advance in life ; insanity often ends in idiocy.

In many insane persons changes have been detected in the brain after death, which we infer were connected with the defect observed during life ; but why or wherefore these changes had such an effect is quite unknown. In many,

indeed, no such changes are demonstrable. Idiocy appears altogether incurable; if any thing at all can be done it must be through education, taking care at the same time to keep the body in good and equable health, an object of great importance in all cases of acquired mental imperfection.

Insanity is generally divided into mania and melancholy. The former is a more acute affection than the latter: excitement usually marks the one, depression the other.

No reasonable doubt exists of insanity running in families; nor any that persons with a tendency to the malady may pass through life unaffected by it, if active causes for inducing it be not put into operation. It is of the greatest importance, therefore, to keep off such causes if the slightest disposition to insanity can be inferred, either from hereditary influence, or the observation of eccentricities.

All those passions that deeply agitate may be causes of insanity, as love, hatred, pride, ambition, fear, much affliction, religious enthusiasm, &c. Habitual drunkenness is a frequent cause.

It is a curious remark that various professions or occupations tend either to increase or diminish the attacks of insanity. The poet and the painter, those whose imaginations are more called into operation than their judgments, are most subject. Pinel remarks that very few mathematicians or physicians are to be met among the insane. Steady occupation by preventing the thoughts to wander, or fix intently on one subject, tends much to ward off insanity.

Insanity generally comes on slowly, yet not always so. Some eccentricities are exhibited—causeless hatreds, laughter, fears, anxieties. Sleeplessness and restlessness are common. Some have an uncommon depression, and groundless apprehensions. To define insanity is needless; any definitions that we have seen of it do not elucidate the matter. All we

shall say is, that if insanity be suspected a close look out should be kept. Much to be pitied, indeed, are those who neglect the warnings of insanity; some sudden accident, suicide, or slaughter, too often awaken them from their culpable negligence. No previous conduct should be the pretence for putting trust in those whose conduct has been very unaccountable: they are not to be trusted. Children are very rarely affected, but children may be idiots. Women seem more subject to it than men, partly owing to their more tender and excitable affections, partly owing to their peculiarities as women: education too, and the restraints of society may have their share in producing this liability.

As to the treatment, all we shall say is, put the person as soon as may be convenient into a proper asylum. It is well known that recoveries are frequent in proportion to the quickness with which treatment follows on the affection. The separation from friends changes the current of the thoughts, leaves room for the assertion of authority, and gives the patient a much better chance of ultimate recovery than he could have had by remaining at home.

DISEASES OF THE EYE.

THE eye is a very delicate organ, and subject to a vast variety of diseases; the chief arise from inflammation, which may be of the eyeball or of the lids; when of the lids it is usually chronic, and of less consequence. Inflammation of the ball is often very acute. Great pain, intolerance of light, headache, redness, gushing of hot tears, dimness of vision, and fever,

mark a dangerous inflammation: if these symptoms be mild, or many of them absent, there is little to fear.

TREATMENT.—If the disease be very severe, full bleeding, and anti-inflammatory means; afterwards leeches to the temples, or behind the ears; fomentations of poppy or chamomile; should cold applications be preferred, bread and water poultice; dilute vegeto water on linen pads; when the acute stage is over, eye washes of zinc, sugar of lead, &c. dropped thrice a day into the eye. Blisters behind the ears, or to the back of the neck. It frequently arises from suddenly drying up discharges from behind the ears.

PURULENT OPHTHALMIA

Is a very desperate form of ophthalmia; the inflammatory symptoms are particularly severe, and there is much swelling of the lids. In a day or two great quantities of matter are secreted from the eyes and lids; the globe of the eye may at length burst, and vision be gone for ever, or the transparent part be rendered opaque. Prompt and skilful advice is necessary. A strong solution of lunar caustic, or an ointment containing that substance, deserves to be highly praised as an application in its commencement.

PURULENT OPHTHALMIA often attacks infants a few days after birth; it is more manageable than the former: one, two, or three leeches to the temple, and a weak lotion of zinc thrown by a syringe over the eye, are generally useful. Solution of lunar caustic, ten or twenty grains to the ounce, has been recommended to be dropped into the eye.

Diseases of the eye, if only moderately acute, should not be neglected, or treated by the inexperienced beyond a few days, unless they manifestly improve. In those that are chronic, or in which there is but little pain, advice should be had; espe-

cially if the transparent part of the eye be affected. It is a melancholy thing to see persons irremediably blind, whose sight might have been preserved by a little judicious treatment.

PUSTULES, ULCERS, OR OPACITIES,

Often form on the clear, transparent part of the eye: these ought to be narrowly watched; many lose their eyes for want of a little timely advice. These complaints may depend on the hairs of the lids turning in on the eye, or from various causes, as smallpox, measles, scrofula, &c. If from hairs, they should be carefully pulled out as often as they appear.

BLEARED EYES.

The eyelids frequently adhere together in the morning by a thick matter; this arises from the natural discharge being increased, or from little ulcerations along the edge of the eyelids.

TREATMENT.—Stupe them well, so as to remove the matter, and anoint them night and morning with dilute citrine, or zinc ointment; let gentle aperients and antacids be taken occasionally. Lotions of sulphate of zinc are useful.

STYE.

A small inflammatory tumour on the edge of the eyelid.

TREATMENT.—Poultice; aperients and antacids correct the disposition to form stye. It almost invariably forms matter, but goes off without leaving a mark.

Small tumors sometimes form near the edges of the lids with little or no inflammation; they are unsightly, and appear

to increase constantly. Friction with a smooth hard body, if persevered in, will generally cause them to be removed. A wedding ring has been supposed to possess specific virtues. Sir J. Sinclair advises a glass instrument, which may be had at Butler's Medical Hall, for the purpose.

CATARACT

Is occasioned by the lens, or its capsule, which is just behind the pupil, becoming opaque, and therefore preventing the light reaching the sentient part of the eye. When this happens, which is usually a slow process, no remedy exists but operation. Persons affected with cataract usually see better in a dull than in a bright light; because the pupil is wider in a dull light.

GUTTA SERENA, OR AMAUROSIS

Is loss of vision from the nerve of the eye or retina becoming insensible to light; here the eye may to all appearance be natural or nearly so, without any opacity. It is too often incurable. The best chance exists in recent cases; neglect diminishes much the hope of recovery.

DISEASES OF THE NOSE

Are not very common; the ordinary catarrh, or running from the nose, is so slight as not to be reckoned a disease. Ulcers occasionally attack the external part of the nose and corrode it.

LUPUS, OR NOLI ME TANGERE,

Is an ulceration very obstinate and terrible ; escharotics, lunar caustic, arsenic, &c. are often employed to check its progress. The surgeon, if possible, should be consulted.

OZÆNA

Is a disease where the bones of the nose become carious, ulcerate, or die ; this is frequently the secondary effect of a former affection, and often followed by melancholy deformity. A very fœtid discharge accompanies caries of the bones. It requires the skilful treatment of an experienced surgeon.

POLYPUS

Is a swelling or tumor from the lining or mucous membrane of the nose, (or, indeed, from any mucous membrane.) Polypus of the nose is marked by obstruction of free breathing through the nose, snuffling, and nasal voice ; its progress is usually very gradual, and it may, therefore, exist long enough without being suspected. Authors speak of simple and malignant polypi ; but any polypus which is allowed to attain a great size, by its pressure on the surrounding bones causes great mischief and may become truly malignant. Surgeons pull them away by forceps, or sometimes remove them by the knife or ligature. In the earliest stages astringent lotions of alum, white vitriol, lunar caustic, &c. may be of use. The surgeon should be consulted in all cases where polypus is suspected.

DISEASES OF THE MOUTH, TEETH, AND GUMS.

THE chief defects or diseases of the teeth deserve notice. A want of regularity in the dental arches is not only unsightly, but it causes the teeth to wear down unequally, and may be, at a subsequent period, the cause of an early failure of the teeth. Mothers are usually attentive enough to what concerns the personal appearance of their children; still, it too often happens that for want of timely attention the seeds of much future annoyance are suffered to grow. It is not a bad sign to see wide spaces between the milk teeth; it shews that the jaws are sufficiently expanded to admit of the regular allineation of the large teeth: if the new teeth, from being too crowded, overlap each other, the dentist should be consulted before remedy be too late. Some persons have much more delicacy of teeth than others; and this delicacy undoubtedly runs in families. Where some are so fortunate as to retain all their teeth to an advanced age, others scarcely arrive at the prime of life when they have lost almost all, after much pain and annoyance. Teeth are lost by caries or disease of the tooth itself; or by disease of the gums or sockets. The most common cause of toothache is from carious or hollow tooth; but sometimes toothache depends on an ulcerative absorption of the tip of the fang, and not unfrequently on rheumatism.

TOOTHACHE,

When from decayed teeth, seems to depend on the pulp of the tooth becoming exposed to external injury in mastication,

or contact with foreign matters, air, &c.; the pulp, being closely confined, cannot yield to any swelling, the result of inflammation, on this account the pain is so severe; when a great part of the tooth has crumbled away, the pain is much less, or indeed scarcely comes on. In the earlier stages of caries, the dentist removes the carious part, and stuffs the tooth with gold leaf or various compounds, and often preserves a serviceable tooth for several years.

To remove toothache a leech or two may be applied to the gum near the affected tooth, or six or eight to the jaw; the jaw may be stuped, or a blister applied; laxatives are proper. To the hollow of the tooth some essence, as Perrys, the etherial odontalgica, camphorated tincture with laudanum, the strong acids, or a red-hot instrument carefully introduced to destroy the pulp; or a drop or two of kreosote may be applied with advantage. When toothache depends on inflammation of the socket the tooth feels as if it protrudes beyond its natural level; this frequently arises from slight cold, and yields to a little gentle medicine, bathing the feet, and warm drinks. That form depending on disease at the tips of the fangs is much exasperated by any pressure on the tooth. Extraction seems to be the only resource in this case, though the tooth be to all appearance sound.

FALLING OF THE TEETH—TARTAR

Is often the consequence of advanced age without any particular disease; here the socket of the tooth is gradually removed, and the tooth, though sound, becomes loose and falls. No means are known to obviate this. But the crust that forms on the teeth, known by the name of tartar, often causes the gums to recede from the tooth and even to ulcerate. This being a cause of loss of teeth, may be guarded

against by removing the tartar, by scraping, and touching the part with diluted muriatic acid, or verjuice till the object is gained. However, the use of acids is not commended for the teeth, as in the long run they attack the enamel. The tooth-brush and powder prevent the deposit of tartar. Tartar is sometimes allowed to accumulate so far, that the tooth becomes quite bedded in it, and looks as if part of the jaw had become dead around it; in such a case it is hardly possible to save the tooth. The use or abuse of mercury is also a frequent cause of the falling of the teeth.

SPONGY GUMS.

They often bleed at the slightest touch. Use astringent lotions; Butler's astringent tincture; lotions with tincture of myrrh and benzoin; if there be a crust of tartar round the teeth it must be removed. If the breath be fetid, use camphorated tooth-powder; lotion with chloride of lime, or of dilute creosote may also be tried.

Spongy gums are a constant symptom of seascorvy. Under the use of mercury the gums also become spongy.

GUM BOIL

Is an inflammation of the gum which proceeds to form matter. Keeping the mouth rinsed with tepid water, a hot fig applied over the part, and a dose of gentle medicine, are proper. When the matter is formed the tumour should be opened by a lancet, or it may burst, when the pain is quickly removed. Gum boils very frequently form near a carious tooth. There is little tendency in gum boils to open on the skin; such an event would be unpleasant.

THRUSH.

(APHTHÆ.)

Small pimples or vesicles at the angles of the mouth, spreading to the inside of the cheeks, tongue, throat, &c. Sometimes they have the appearance of whitish or greyish patches on those parts; they may extend down the throat and alimentary canal. This disease is most common in infants and children; it also arises in adults, in the last stages of consumption, dysentery, &c. When aphthæ are very extensive, a purging of acrid matter is apt to take place; sometimes they end in gangrene. In infants they are attended with fever, fretfulness, &c. When mild, they may in general be removed by attention to the bowels; good diet; exercise and air; a few doses of quicksilver and chalk; rhubarb and calomel; antacids. For local applications, borax and honey; borax lotions; or they may be touched with strong solution of lunar caustic. If the person be feeble, quinine; gargles of chloride of lime, of bark, and muriatic acid, &c. It is sometimes a very dangerous affection. The nurse's milk may be in fault. Sometimes children with thrush will excoriate the nurse's nipples.

QUINSY

Is an inflammation of one or both glands placed at each side of the throat, at the root of the tongue, called tonsils. Quinsy is marked by difficulty of swallowing, sometimes of breathing; pain; swelling and increased redness of the throat; fever.

TREATMENT.—Leeches to the throat outside; hot poultices; liniments or blisters to it; inhaling the steam of water, or vinegar and water, &c. An emetic, followed by aperients;

diaphoretics ; bathing the feet in hot water. Sometimes it ends in abscess, which may be large enough almost to choke the patient, or by suddenly bursting to suffocate him. If possible the surgeon should be seen when the disease is so severe.

ULCERATED SORE THROAT

Is not unfrequent : the ulcer is on the tonsil, or at the back of the throat ; it causes pain and difficulty of swallowing, sometimes nasal voice. If this disease be not a secondary symptom of some other, (a common occurrence,) it may yield to an astringent gargle, and liniment with flannel to the neck, &c. Lunar caustic, chloride of soda, or of lime, or kreosote, may be proper applications.—*See Scarlatina.*

MUMPS.

Inflammatory swelling of the parotid glands, situated before and beneath the ears. It rarely ends in abscess, and is scarcely ever dangerous, though in some rare instances, when the brain has become engaged, death has followed. It is a contagious disease.

TREATMENT.—Gentle aperients, as the saline, followed by diaphoretics ; liniments are rubbed on the part, and flannel used to keep it warm. Low diet for a day or two is proper.

DISEASES OF THE EAR.

INFLAMMATION OF THE EAR

Is marked by deep-seated pain, often exceedingly severe. In a few instances the inflammation may spread to the brain.

TREATMENT.—Leeching behind the ear; warm stupes and poultices; blisters behind the ear; dropping anodyne liniment into the ear. When matter forms, the small bones of the ear may come away, and a discharge be kept up for a long time, followed by deafness. If matter form, the ear should be washed by means of a syringe three or four times a day with warm water; afterwards a gently astringent lotion should be used.

DEAFNESS

Arises from several causes. It is often irremediable, or at least demands long continued scientific treatment. Sometimes it arises from cold, and gets well or returns as the person gets rid of, or catches cold. This is easily treated. Sometimes it depends on a dry state of the ear tube, or hardened wax; a little camphorated oil, ox gall, garlic juice, weak liniment may be dropped into the ear, or put on wool and introduced into the tube; or a piece of fat bacon may be used in the same way. The ear should be frequently syringed with warm water. In deafness coming on in old age, the newly invented ear tubes will be found useful. In nervous deafness blister behind the ear, and electricity sometimes are very useful. Deafness from birth is the cause of children remaining dumb.

It is sometimes in the power of the surgeon to remedy a congenital defect of hearing.

There is a particular form of **ULCERATION** behind the ear, called **BURNT HOLES**, that commence by white blisters ; they occur generally in unhealthy, ill-nursed children. When the blisters burst, a deep, foul, ugly ulcer is left, which may become dangerous to life.

TREATMENT.—Attend to the bowels and general health ; use lotions of chloride of lime ; green vegetable ointment is recommended for dressing ; elder ointment may answer. Kreosote would probably be a good application.

ULCERS frequently form behind the ear in children, and are kept up by negligence, or by roughness in washing them. They must be treated on the principle of ulcers in general. A little dilute citron ointment may be applied once or twice a day. Such ulcers are sometimes useful in removing inflammations of the eye, and it may not be always prudent to heal them.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

IN another place will be found the more acute diseases of the skin ; such as are accompanied by fever, see page 207 and following pages. The following are the more important of the chronic diseases.

HERPES OR TETTERS

Consist in small, irregular blisters, clustered together, containing at first a clear fluid, and surrounded by efflorescence :

afterwards they become opaque, or dry up and form a scab or an ulcer ; these ulcers often spread widely. Herpes is frequently seen on the lips after a cold ; on and behind the ears of children ; near the nose, &c. &c. If the vesicles burst, there is often much watery discharge.

TREATMENT.—Laxatives ; absorbents may be applied to the part ; cold cream, or cream with a few drops of Goulard's extract ; fine calamine powder ; dilute citrine ointment. Avoid picking, or friction.

SCALD HEAD

(PORRIGO)

Is often exceedingly obstinate. The head should be closely shaved and poulticed till the crust is removed ; washed with yellow soap and water ; equal parts of tar and citrine ointments form a good application ; sometimes it is too stimulating, when simple ointment might be mixed with it. If much moisture exude from it, dust with calamine powder. Different lotions, as infusion of tobacco, of zinc, of sulphuret of potash, chloride of lime or soda, kreosote, are often useful. Oiled silk cap, &c. &c. The disease spreads from one to another by the use of the same combs or towels. In scald head the bowels should be attended to, and alteratives, as sarsaparilla, mercurials, &c. will assist in the cure.

ITCH.

A well-known affection. Small pimples or vesicles are observed, chiefly on hands and wrists. Being very itchy, they are frequently scratched and broken. On infants it is sometimes very severe, spreading over the head and other parts of the body. Sometimes large pustules and ulcerations appear.

If in doubt as to the disease, look to the nurse; being contagious, its marks will be seen.

TREATMENT.—Friction with sulphur ointment once a day for a few days; cleanliness; laxatives. If it be very extensively spread, it is not quite safe to cure it very quickly. Baths, or lotions of sulphuret of potash, lotions of tobacco, of digitalis, of muriate of mercury; ointments with these substances, or sulphuric acid, will cure it also; but they are not as safe as the sulphur.

SCALY DISEASES OF THE SKIN

Are frequent and obstinate. The skin becomes harsh and cracks, and whitish scales are formed on it. Their varieties are many.

TREATMENT.—Purgatives often repeated; acids, as the sulphuric, given thrice a day; sometimes alkalies; iodine; mercurial alteratives; sarsaparilla; warm baths; vapour baths; sulphur baths; lotions of lead; of zinc; of corrosive sublimate, very dilute; emulsion of bitter almonds; Gowland's lotion; ointments, citrine, tar, sulphureous, &c.; repeated leeching.

EXCORIATIONS

Arise in different parts from acrid discharges, frictions, and irritations of tender skin. Excoriated parts should be kept extremely clean and dry; be washed occasionally with tepid milk and water; or with dilute lead, alum, or zinc lotions, &c.; dusted with fine calamine, starch, or hair powder; dilute spirituous lotions; cold cream, with Goulard's extract may all prove useful. When the nipples of nurses are excoriated, the breast shield should be used.

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

INFLAMMATION OF KIDNEYS

Is marked by fever, pain of loins shooting down the thighs, numbness of thighs; the pain is not increased by change of posture or bending. The urine is scanty and high coloured or bloody. This disease may be confounded with lumbago.

TREATMENT as for inflammation.—The mildest purgatives, as castor oil, rhubarb, &c., are alone admissible; the warm bath, low diet, diluting drinks, are indispensable.

GRAVEL AND STONE.

The diseases known by the names of gravel and stone are so nearly allied, that they may be described under the same head. Gravel consists of very small concretions, which are formed in the kidneys, and passed with the urine. During their passage from the kidneys into the bladder, more or less pain is felt by the patient, according to the size, smoothness, or sharpness of the concretions. When any portion, too large to be expelled, is retained in the bladder, it becomes a nucleus for the smaller particles to adhere to, and what is denominated stone is the result. Stone, in the process of time, becomes often so considerable, both in magnitude and weight, as to cause great distress and inconvenience, especially if its surface be rough or angular. The pain comes on in fits. A fit of gravel is accompanied by pain in the loins; nausea;

often by vomiting; the urine is often bloody, diminished or suppressed; there is pain or numbness in the thigh, on the same side as the affected kidney. During the passage of the gravel from the kidneys to the bladder, such violent pain is usually felt as to cause faintings, and not unfrequently convulsions. An attack of gravel may sometimes be mistaken for inflammation of the kidneys, but in gravel the pain attacks in fits, intervals of rest occurring, and the deposit from the urine, when cold, is also a character of gravel.

CAUSES.—Some writers have supposed, that stone is the result of using hard water, and in proof of this notion have instanced Paris, the inhabitants of which city are said to be peculiarly liable to gravel and stone; others have attributed the disease to the too free use of acids; again it is thought to be the result of habitual indigestion. A peculiar and deranged state of the secretory powers of the kidneys, seems most in fault.

TREATMENT.—During a fit of gravel, the first object will be to relax the parts affected, which must be done by every means which effect relaxation generally: by the warm bath; if great pain, by bleeding; laxative medicines, as castor oil; emollient and anodyne enemata; fomentations will be proper. The diet should be low, and the patient should drink barley water; almond emulsion; linseed tea; and thin mucilaginous beverages, as of gum arabic, &c. When the fit is over, avoid every thing that is likely to irritate the kidneys; use soft or rain water.

The concretions met with may be ranked into acid and alkaline. It is highly useful to be aware of this and to decide to which each case belongs. If the acid should prevail in the urine the person should take occasionally the alkaline salts, as soda, potash, Brandishe's alkaline solution, Castile soap, or pills composed of equal parts of Castile soap and soda; oc-

casionally laxatives of magnesia. A patent medicine called Hickman's pills is very much used in England. Soda water is extolled by many. But if the alkalines predominate, then acids will be required; as the muriatic, or vinegar. It sometimes happens during a course of either of these remedies that the character of the urine altogether changes; alkaline gravel being produced where acid prevailed before, and *vice versa*. This should of course be prevented by not continuing the treatment further than the occasion requires. General diuretics are sometimes of use, as buchu, juniper infusion, tar water, balsams. When the stone becomes very painful, operation must be resorted to in order to remove it. Lithotrity, or breaking down the stone, need not be so much feared as cutting; it is the best way to employ it in the earliest stage, before the bladder or constitution have suffered much.

Test paper easily decides on the character of the urine, whether it be acid or alkaline; it should be tried on it as soon as passed.

INCONTINENCE OF URINE.

Inability to retain the urine may arise from various causes, as overdistention, relaxation, or palsied state of the bladder; from irritability, the result of inflammation; from pressure of parts contiguous; from pregnancy, stone, &c.

TREATMENT.—When from relaxation, cold bathing, especially to the part; tonics, as bark, quinine, and chalybeates; the infusion and tincture of buchu; the uva ursi or bear berry; lime water, &c. may be used. When the disease is the result of paralysis, blisters to the lower part of the spine; electricity; and remedies of a stimulating nature, as tincture of cantharides, are commended. When from pressure, me-

chanical means, as Shoolbred's elastic bandage, are often of advantage: delivery only relieves when the result of pregnancy; and extraction of stone, when from the presence of that cause. To avoid excoriations, when the disease cannot be cured, vessels are contrived for the purpose of receiving the water as it is formed.

When over distention is the cause, as known by pain, fulness and tension of the lower part of the abdomen, the surgeon's assistance is indispensable without loss of time, as instruments must be used.

SUPPRESSION OF URINE

Is where the passage is totally obstructed; this arises from stricture or tumors; sometimes from a stoppage to secretion in the kidneys. The latter is a very dangerous affection; the surgeon's assistance and instruments are imperatively called for in the former.

STRANGURY

Is a frequent desire to pass water, which comes painfully by drops. It occasionally succeeds to the use of blisters, but in this case it is generally relieved by diluent drinks, as barley water, linseed tea, mucilage of gum arabic, and sometimes by a few grains of nitre or camphor taken occasionally. Sometimes it occurs during pregnancy; this will be alleviated by keeping to the horizontal position as much as possible; by occasionally using laxatives; and wearing the elastic bandage, contrived by Shoolbred, to support the weight of the abdomen. When from spasm or stricture, the warm hip bath is of use on many occasions. Stimulants and diuretics, as spirits

of nitre ; the muriated tincture of iron, &c., may also be required, or the use of a catheter may be indispensable.

Much mischief is done by suffering urinary diseases to have their course without being seen by the surgeon ; they often form slowly, and are therefore too long neglected. Very unpleasant, harassing, and very dangerous consequences are deplorably frequent.

PROSTATE GLAND.

Diseases of this part which interferes with the passage of water is not infrequent among old men ; it creeps on very insidiously, and when it attracts much attention is scarcely capable of more than palliation. In its more advanced state it is the source of corporeal misery to be terminated only by death. The best advice we can give to persons having a suspicion of this disease is to *take advice*.

BURNS AND SCALDS

Sometimes are so slight as to produce redness and smarting only ; in the next degree blisters form on the skin ; in the third, the skin, and sometimes deeper parts, are destroyed.

There are two methods of *treatment*, each of which has its partisans, the cold or sedative ; the hot or stimulant. In slight cases, plunging the part, if it can be done, in cold water, till the pain is reduced, or using cold lotions, or even ice will prove useful ; the lotions may be water, vinegar and water, spirits and water, dilute lead lotions, as Goulard ; they must be continued till the pain and smarting cease ; then, if the surface be excoriated, use liniments of olive oil and lime water, or calamine ointment spread on lint. If the blisters are large,

they may be gently punctured by a needle, and the water suffered to drain slowly away. In severe burns, stuping and poultices are employed till the dead parts are cast off, when they must be treated as common cúlcers. In the hot practice, the parts are bathed with spirits of turpentine (warmed by standing in a vessel placed in hot water) two or three times; and afterwards dressed with one part of spirits of turpentine and two of simple ointment; in a day or two the calamine cerate may be used. Camphorated spirits of wine and vinegar have been recommended in lieu of turpentine. Carded cotton has been recommended to be applied directly to the burn, not removing it until the part be healed; this will sometimes answer well in slight cases, but is scarcely fit in deep burns. Kreosote also has been recommended; or to rub lunar caustic over the surface, or pencil it with a strong solution of the same. Extensive burns are very dangerous. The patient is often very low, and may require general stimulants or opiates. Bleeding is rarely practised.

It frequently requires extreme practice and skill to prevent unseemly scars, contractions, and unnatural adhesions. These often produce frightful deformity, therefore, a surgeon should always direct the treatment of extensive burns, or of burns where deformity might follow.

WHITLOW

Is a painful inflammation, usually at the extremity of one of the fingers. It may be of the external surface of the skin, just under the cuticle; under the skin; or deeper seated near the bone. The first is a slight affection, the cuticle rises in a blister, or matter is formed under it, when this is let out it gets well; yet sometimes the nail falls. The others, especially the last, are very severe, perhaps dangerous, as the whole

arm may be affected by the mischief spreading. Great pain shooting up the arm, and fever with little local change, mark the severe kind.

TREATMENT.—Hot stupes, poultices, laxatives; in the severe, leeches. *Early* incision through the parts is sometimes indispensably necessary to prevent much pain and trouble, perhaps the loss of a finger, or even worse. Opiates may relieve pain. Severe whitlow should only be treated by the surgeon; old women often do much mischief by their interference.

CORNES

Are an excessive thickening of the scarf-skin over the prominent parts of the toes, produced by pressure, and kept up by it. In the centre, on being cut, a small white spot is seen, which seems to penetrate the skin. The pain is increased by tight shoes and changes of weather.

TREATMENT.—Avoid pressure. Put the feet in warm water, and pare or rub down the corn frequently; plasters spread on leather, with a hole opposite the corn, by warding off pressure, are useful; strong stimulants or caustics, as acetic acid, aromatic vinegar, &c. may, by being frequently and regularly used, remove them: yet these means sometimes excite inflammation and violent pain.

BUNNIONS

Are deeper seated affections, being small fluid collections under the skin.

CAUSE.—Pressure. They might be removed by puncturing the sac, and irritating it so as to cause inflammation. Meddling

with the toes is not safe, especially in elderly persons.—*See* GANGRENE.

WARTS

May be cut off with a scissors, or a thread tied tightly round them, and caustic rubbed on the base. Different caustic or stimulant applications, frequently applied, will cause their removal; as acetic acid; strong solution of corrosive sublimate; the milk of wart weed (a species of euphorbium) &c. Some persons use charms for the removal of warts.

CHILBLAINS

Are painful, itchy inflammations, generally of the feet or hands. They are produced by exposure to cold, or rather quick changes from cold to heat. Winter is their season.

TREATMENT—Avoid the cause, by warm clothing, &c.; rub the part with stimulant lotions, as camphorated spirit of wine, or strong liniments; that of oil 7 parts, and sulphuric acid 1 part, is recommended. If the surface blisters, foul ulcers are often the consequence; these should be poulticed, and dressed with basilicon, to which spirits of turpentine will form an useful addition. Marshall's universal cerate is an excellent application; the kreosote would probably also be useful to ulcerated chilblains.

WOUNDS—BRUISES—BLEEDING, OR HÆMORRHAGE.

If a wound be slight, and made with a sharp instrument, the best way is to bring together its sides, and keep them to

each other by sticking plaster or bandage ; the bandage should not be too tight, as it is liable to induce swelling, and increase the pain : in two or three days the wound will be nearly healed without forming matter. If any glass, gravel, or other substance have penetrated into the wound, these should be carefully removed before its sides are joined, otherwise they prevent the healing. If much pain come on, the bandage or part may be soaked from time to time with cold water ; if pain continue, the dressings should be removed, and poultices applied and continued for a time. When wounds after forming matter, get clean, they may be dressed as an ulcer.—*See ULCER.* If it should be a torn or lacerated wound, treat it in the same way ; but it will not, as the former, often heal without forming matter. Bruised wounds are still worse, they cannot heal, if the bruising be considerable, without forming matter ; cold applications are best. Poultices are necessary, when bleeding has ceased ; the patient's feelings may decide whether the poultice should be hot or cold ; water dressing may be used in lieu of poultices.—*See SILK.* When there is a sprain or bruise, without much injury to the skin, cold lotions of vinegar, spirits and water, of sugar of lead, &c. &c. applied by linen pads, and often changed, are proper. In two or three days warm stupes and poultices may be preferable : or mild liniments. When there is blood effused under, or in the skin, known by the black and blue colour, the treatment by lotions is best.

If a person get a heavy fall or severe bruise, it is a common practice to bleed him at once, although he may remain insensible, without a pulse at the wrist. This is very wrong ; bleeding is not proper until the powers rally ; before this, it may depress life further and destroy. Afford free air ; if the person be warm, sprinkle the face with cold water ; apply hartshorn to the nostrils at intervals ; rub the surface or pit of

the stomach with spirits, or something warm; if he revive, ten or fifteen drops of spirits of hartshorn may be given in a glass of water; when he is rallied, bleeding may be necessary.

If bleeding from a wound be considerable, use pressure; if you find this not to answer, open the wound, and press with the finger or some dry substance, as lint, sponge, &c. firmly on the bleeding point, and do not remit until the surgeon is brought. Burned alum, spirits of turpentine, &c. are recommended as styptics, where the bleeding is rather from a general surface, than from a single vessel; kreosote has considerable power as a styptic.

BLEEDING OR HÆMORRHAGE

Often arises also from surfaces, or from the breaking of blood-vessels. Much alarm is created, though frequently there is little danger. The most common examples of bleeding are from the nose, the lungs, the bowels, the stomach, piles, &c.

That from the nose often takes place in youths, sometimes so slightly as to cause no great inconvenience, yet, sometimes, by its frequent recurrence sufficient to wear down the person. Sometimes the quantity suddenly lost threatens death. Cold applications to the head, as vinegar and water; cold air; snuffing up cold lotions, of vinegar and water; alum and water; common salt; putting the whole head in cold salt water, are often effectual. Plugging up the nostrils and bleeding from the arm may be requisite. Every thing taken should be cold; the bowels should be freed with saline medicines, as by salts dissolved in infusion of roses, to which sulphuric acid is added, given every second hour: in very severe cases, of course, the surgeon should be consulted.

Hæmorrhage from the lungs is often the forerunner of consumption; the blood thrown up is usually florid or mixed with air bubbles, as it is coughed and spit; this affection deserves serious attention.

Bleeding from the stomach is often in exceeding great quantity; it is vomited up, usually of a dark colour, and half coagulated, mixed with the food.

In all cases of hæmorrhage from stomach or lungs the surgeon or physician should be called. Before his arrival, several things may be tried, as a table spoonful of common salt; cold acidulated or iced drinks; sprinkling or dashing the surface with cold water; absolute rest should be insisted on; no talking; alum, in doses of 10 grains, often repeated; muriated tincture of iron may be administered; acetate of lead, kreosote, hippo, &c. In bleeding from the stomach, spirits of turpentine is useful. If the pulse indicate it, and the strength be good, blood should be taken from the arm.

MENSTRUATION.

Women are subject, during about thirty years of their lives, to a periodical sanguineous discharge, recurring, with little exception, every four weeks, and lasting three, four, or five days. This commences from the thirteenth to the seventeenth year, sometimes a little earlier, sometimes a little later.

When the courses are about being established, certain symptoms usually indicate the approach; these are often headache and flushings; pain of loins and weight; uneasiness in the breasts; sometimes change of disposition; irritability of temper. The same symptoms often precede the subsequent renewals of the discharge. This natural discharge is liable to many irregularities, during which the general health suffers.

The chief modifications are—1st, the absence of it, or AMENORRHŒA; 2nd, the too profuse discharge, or MENORRHAGIA; and, 3d, the accompaniment of much pain; or DYSMENORRHŒA.

AMENORRHŒA

Occurs either where the courses have never been established, or at a later period; during pregnancy, and generally while suckling, there is no discharge; but this is natural, and enters not into our consideration. In the former case, after symptoms, more or less severe, have occurred from time to time, the affection CHLOROSIS, *which see*, is induced. In the latter, amenorrhœa often occurs from some determinate cause, suddenly: as from cold and wet to the feet, &c. during the discharge; sudden passion, or mental emotion; but often more gradually, where the cause is not so palpable.

Amenorrhœa is usually attended by flushing and irregular determination to the head; pains in loins, hips, &c.; constipation; sickness of the stomach; and generally by hysterical symptoms; these are usually most intense at the particular periods.

TREATMENT.—Two different habits are subject to it—the full and sanguine, and the thin, weakly, and nervous. In the former, a bleeding of ten or twelve ounces often gives much relief, with cooling purgatives; an emetic is sometimes useful; bathing the feet in hot water; or using the warm hip bath; these means are particularly requisite at the time the symptoms indicate that the natural effort is being made. The bleeding may be made from the veins of the arm; it has frequently been made from those of the foot or leg; leeches have also been applied to the groins, feet, &c. with good

effect. Pills of aloes and myrrh are also commended. When the habit is weak and nervous, the bleeding may be dispensed with; still a few leeches may be properly applied. The pills of aloes and myrrh given to produce freedom of the bowels; pills of aloes myrrh and iron, are often ordered, and the mixture called Griffith's myrrh mixture, chalybeate waters, and those tonic medicines which are used to remove debility in general, as bark or quinine, preparations of steel, bitters, &c. The warm foot, or better, the hip bath, when the symptoms manifest an effort. Exercise, agreeable society, wholesome food, early hours, and whatever tends to improve the general health. Horse exercise is particularly serviceable.

MENORRHAGIA

Is generally attended by debility, languor, loss of appetite, paleness, pains of loins, frequently by a train of nervous symptoms. Miscarriages often lay the foundation for this complaint, and those influences that weaken. Sometimes it depends on some local cause, as polypus, or other tumor, or from an ulcer of the uterus, displacement of that organ, &c. At that period of life at which the courses usually cease, much irregularity often prevails.

When menorrhagia has not been of very long duration, and only prevails at the periods, it is best met by cooling purges, the saline, dissolved in infusion of roses, to which elixir of vitriol may be added, by cold local applications, perfect quiet in the horizontal position, and in the intervening periods regulating the general health. We have often found hippo of singular benefit in checking these disorders, either in a full or smaller dose, given at bed-time. If the disease do not yield early, proper advice should, by all means, be had.

DYSMENORRHŒA.

Sometimes the pain that attends the courses is exceedingly great. If the person be full, bleeding will be proper, generally, and by leeching; mild purgatives, coolness, and quiet in the recumbent posture, the tepid bath, or hip bath, anodynes, as henbane or opium, in full doses, are often requisite; repeated, according to occasion, every fourth or sixth hour.

CHLOROSIS, OR GREEN SICKNESS.

Females, at or approaching to womanhood, are subject to this affection. Chlorosis is marked by a pale, sallow, or greenish shade of countenance; pale lips; eyes with a livid circle round them; languor; fatigue and hurried breath on the least exertion; palpitations; deranged appetite and bowels; flatulence; costiveness; acidities; pains of back and loins; irregular febrile symptoms; disturbed sleep; a morbid desire for out-of-the-way substances, as chalk, ashes, &c.; debility advances; the feet and ankles get dropsical; other dangerous diseases may supervene.

CAUSES.—Debility or want of tone in the system, however induced; deficiency or suppression of the regular courses, if not a cause, is almost a constant attendant on it.

TREATMENT.—The bowels must be kept free by the frequent use of medicine, as pills of aloes myrrh and quicksilver, given at night, followed by a tea spoonful or two of salts, if requisite, on the following morning: the tepid bath occasionally, or bathing the feet in hot water; and the warm hip bath. The different preparations of iron are highly recommended, chalybeate waters, taken if possible at the

wells. The diet ought to be nutritious, but simple ; unless there be much fever, wine may be allowed ; exercise taken *every* day, without omission, and gradually increased ; over fatigue should however be avoided. Horse exercise, swinging, walking, sailing ; bitters, combined with alkalies ; tonics, as quinine ; valerian, myrrh, assafoetida ; country residence ; early hours ; agreeable society. The change of life and occupation which follows on marriage usually puts an end to the disease. The pine apple is said to have some peculiar property of promoting regularity ; it is a very agreeable, though perhaps dear medicament. It deserves a trial.

WHITES, OR FLUOR ALBUS.

Delicate females are especially liable to this complaint. It is characterized by a whitish or yellow matter being discharged from the vagina, &c. attended with pain in the back, wasting of the body, and extremely pallid appearance, with swelling and darkness round the eyes. It is often a disease of debility, the consequence of frequent miscarriage, immoderate discharge of the menses, bad diet, or whatever tends to produce weakness of the constitution. Sometimes by neglect it assumes a most serious and alarming character ; hectic fever ; atrophy ; dropsy ; and many other truly distressing symptoms, terminate existence. Sometimes it depends on ulcers or tumours of the part.

TREATMENT.—The primary object is to correct and diminish the discharge ; this must be done by astringents, administered both by the mouth, and by injections into the passage. The medicines most recommended for this purpose are myrrh ; kino ; catechu ; alum ; the balsams of copaiba ; canada ; the ohio turpentine ; the infusion of buchu, &c. : for injections,

the solution of alum ; white vitriol ; Goulard ; the decoction of oak bark, galls, &c. Nutritious diet ; strengthening medicines, such as bark, quinine, chalybeates, and whatever invigorates, should be prescribed ; every thing that relaxes should be avoided, such as fatigue, crowded rooms, late hours, sensual indulgence, too much lying in bed ; the patient should sleep on a mattress, and when the season admits, sea bathing may prove serviceable. Strengthening plasters to the back will relieve the pain, and assist in giving support to the body. If it depend on inflammation or any organic mischief, this should be attended to.

WORMS

Are generally found in children, or in people of relaxed frame. There are three kinds commonly met with ; ascarides, thread or maw worm ; these are white and very small : lumbrici, which resemble common earth worms ; and the jointed tape worm, which sometimes is many yards in length.

SYMPTOMS.—Fulness of belly ; irregular bowels ; pains of belly ; itching ; variable appetite ; paleness of countenance ; picking the nose ; peevishness ; slight remitting fever ; uneasy sleep ; grinding the teeth ; sometimes convulsions. Worms have caused death by perforating the bowels ; the tape worm gives great trouble. The symptoms above enumerated mark high probability, but to have certainty of the presence of worms, we must see a specimen.

TREATMENT.—Active purgatives, repeated several times ; as of jalap, scammony, rhubarb, aloes, combined with calomel ; Butler's worm lozenges and worm powder are much resorted to ; cowhage is safe and effectual ; powder of tin ; lime water ; spirits of turpentine, in doses of an ounce or more for adults,

or of a drachm for children, in milk ; fern root ; common salt, in large doses ; different bitters ; worm seed ; tansy ; rue ; pomegranate bark ; Maryland pink, &c. &c. ; tobacco poultice to the belly. Perseverance is often necessary. As maw worms in general lie low in the bowels, injections of aloes, lime water, or turpentine, will be the most direct means of destroying them. When the worms are removed, the diet should be good ; crude vegetables avoided. Tonics, as quinine, are sometimes required. For the tape worm the spirits of turpentine are highly commended.

DISEASES OF BLOODVESSELS.

THE larger arteries are subject to ANEURISM, or a gradual yielding of a part and the consequent formation of a tumour, which is remarkable for the pulsation it exhibits, corresponding with the pulse at the wrist. Aneurism sometimes arises from an injury to, or a wound of an artery : it has not unfrequently followed from ignorant or inattentive bleeders transfixing the vein at the bend of the arm and wounding the artery underneath it ; this is a serious accident endangering the limb and even life. The usual seats of spontaneous aneurism are the ham, the groin, abdomen, chest, under the collar bone. Surgeons by tying the artery above the aneurism often effect a cure of a disease otherwise almost certain to end fatally, by sudden loss of blood.

The smaller arteries sometimes increase in size, and form a knotted tumor ; this gradually increases and pulsates strongly, occasionally it bleeds and the bleeding becomes very difficult to stop ; recurrences of bleeding are frequent, and, unless

the surgeon interfere, death will probably ensue. This disease has been called ANEURISM BY ANASTOMOSIS. It often arises in children, in those red marks which are from birth on the skin. The surgeon must be consulted.

VARICOSE VEINS.

The veins of one or other of the legs are very subject to form knots and become extremely enlarged: sometimes this arises in a sudden strain, but more frequently comes on gradually. The affection may be very troublesome or painful, occasionally the vein being distended, and the skin over it very thin, the whole gives way and alarming hæmorrhage is the consequence. Often an ulcer forms in such legs near the ankle, which sometimes spouts out blood and is very difficult to heal. Surgeons have contrived operations to obliterate varicose veins: a laced stocking, or properly applied bandage, constantly worn during the day, affords relief; and may effect a permanent cure.

Should hæmorrhage take place from a varicose vein or ulcer, firm pressure must be made and kept up on the bleeding part; this will prevent the bleeding till the surgeon's arrival.

DIRECTIONS FOR BLEEDING.

There are many diseases and accidents which require that blood should be drawn from the patient with as little delay as possible. Inflammations of the brain, lungs, bowels, apoplexy, cholera, &c. are amongst those most urgently indicating the necessity of the operation. Bleeding is also had recourse to for the

purpose of reducing the quantity of blood, when plethora exists in any particular part, as the head, lungs, &c. It is advantageously performed in some fevers, but here discrimination is necessary, both as regards the proper time and quantity. It is needful in many accidents, as fracture of the skull, injuries of the head, fracture of the ribs, &c., to lessen the tendency to inflammation. Bleeding is sometimes prescribed to assist the operation of medicines. It is a powerful agent in the hands of the practitioner for relieving many diseases; but as the directions which follow are solely for the guidance of the non-medical part of society, they will be strictly confined to the operation of phlebotomy, or

BLEEDING FROM THE VEIN.

The arm is generally the part from whence blood is drawn. The tape or ribbon being put round the arm twice, (about two inches above the elbow-joint,) and fastened with a double running knot, draw the bandage as tight as possible, without stopping the pulse, which may be known by applying the finger to the wrist. In choosing a vein take that which is the most prominent, and the least liable to roll under the finger. The vein in the middle of the arm is preferred by phlebotomists, but as the artery runs just beneath it, the unskilled operator had better avoid that vein, under which the throbbing is felt. The arm is next to be turned towards the basin which is to receive the blood, and the operator, grasping the arm, places the thumb of his left hand a little below the spot where he intends to puncture; the lancet is next to be bent into rather an acute angle, and held between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand, the other fingers resting on the arm of the patient, so as to steady the hand during the operation. The lancet is next to be introduced in an oblique direction into the vein, and then raised as straight as possible; the thumb of the left hand is now to be removed, so as to allow the blood to

flow. When enough of blood has been taken (which should vary according to the strength of the patient, or the degree of inflammation or injury, from two to three or four teacups full,) the thumb of the left hand should be pressed upon the orifice, and the bandage removed. To secure the part from further bleeding the edges of the incision are to be brought together, and a small compress of lint or soft linen rag is then to be applied over the wound, which may be fixed by a strap of adhesive plaster, and further by a bandage applied over these, in the form of a figure of 8, the centre of the figure being made always to cross the centre of the compress. For bleeding by leeches, see *Leeches*.

FRACTURES, DISLOCATIONS, SPRAINS.

IN furtherance of the object of this work, which is to give good advice on emergencies where skilful assistance cannot be had, we shall speak of fractures and dislocations. These are disagreeable, sometimes very serious accidents; and are often egregiously mismanaged for want of a little information. They are always sudden occurrences, and invariably excite confusion and hurry in the patient and by-standers. It is of consequence, however, to avoid this hurry, where any injury of the kind is suspected.

Pain is the first notice of fracture; sometimes indeed, the bone is heard to snap. If from any accident likely to produce it, fracture be at all suspected, the person should avoid sudden exertion, and move the limb cautiously, until he is assured it is unbroken; but if it be found broken, he should remain as quiet as possible until a proper method of removal is arranged.

Besides pain, where a bone is fractured, there may be felt a grating together of the broken parts when a person handles or moves the limb ; this grating may not only be felt, but often heard : there is also mobility in a part of the limb which should be inflexible ; and more or less deformity generally exists.

The deformity observed where a limb is fractured, is of three kinds. 1st, The limb is frequently shortened : 2d, There is an unnatural angle or crookedness ; 3d, It may be twisted transversely, sometimes nearly half-way round. That is, suppose a person, whose thigh is broken, be laid fairly on his back, while the toes of the sound limb point directly upwards, the foot of the fractured side will lie on its side, and the toes be turned out. Sometimes these deformities are combined.

A common notion is, that where a limb or part of a limb is moveable, there can be no fracture. It is quite erroneous ; the fingers or toes, hand or foot, can be moved when the leg or arm is broken ; motion is painful, but not impossible.

There are two chief divisions of fracture, simple and compound. In the latter, beside the fracture, the broken bone protrudes through the flesh. This is a very serious accident, and, as it often happens that a simple fracture becomes compound, through sudden exertion, or rude handling, *we caution persons against these things.*

In treating simple fractures, all that the most enlightened surgeon can do, is to place the ends of the bones as nearly as possible in their natural position, and maintain them so for a sufficient period ; attending, at the same time, to the general health, ease, and comfort of the patient ; nature effects the remainder.

When a fracture is displaced, or there is deformity, it is the lower portion of the limb is displaced. To reduce it to its proper situation, our aim should be to extend the lower part of the

limb steadily, without chucking or jerking, until, as compared with its fellow, the natural shape is restored. In effecting this, it will sometimes be necessary to turn the lower part from its faulty direction. It is to the lower portion of the limb, only, that the extending force should be applied, the upper should merely be retained by gentle means in *statu quo*.

When the limb has been reduced, the object is to retain it in posture ; this will be more or less difficult, according to the particular bone broken, and the direction the fracture takes. If the direction be transverse, it is easily kept in its place ; if it be oblique, there will be a constant tendency to have the lower end drawn upwards, and the limb shortened.

The bones most liable to fracture are the collar-bone, the thigh and leg-bones, the bones of the arm and fore arm, the ribs, and lower jaw.

If the collar-bone be broken, the shoulder droops and hangs forward, and the patient is seen to support the hand and arm of the injured side with the other hand. On running the fingers along the line of the bone the nature of the injury is in general palpable.

TREATMENT.—Bend the elbow-joint, and support hand and arm in a scarf, so tightened that the shoulder be brought to the natural level. The arm should, at the same time, be bound, by bandage, to the side. If anything further be required, it will be some contrivance to keep back the shoulder.

If the *thigh-bone* be broken, the first care should be to remove the patient, without doing further damage, or causing unnecessary pain. For this purpose a bier, a door, or shutter, with a mattress on it, is the most easily had. Being brought close to the person, he is to be lifted on it, taking care that no motion takes place in the seat of fracture. When removed, the lower part of the limb should be gently extended, and at the

same time raised, till it be of its usual shape. A bed, fitted with pillows or cushions; having been prepared, the limb should then be gently laid down.

The most convenient posture for the person is to be on his side, the broken limb under, and the hip and knee joints slightly bent—sometimes it is preferred to have him on his back, the limb extended, with a pillow, if necessary, under the ham. Being in fit posture, patients are anxious to have the splints on; or, as they suppose, to have the bone set. The use of splints is merely to give fixedness to the limb; if this could be otherwise attained, it would be desirable. For the purpose of removal, or indeed as applications, for the first few days, splints may be well relinquished and pillows substituted. The bandaging which is put on with the splints, and the tightness which is requisite in this apparatus are often highly detrimental. A broken limb usually swells within a day or two, and the splints, which, if of any use, must have a certain degree of tightness, are thus made so tense as to cause great pain and inflammation. If such tension occur, *at once*, loose any splint or bandage.

The bed should be firm and unyielding, but soft; a hair mattress is best, and as excoriation, from long lying, is to be feared great attention will be required to keep the person dry and clean.—(See *Excoriation*.) From six to eight weeks are commonly enough to consolidate a fracture of the thigh.

In both the *leg* and *fore arm* there are two bones. A single bone may be broken in either. The lesser bone of the leg often gives way, about two inches above the outer ankle; here the sole of the foot will be turned rather to the outside; still it is possible for the person to walk, though to do so is dangerous, for it has often complicated the *simple fracture* with *dislocation* of the ankle joint.

When one bone is, alone, broken, the case is easily managed; for there cannot be any shortening of the limb, as the sound bone

guarantees its proper length; the only *fault* possible is in the direction; if this *fault* exist, it should be corrected.

FRACTURES OF THE ARM OR FORE-ARM, scarcely demand confinement to bed; they unite in from four to five or six weeks. Bandage and splints are necessary to keep the limb in posture. The whole may then be supported in a scarf. *The fracture of the small bone of the leg* requires the application of a single splint only, on the outside of the leg. It commonly unites in four weeks. Fractures of the collar bone, lower jaw, or ribs, unite in three or four weeks.

TREATMENT OF FRACTURED RIBS.—Pin a broad, firm bandage tightly round the chest, to restrain the motion of the ribs; a strengthening plaster may at the same time be applied over the seat of fracture. Bleeding, once or oftener, is proper, as the lung is apt to suffer injury and be inflamed, by the ends of the broken ribs.

Fracture of the *lower jaw* is easily recognized by examining the level of the teeth, and feeling the outside of the jaw. The parts should be reduced by gentle extension. Pasteboard, softened in vinegar, should be modelled on the part, and secured by a bandage passing over the head. As this dries it forms a case fitted to the jaw. Liquid food, only, can be taken for two or three weeks.

The KNEE-CAP is sometimes broken by direct force, as from a kick: it has even happened that it has snapped by a sudden or false step, or in the exertion made to avoid a fall. Here the power of stretching the leg is lost or lessened, and a vacuity felt, with a piece of bone above it in place of the natural prominence of the knee-cap. The plan is to bring the upper piece, which is the one drawn by the muscles, as close as possible to the lower; this is done by keeping the knee-joint constantly, and fully extended, and having the upper fragment bound down by

bandage. Six or eight weeks will be necessary to the repair of this accident. A portion of the elbow at the back of the joint, suffers, occasionally, in a similar way; the treatment is similar.

In common fractures blood-letting is not very necessary, but if there be much pain or inflammation, or the person be very full and strong, it is better to bleed, but not too freely. Cold lotions are proper to soak the bandages, especially in summer, and during the first week. Should much starting occur in the broken limb, an anodyne draught at night will be proper to check the spasms, and the hand of a nurse or attendant may be softly kept over the fracture. An occasional laxative, but not a purgative, may be useful.

Where fracture is not clearly ascertained, but strongly suspected, it is the safest and best way to act as if it were known that fracture existed.

In treating compound fractures, the aim is to reduce the fracture and heal the wound as quickly as possible; thus the compound fracture is changed into a simple one: lint, soaked in the patient's blood, is a good application to the wound; a light bandage may be applied over it. Splints are not here so easily managed as in simple fracture, and it would, in general, be better to trust to position on pillows. Should there be no great pain, the lint may lie on for many days; but inflammation, great swelling, and forming of matter, are apt to arise; here we must diligently use the means pointed out in another page, to subdue inflammation, except that *large* bleedings are improper; and purging is very inconvenient.

Splints may be made of any substance sufficiently long, broad, thin, and firm; pasteboard, thin board, or lath, sheet-iron are often used. Applied to a limb, they should steady the joint above, and that below the fracture; they should not make inconvenient pressure on any point, but the support they give should be equally diffused, by means of padding. It is usual to

scoop out cavities in splints for prominent parts ; thus a space is always cut out of the splint where it comes over the ankle.

DISLOCATIONS occasion deformity as fractures do. Sometimes the limb is shorter, sometimes longer than it should be. In dislocation *motion is always impeded*, and frequently a hard swelling is observed near a joint. The most frequent dislocations are those of the shoulder, of the elbow, lower jaw, wrist, ankle, and hip. In dislocation of the shoulder, there is but little motion at the shoulder joint, the shape of the joint is flattened, and the head of the bone may be felt in an unnatural position. The aim is, to extend the limb gradually, uniformly, and steadily ; and when this has been effected, to draw or push the head into posture. The shoulder blade should be fixed while the extension is made.

It is on the same principle that all dislocations should be treated. If the surgeon can at all be had, nothing should be done till his arrival, for a knowledge of anatomical structure is most necessary to fit a person to treat fracture or dislocation.

It is well to know that dislocations may be reduced after several days, nay, weeks ; but the sooner they are attended to the better. There is, however, always time to send for proper assistance.

SPRAINS. Joints are sometimes strained or sprained, where there is neither fracture nor dislocation. Sprains are sometimes serious accidents.

TREATMENT.—Absolute rest of the part affected for several days ; cold lotions, constantly renewed for the first three or four days ; afterwards liniments may be rubbed on them several times a-day. If the accident be severe, cooling laxatives, and the application of leeches to the part, once, twice, or oftener, at intervals of a day or two, should not be neglected, in addition to the preceding measures. If the pain ceases to be acute, and the inflammation continue, but in a chronic form, strong liniments or occasional blisters may be necessary.

INFANCY DEFECTS AND DISEASES.

THE defects at birth remarked among infants, though many, happily are of rare occurrence. Divided upper lip, or hare lip, and cloven palate ; tumours arising from the brain, or from the spine, supernumerary fingers or toes ; distorted, or club feet ; spots or discolorations on the skin ; the closing of canals or openings, as of the mouth, ears, eyes, &c. all require the surgeon's or accoucheur's immediate attention : of these, then, we shall speak but very briefly ; nor shall we do more than allude to those rare cases of monstrosity, of which anatomical museums afford examples.

After a tedious and difficult labour, it often happens that a TUMOR is found ON THE HEAD, usually at the back, near the crown. This arises from pressure, and commonly disappears in a few days. It is a very different thing from the tumor of the brain, or HERNIA CEREBRI, above glanced at. Should it not disappear within a few days, some gently stimulating lotion, as that of sal ammoniac, mindererus spirit, &c. may be applied to it, by means of soft pads. In some infants, after difficult labour, welts, like marks caused by whip-cord, are also found on the head ; or it may even happen that the lips, nose, and face may be swollen, livid, and the features generally distorted, these being merely the effects of pressure, usually disappear in a little time. Fractures, or dislocations, during birth, sometimes occur ; these should not be neglected, but be treated by the surgeon.

DISTORTED FEET—Should be put under the surgeon's management. Skill and *patience* will frequently reduce to natural shape, feet that appear very deformed : the sooner they are submitted to treatment the better.

HARE LIP—Is removed by surgical operation. The surgeon will decide on the most proper time for its performance.

SUPERNUMERARY FINGERS or TOES—May also be removed by the surgeon.

TONGUE-TIED.—Infants are very frequently brought to the surgeon, by mothers, who say they are tongue-tied. Comparatively few are really so. If an infant can suck without difficulty, there is no need of anxiety on this head.

MARKS—Red, or dark-coloured, are often seen on infants. Many believe those arise from a strong impression made on the mother's imagination while pregnant; they are usually of little moment, but some of them increase, are liable to bleed, and may thus destroy the child. Here, of course, the surgeon must be consulted. In every case where they are observed to increase, the surgeon should also be consulted.

THE CLOSURE OF CANALS—Demands the immediate attention of the surgeon.

BLUE DISEASE.—Blue skin arises generally from an imperfection in circulation; this may be of such a nature as to defy any attempt at remedial measures, often depending on wrong formation of the heart, or great vessels. Anything that hurries the circulation, increases the blueness and distress of the child, which generally dies suddenly. Sometimes they live many years.

The most common disorders or diseases which happen within the first few days of birth, are **RETENTION OF THE NATURAL DISCHARGES, CONVULSIONS, YELLOW GUM, PURULENT OPHTHALMIA, EXCORIATIONS, GRIPES, CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS.**

It is an ordinary practice to give to infants shortly after birth,

a tea spoonful of castor oil, with or without a little sugar, for the purpose of opening the bowels; this, in the majority of instances, is superfluous, the mother's milk being, at the time, possessed of laxative qualities. During the two or three days after birth it is proper to use castor oil, should the milk not produce its effect. Manna and water, oil of almonds and sugar, are also given with like intention.

Should the water be retained, the infant ought to be put in a tepid bath; if this do not shortly succeed, the surgeon should be called.

YELLOW GUM.—An absurd name for a jaundice which may affect infants at or soon after birth. A few doses of medicine, as castor oil, and the tepid bath, are usually sufficient to remove it. In some cases, however, there is great drowsiness, which may prevent sucking, and the infant may die. Gentle emetics would in such case be proper, with purgatives, and the warm bath.

PURULENT OPTHALMIA. *See EYE DISEASES.*

EXCORIATIONS.—Are very liable to form on the tender skin of infants. The utmost attention to cleanliness, and keeping the infant dry, should always be observed; by this, excoriations will be rare: however, they will occur now and then, between the folds of the skin, in fat infants, &c. Attention should speedily be directed to them; the parts may be bathed with tepid milk and water; with one part spirits to two water; lead lotion, &c. and afterwards dried, and dusted with finely powdered calamine, starch, or flour. Each day ablutions should be renewed, and the lotions repeated once, twice, or oftener.

RASHES.—Infants are exceedingly liable to different rashes.

Little red pimples, forming patches on the face, are commonly called RED GUM. Such a rash is of very little consequence. It will be proper to give some opening medicine; and, as acidity is thought to have a share in its production, magnesia, with or without rhubarb, is ordinarily employed. There is another eruption not uncommon, which looks more serious—the CRUSTA LACTEA, or milk crust. This is caused by a number of little vesicles, the discharge from which is abundant, and forms very unsightly crusts, which may be in one or more spots, or so spread as to cover as a mask, the face, &c. It is usually obstinate, but, however ill-looking, does little damage; yet this is not in all cases to be relied on, as some children may lose their sight, and be otherwise marked by crusta lactea, as well as be subject to a distressing chronic affection of the lungs and air passages. Laxatives, as before, tepid baths, chalk mixtures, with small quantities of calomel, or mercury with chalk, are proper.

In all the cutaneous diseases of infants, the quantity or quality of the diet requires regulation. It may become even necessary to change the nurse, or, at least, to attend most particularly to her diet.

BLOTCHES—Of a dark or copper colour are occasionally seen on infants, at, or shortly after birth. These may be the effects of a disease affecting either parent at a former period, sometimes even very remote; such infants, unless properly treated, usually die wasted away. A succession of infants with this disease may be expected, unless the parents submit to treatment.

THRUSH—Or blisters, or ulcers of the mouth. *See*, in diseases of the mouth and throat, THRUSH.

The diseases of infants have more obscurity than those of persons who can speak. Yet a habit of attending to the indi-

cations of the countenance, postures, crying, restlessness, condition of the bowels, appetite, sleep, &c. give much information regarding them. ACIDITIES, GRIPES, FLATULENCE, are very frequent; these are met by gentle laxatives; antacids, as magnesia; carminatives, as fennel, aniseed, or mint waters. Antacids joined to carminatives, are often proper: and the tepid bath is a highly useful means of relieving those griping pains which the twisting and drawing up of the legs, the sudden crying or peevishness, and the expression of suffering in the face, sufficiently mark.


VOMITING—Often depends on improper food or repletion, and seems of little consequence; sometimes, however, it is more serious. Magnesia and rhubarb given in mint water, at intervals, often suffice to remove it. The DIARRHŒA, or looseness of infants, may be at first treated on the same principle as gripes, acidities, and flatulence; if it does not become better from this, chalk mixture, or other astringent mixtures, may be required.

The only other affection we can notice under this head is WEANING BRASH. This often arises in infants who are reared by hand; it is evidenced by purging, griping, great peevishness, and wasting away. Improper food is here manifestly the cause. If possible, the natural food of the infant ought to be supplied. If this cannot be had, then the nearest approach to it that can be. Ass's milk, cow's milk, diluted, with the addition of a little sugar, good broths, will be proper, and the medical treatment, as noticed under diarrhœa, gripes, &c. is necessary. See CONVULSIONS, TEETHING, &c.

Should any tumor occur at the navel or groins of infants, hernia or rupture may be suspected. See HERNIA.



INDEX.

 As the various articles of Medicine in this Work are arranged in alphabetical order, it is unnecessary to introduce them into the Index.

Should it happen that an article is not found at once in the Index, it will be proper to consider whether it may not be there under another name. For instance, if Fits be wanted, and the word not occur, then see Convulsion, Epilepsy, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, or Fainting, as the case may be.

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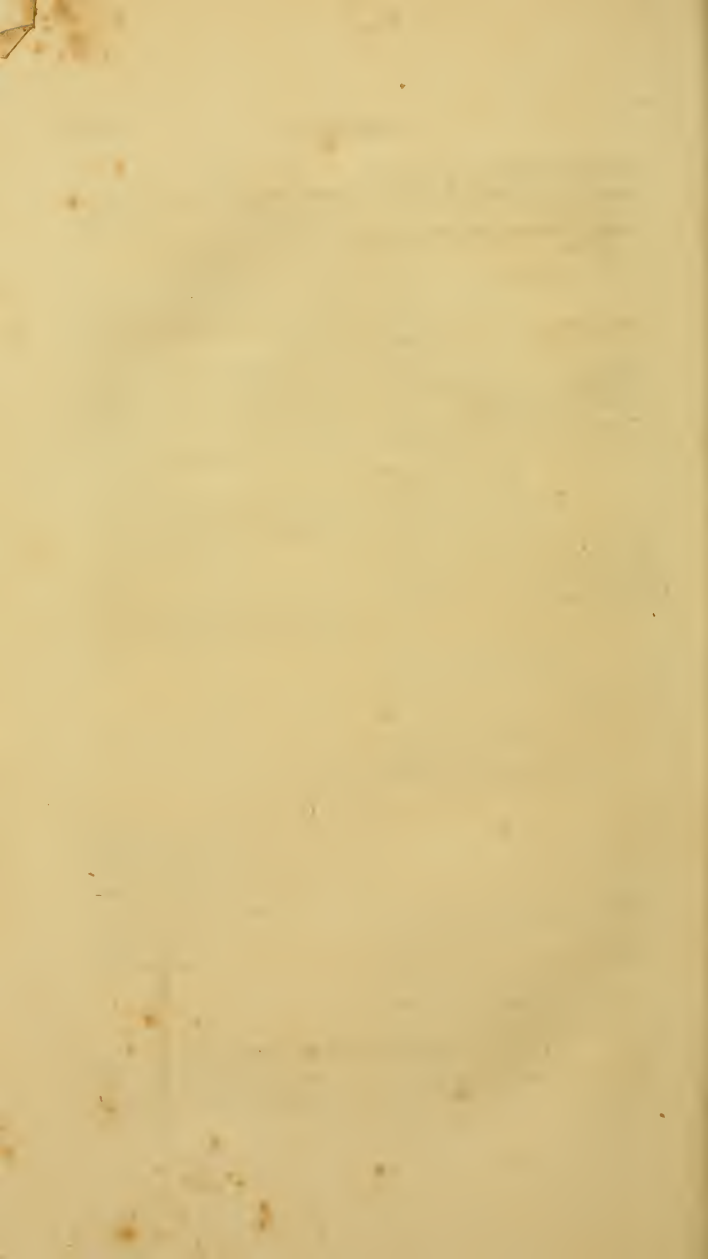
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THE END.



BUTLER'S MEDICAL HALL,

54, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN,

Charles Butler, M. D. Proprietor.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT,

The first of the kind opened in Ireland, and admitted to have been the origin of great and essential improvements in Medicine,

WAS FOUNDED A. D. 1817.

For the Importation of Genuine Drugs, the Manufacture of Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals, and the Sale of every article connected with Medicine, and the Medical Profession.

The patronage it has received from the Public and the Profession, justifies the Proprietor in believing that the principles upon which it was commenced, and has been conducted, have been approved. For himself he can only say, that every effort, and the most unremitting attention on his part have been used, and will be continued to render the various departments as complete as possible—by invariably importing none but the Choicest Drugs—preparing with the most scrupulous care every Medicinal Preparation—adding to the Stock every newly discovered Medical Agent as soon as it is announced, or required—using every precaution to secure accuracy, neatness, and despatch, and adopting such a moderate Scale of Prices, as must insure general satisfaction.

THE COMPOUNDING DEPARTMENT,

FOR PHYSICIANS' AND SURGEONS' PRESCRIPTIONS, FAMILY RECIPES, &c.

Is under the immediate and personal Superintendence of Dr. BUTLER, who (aware of the very serious responsibility of dispensing Prescriptions, both as regards the intention of the *Prescriber*, and the results anticipated by the *Patient*,) refrains altogether from practice, in order that he may devote his entire attention to the duties of this branch of the establishment, and the more effectually to insure these objects, he employs none but *experienced* and *qualified Apothecaries* to assist him. *The best and purest Medicines are invariably used.*

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alterative medicine for re-establishing the constitution after it has been undermined by the effects of mercury, or injured by what is denominated secondary symptoms. It is especially applicable to those seasons of the year when Blotches, Pimples, Ringworms, and other affections of the skin are more generally developed; and as the patient requires no restraint, it can be taken when other means would be hazardous. The Compound Fluid Extract contains the Salt of Sarsaparilla, which M. Galileo Pallota discovered to be the active principle of the root, together with the properties of the other sweetening woods in a concentrated state; it will keep for any length of time—and by following the directions which accompany it, may be administered in every possible way which the physician or surgeon may suggest. It has been proved by experiment to be twice the strength of other preparations of the kind, and is more portable and convenient.

The Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla, without the other sweetening woods, alone is used for the same purposes, and in a similar way as the Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla.

The above Extract was originally introduced into practice by Dr. B. in 1819; and as it is invariably prepared, so that one desert-spoonful is equal to half a pint of the best made decoction, the public will be on their guard against purchasing the dilute preparations which are frequently offered instead of it, by asking for Butler's Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla (compound or simple, as may be required).

(5)

DR. WILLAN'S PILLS.

As some eruptive diseases for which Sarsaparilla is advantageously taken, require the aid of other alterative medicines, to render the effect permanent and decided, the public is informed that the pills prescribed by the late Doctor Willan, are kept at this Establishment, and can be recommended for the above purposes. They contain the active principle of Sarsaparilla, with other approved medicines of that class, which act more immediately upon the skin, and are more especially applicable to the cutaneous diseases, such as scorbutic affections, constitutional eruptions, and those pimples or blotches (commonly called) which occur on the face in Spring and Autumn—they may be taken with perfect safety, and under all circumstances in which Sarsaparilla is used.—Dose—Two every night going to bed.

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(6) BUTLER'S CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

The valuable properties of Jamaica Ginger are very generally known. All the virtues of the root are strongly concentrated in this preparation, which constitutes perhaps one of the best medicines known for restoring the tone of a debilitated stomach; quickly relieving *indigestion, flatulence, spasms, gouty and hypochondriacal affections*, and producing the most beneficial and permanent results, when its use is persevered in during a sufficient period. It is the most convenient form in which Ginger can at any time be taken, requiring only to be diluted with water, tea, or any other fluid, in the proportion pointed out in the printed directions.

(7) BUTLER'S ESSENCE OF GINGER AND CHAMOMILE.—The two principal ingredients in this formula are well known to every one; the aromatic properties of the Ginger assist in relieving flatulence, whilst the bitter qualities of the Chamomile act as a mild tonic on the stomach, assisting digestion, and restoring the appetite.

(8) BUTLER'S AROMA OF JAMAICA GINGER, being the farina of the finest roots, separated from the fibre, is four or six times the strength of the common powdered Ginger, and is strongly recommended for flavour, economy, and for all culinary and domestic purposes.

(9) BUTLER'S PAREGORIC COUGH PILLS.

These pills are particularly recommended for the relief of chronic cough, difficulty of breathing, asthmatic and consumptive affections; they are more especially adapted to allay the cough which so frequently occurs during the night, and deprives the patient of sleep; the effects resulting from the use of them are to lessen the irritation (or as it is commonly termed tickling) of the throat, and in the morning to cause a free expectoration of the tough phlegm which accumulates during sleep.

(10) BUTLER'S PECTORAL ELIXIR OF HIPPO AND SQUILLS. This preparation may be safely used in conjunction with the Paregoric Pills by patients labouring under habitual cough, asthmatic affections, difficulty of breathing, &c. It is particularly serviceable in relieving the winter cough of old persons.

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FOR GOUT, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, ETC.

(11) DR. GREGORY'S STOMACHIC POWDER,

Composed of

Turkey Rhubarb, Aroma of Jamaica Ginger, and pure Calcined Magnesia.

This composition was a favourite remedy of the late Professor Gregory of Edinburgh, for affections of the stomach, (such as acidity, flatulence, &c.) and torpidity of the bowels, consequent upon an impaired state of the secretions necessary for the process of digestion. Its effects are antacid, carminative, and gently aperient. It is particularly serviceable to gouty and dyspeptic invalids, and may be taken without any restraint whatever, according to the directions which accompany it.

(12) BUTLER'S ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT.

The Essence of Peppermint has uniformly been held in the highest estimation, both by the profession and the public, as a powerful carminative, cordial, exhilarant, and antispasmodic; its chief recommendation to unprofessional persons is, that it is always a safe and effectual medicine for relieving spasms in the stomach, pains in the bowels, flatulence, and restoring the natural warmth of the body. It may be effectually and beneficially combined with most aperients, as castor oil, the Gregory's Powder, and especially with saline aperients, which in persons of cold habit of body is always desirable.

The dose may vary according to the urgency of the attack, from ten drops to a tea spoonful, either combined with water or with any liquid medicine which may be required at the moment.

(13) BUTLER'S ANTACID APERIENT, OR TASTELESS MINERAL SALT,

For making Artificial Spa Water, possessing all the tonic and refreshing properties of Seltzer Water, with those of an aperient quality.

This medicine is one of the pleasantest and most efficacious that has ever been offered to the public, as a mild antacid and aperient. It is perfectly tasteless, and a tea spoonful taken every, or every other morning, dissolved in half a pint of warm water, will effectually relieve acidity, and act upon the bowels.

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(14) BUTLER'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SENNA.

A Mild Aperient, more particularly adapted for Females and Children.

This preparation is four times the strength of the infusion of the Colleges—it is composed of Senna and other mild aperients, as Cassia Pulp, Manna, &c., and Aromatics. In order to remove the objections of taste and smell, the flavour of the ingredients is so concealed by the mode of preparing it, that unless a child were told that it is medicine, it would be difficult for it to distinguish any disagreeable taste in it. It has been prescribed by several eminent practitioners, and found to answer all the purposes for which the *Infusion* and *Lenitive Electuary* are usually administered, with this superiority, that it will keep for any length of time, and is especially adapted for a *Family Medicine Chest*, and for immediate use under all circumstances. The *Black Draught* can be prepared in an instant with this preparation, according to the directions which accompany it.

(15) BUTLER'S ESSENCE OF SPEARMINT.

This preparation is used for the same purposes as the spearmint tea, or infusion of Mint, viz. to allay irritability of the stomach, nausea, and vomiting; it is also employed as a carminative, with the intention of relieving flatulence.

The dose may vary, according to the urgency of the attack, from ten drops to a tea spoonful, either combined with water, or any liquid medicine which may be required at the moment.

(16) BUTLER'S TONIC TINCTURE OF CHIRAYITA AND QUININE.

The Tonic Tincture of Chirayita and Quinine is applicable to general debility, indigestion, loss of appetite, nervous weakness, and may be advantageously used by invalids recovering from low fevers, and such diseases as have reduced the strength of the constitution.

(17) BUTLER'S ANTISPASMODIC COMPOUND OF ÆTHER, CAMPHOR, AND OIL OF CAJEPUT.

One tea spoonful of this mixture, combined with a wine glassful of warm water, or brandy and water, may be taken on the first attack of spasm, pain, chill, sickness, or any other marked symptom indicating Cholera, and may be repeated in half an hour, or an hour. Should the symptoms be very

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violent, thirty or forty drops of laudanum and a tea spoonful of spirit of sal-volatile may be added to the second dose. This medicine is also applicable to many other spasmodic diseases, such as cramp in the stomach, falling sickness, hysterical affections, and convulsions, and may be taken in doses of 20 or 30 drops at first, and increased to the above dose, if the symptoms are severe and continued; it may also be administered with advantage in chronic rheumatism (as recommended by Mr. Abernethy) in the same doses, and repeated twice or thrice a day.

(18) BUTLER'S CARDIAC TINCTURE OF TURKEY RHUBARB.

This preparation possesses all the properties of the root, combined with such aromatics as are found not to diminish its operation, but which render it an exceedingly useful medicine, in a variety of affections, where a *cordial aperient* is required. The circumstances under which it is more particularly recommended, are, when griping pains are felt in the stomach and bowels; it will also be found a good carminative for relieving flatulence. It is esteemed by those who have been in the habit of taking it, one of the most useful aperients for persons affected with gout, and can be taken in such cases, when a cooling purgative might be attended with danger. In relaxation of bowels, (which can seldom be checked suddenly, without considerable hazard,) it has proved itself to be more useful than almost any other medicine; its first operation being to assist in carrying off the acrid matter, which is the cause of the disease; and afterwards, by the tonic and astringent properties which it possesses, quieting the inordinate action which has existed.

When required as a purgative, one, two, or three table spoonfuls to be taken twice or three times a day, in peppermint, cinnamon, or common water; the same proportions may also be taken for the relief of griping pains and flatulence; if a table spoonful be added to a saline aperient, such as Epsom salts, the operation will thereby be increased, and the cold effects often avoided. When acidity prevails in the stomach, if a tea spoonful be combined with a tea spoonful of Dr. Gregory's Powder, and a wine glassful of any of the cordial waters, it will be found to give almost immediate relief. Two table spoonfuls mixed in cinnamon water, may be taken twice or thrice a day, for cholic and pain in the bowels. One or two tea spoonfuls will be a sufficient dose for a child.

(19) BUTLER'S CAJEPUT OPODELDOC.

The Cajeput Oil, which is the basis of this Opodeldoc, has been long highly esteemed in the East Indies, and on the Continent, as a remedy for chronic rheumatism, spasmodic affections, whooping cough, chilblains, palsy,

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stiffness and enlargement of joints, sprains, bruises, and deafness; and the experience of late years, in England, proves, that it merits the high character given of it by the most eminent of the profession, in those obstinate complaints. Being combined in the form of opodeldoc, it is rendered more penetrating, and, consequently, much more efficacious as an external application. Rubbed upon the skin, by means of flannel, or the warm hand, it allays morbid irritation of nerves, invigorates the absorbents, and accelerates the circulation; hence, in rheumatism, enlargement and stiffness of joints, chilblains, sprains, and bruises, it undoubtedly is the most efficacious remedy that has been discovered.

For rheumatism, diseased joints, chilblains, sprains, bruises, &c. the part affected should be rubbed with it every night and morning. For the purpose of softening the skin, it is advisable to bathe or immerse the part affected in warm water, for five or ten minutes previous to applying the Opodeldoc; and, after its use, to keep the part covered with flannel.

For deafness, a few drops may be applied to the cavity of the ears, by means of a little fine wool or cotton, every night; the parts behind the ears may also be rubbed with it. By exciting the nerves of the ears, it is a most valuable remedy for deafness arising from palsy, or weakness of the auditory nerve. For hooping cough, it should be rubbed upon the chest, and along the spine, night and morning.

(20) BUTLER'S CITRATED KALI, OR LEMONADE POWDER.

For making Saline Draughts.

The inconvenience and trouble attendant on the usual mode of preparing saline draughts, the difficulty and expense of procuring lemons at certain seasons of the year, and the uncertainty of the strength of the acid they contain, owing to the lemons being more or less mature, evince the utility of this preparation; and as it is applicable, under similar circumstances, to the saline draught *generally known*, it will be found highly beneficial where there are any feverish symptoms, such as heat, thirst, &c. arising from cold, fatigue, or habitual tendency. Its effects in checking vomiting, nausea, and uneasiness of the stomach, render it worthy the attention of persons *going to sea*, as also to females who may be so affected from *other particular causes*. It forms a refreshing beverage for the summer season.

Directions. First,—pour a large wine glassful of soft, cold boiled, or distilled water into a tumbler—then add to it, a large tea spoonful of the powder; let it be briskly stirred, and drink immediately. N.B.—To be kept dry and well corked.

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(21) BUTLER'S EFFLORESCENT EPSOM SALT,

More especially adapted for a medicine chest. It is less nauseous than the crystals, and the dose is only half of what is required of them.

(22) BUTLER'S VOLATILE SPIRIT OF LAVENDER.

This compound possesses the combined qualities of the spirits of sal volatile and lavender. It is useful in hysterical affections, lowness of spirits, melancholy, fainting fits, &c. It is taken in the dose of a tea spoonful in a wine glassful of water or camphor julap.

(23) BUTLER'S COMPOUND TINCTURE OF POMEGRANATE,

Is useful in dysentery, looseness in the bowels, and the colliquative diarrhoea which attends consumption. It is also serviceable to such as have habitually weak bowels.

(24) APERIENT SODAIC POWDERS, forming an agreeable draught, and acting as a mild and pleasant laxative, relieving heartburn, bile, indigestion, nausea, acidity of the stomach, &c.

(25) ASARABACCA CEPHALIC SNUFF, for relieving headache, affections of the eyes, &c.

(26) CALCINED MAGNESIA, recently prepared, and of very *superior* quality to that usually sold.

(27) DINNER PILLS, of Turkey Rhubarb, Jamaica Ginger, and Antacids. To assist digestion, one or two of these Pills taken one hour before dinner are recommended to persons troubled with indigestion, flatulence, &c.

(28) ESSENCE OF CAMPHOR, for making camphor julap, so often required as a vehicle for taking other medicines.

(29) ESSENCE OF CINNAMON, PEPPERMINT, PENNYROYAL, and FENNEL, for making the medicated waters.

(30) ETHEREAL ODONTALGICA, used with immediate success for the alleviation and cure of tooth-ache.

(31) ICELAND MOSS JELLY, for colds, coughs, &c. and adapted for the use of consumptive persons.

(32) INSPISSATED JUICE OF DANDELION, for consumption, liver diseases, &c.

(33) PARISIAN CORN PLASTER, an emollient and approved application for corns, bunions, &c.

(34) SOLUTION OF QUININE, for indigestion, loss of appetite, and debility of constitution, &c.

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(35) **STOMACHIC BITTER TINCTURE.** A very agreeable tonic for relieving indigestion, debility of the stomach, &c.

(36) **THE FINEST EAST INDIA CASTOR OIL,** aromatized with Caraway, Peppermint, or Aniseed, for the purpose of removing griping pains, spasms in the stomach and bowels, &c., and for rendering that medicine more agreeable.

(37) **SYRUP OF SMILAX ASPERA.**

The Plant from which the above preparation is made, is one of the same genus as the Sarsaparilla. It has therefore been occasionally used for the same purposes. It is, however, more generally administered for the relief of irritative Cough, and such as attends Tubercular Disease of the Lungs, Consumption, &c. It possesses slightly sedative, balsamic, and tonic qualities, which seem to depend upon the combination of the chemical denominated Coumarine, with a peculiar bitter and anodyne principle. It has been highly extolled by the leading members of the profession both in London and this City, as one of the most effectual and grateful Cough Medicines which has been introduced into modern practice.

Dose, a table spoonful three or four times a day.

(38) **NECTAR.**

The delicious sirup which bears the above name, has been distinguished by the flavour and refreshing properties it yields to every description of effervescing beverage with which it is mixed. It is composed of the Juice of Pomegranates and Citrons aromatized by the most agreeable Spices, and duly blended with clarified Capillaire. It is used with Soda Water, Seltzer Water, and even with fresh Spring Water—forming with each a most delightful drink, cooling and exhilarating in its effects. Combined with the Seidlitz Powders, or other Saline Aperients, it not only conceals any unpleasant flavour, but prevents by its carminative properties, that distention which sometimes follows the use of them. With the Bi-carbonated Soda Powders it will be found a most convenient portable beverage, for wherever water can be found, a draught, at once refreshing and exhilarating and creaming like Champagne, may be made in an instant.

Directions for Use. A Table spoonful to be put into a Tumbler and upon it pour the Soda Water, Seltzer Water, &c. and drink immediately—when used with the Bi-carbonated Soda Powders, or Seidlitz Powders, put a table spoonful into the tumbler in which the powder contained in the white paper has been dissolved, and when all is duly mixed, combine the two solutions, and drink while effervescing.

APPROVED
MEDICATED LOZENGES,
PREPARED ONLY BY
CHARLES BUTLER, M.D.

(39) BUTLER'S PECTORAL PASTE OF HIPPO AND HYSSOP,

For Coughs, Colds, Difficulty of Breathing, Wheezing at the Chest, and Hooping Cough.

The demulcent and expectorant properties of these tablets depend upon the due combination of the choicest gums, with the most approved pectoral remedies, prescribed by ancient and modern physicians. By the mucilaginous quality of the gum, the irritation producing cough is allayed, whilst the *Ipecacuanha* and *Hyssop*, by their properties of exciting the discharge from the mucous membrane, cause a free and easy expectoration of phlegm which, otherwise, owing to the ineffectual efforts of coughing to remove it, frequently proves a source of great disturbance to the system, and sometimes is attended with rupture of blood-vessels and very serious consequences.

A preparation similar, in some respects, to this, called *Pate Pectoral de Jujubes* has been long esteemed on the continent, and is ordered in the Codex of Paris; but from not containing any ingredients to assist expectoration, it merely affords momentary relief, without in the least tending to remove the cause of the cough.

(40) BUTLER'S ACIDULATED LOZENGES OF CAYENNE,

For Habitual Sore Throats, Hoarseness, &c. recommended also to Sportsmen and Travellers, as a refreshing stimulus during fatigue, and as a protection against Damp, Fogs, &c.

These Lozenges are recommended for habitual sore throats; relaxation of the uvula; enlargement of the tonsils, and that description of hoarseness, which arises from weakness of the membranes of the throat, and the parts contiguous. The Cayenne Lozenge has been found of great utility to such persons as are frequently in the habit of speaking in public; they may, therefore, be advantageously used in the senate, at the bar, and in the pulpit, and the highest testimony in the musical world has been advanced in their favour—especially in those cases, where from the constant use of the voice, or the influence of a humid atmosphere, the membranes have become relaxed, and diminished in their tone.

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(41) BUTLER'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES,

Used as a Preservative against Contagion.

Camphor has long been considered a *preservative against contagion*,—it is worn in bags upon the person—it is rubbed upon the clothes—and even the skin itself is frequently chafed with the Powder of Camphor, for the purpose of *avoiding contagious diseases*. Whether it really have the effect to the extent supposed, it is impossible to decide; but certain it is, that when it has been used, results have seemed in favour of its utility, and upon the theory, that new particles diffused through an impure atmosphere change its original character, by forming new combinations, the efficacy of Camphor in this way may be rationally explained. *The Camphor Lozenges* have, of late, been extensively used in *London*; and believing in the preservative power of Camphor, fear is diminished, and confidence established by the use of them. They, however, possess these *positive qualities*—they tend to raise the spirits—they stimulate the frame, and quicken the circulation—they prevent that feeling of chilliness which *at this crisis* is so generally experienced, and by their antispasmodic power assist in keeping off *Cramp* and *Spasm*: they also relieve flatulence, and give vigour to the nervous system.

(42) BUTLER'S DIGESTIVE AND ABSORBENT LOZENGES.

For correcting Acidity in the Stomach, counteracting the effects of Acidulous Wines, &c.

The dejection of spirits, giddiness, debility, irritability, and other distressing symptoms attendant upon heartburn, and acidity of the stomach, are so well known to persons of nervous and delicate constitutions, and those whom circumstances compel to live occasionally intemperately, that any remedy, offering speedy relief, must be esteemed by them invaluable.

The Digestive and Absorbent Lozenge, prescribed by an eminent physician in London, has been found more effectually to overcome these symptoms than any other means which have been offered to the public,—it not only neutralizes the acidity, but gives tone to the stomach, thereby preventing further secretion of unhealthy gastric juice.

One or two may be taken occasionally, in the course of the day—and if two or three be taken at bed-time, after drinking claret, or any acidulous wine, the effects, so frequently felt, on the following day, will be generally lessened, if not altogether obviated.

(43) BUTLER'S LETTUCE OR LACTUCARIUM LOZENGES.

For chronic and irritating coughs, and those affections of the chest which are attended with too free an expectoration.

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BUTLER'S IMPROVED HIPPO, OR IPECACUANHA LOZENGES.

(44) *For recent Colds, Coughs, Catarrhal Affections, &c.*

The expectorant properties of *Ipecacuanha* are almost as well known to the public to as the profession. Other expectorants are occasionally had recourse to, but with doubtful effect; whilst *Ipecacuanha* seldom fails in giving relief. The quantity of Hippo in these Lozenges is sufficient to relieve the chest, without disturbing the stomach, and if taken according to the directions, they will afford speedy relief in coughs, tightness of the chest, wheezing, and the whole train of symptoms which are attendant upon recent cold or catarrh. They are highly serviceable in the acute stage of whooping cough, croup, and all other diseases affecting the lungs and bronchial passages, by causing expectoration, and freeing the chest from the tough phlegm which from time to time accumulates to the great distress of the patient, and the not unfrequent rupture of the vessels of the lungs by the violence of the cough.—*Ipecacuanha* has also been highly recommended by the leading members of the faculty, for spitting of blood; and as it possesses sudorific properties, these Lozenges will be found gently to excite the insensible perspiration, the checking of which is more or less the first cause of all attacks of the chest or respiratory organs.

The improved Hippo Lozenges may be given to children with perfect ease and safety, the taste of the Hippo being completely concealed, and the Lozenges rendered more agreeable to the palate.

(45) GENUINE PATE PECTORALE DE JUJUBES.

This elegant preparation of the fruit of the *Rhamnus Zyziphus*, in the form of transparent lozenges, has long been in the highest repute on the continent, as the most agreeable, as well as the most efficacious remedy, in the early stages of pulmonary affections. In colds, accompanied by cough, hoarseness, and the peculiar tickling and dryness in the throat, which is occasioned by a slight inflammation, and produces what is commonly called *huskiness*, its beneficial effects are felt almost immediately.

The fruit of the *Zyziphus Jujuba* is a production of the south of Europe, where it is in constant use, and is strongly recommended by the faculty, for the purposes above mentioned.

The *Pate Pectorale de Jujubes* is also of essential use to children, during the painful process of dentition. A few of the Lozenges, dissolved in warm water, so as to form a mucilage, is found to be an excellent demulcent mixture, and is particularly adapted to infants.

In cases of cough, cold, incipient sore throat, and indeed wherever they are recommended, these lozenges may be taken at discretion.

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(46) MORGAGNI'S TONIC TABLETS,

For Strengthening and Improving the Voice.

More especially applicable to Orators, Preachers and Singers, and all persons whose duties expose them to over exertion in speaking and singing. They are also useful in obviating the effects of damp, fogs, and change of temperature, to which Sportsmen and Travellers are liable, and may be advantageously employed for the relief of Sore Throats, Huskiness, Hoarseness, Enlarged Tonsils, and relaxation of the Uvula and Mucous Membrane, whether arising from a cold or other causes. They will be found exceedingly grateful in crowded assemblies—and, if used when leaving them, will very generally prevent the ill effects of a sudden transition from a heated atmosphere to the open and night air, the too frequent source of serious colds, catarrhal affections, and consumption.

To be used in the same way as every other Medicated Lozenge.

(47) BUTLER'S ANODYNE FRUIT LOZENGES.

Composed of Black Currants and Tamarinds.

With the addition of so much of the Lettuce-opium, Ipecacuanha, and Squills, as will allay the irritability of the Throat and the parts contiguous, and assist in producing expectoration.

These Lozenges were prescribed during the late Influenza, by several of the most eminent Members of the Profession, and were found to succeed in overcoming the more prominent symptoms, when other means had failed — The acid and healing properties of the fruits employed will be found to relieve thirst, heal sore throats, and remove hoarseness; whilst the mild anodyne of the Lettuce will allay the teasing cough which is so distressing to most persons—the quantity of Hippo and Squill is just sufficient to excite moderate expectoration.—They are applicable to every description of cough, whether arising from cold, catarrh, or influenza, or that which is attendant upon consumption, and may be taken with perfect safety under all circumstances, when the lungs, throat, or respiratory organs are engaged.

Directions for Use.—One or two to be dissolved in the mouth three or four times a day, or when the cough, hoarseness, or soreness of the throat are most distressing.

(48) BUTLER'S CARMINATIVE PEPPERMINT and

BUTLER'S CARMINATIVE GINGER LOZENGES,


For relieving flatulence, spasm in the stomach, sudden acute pains in the bowels, &c. &c. N.B.—These Lozenges are four times the strength of the Peppermint and Ginger Lozenges usually sold.

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(49) BUTLER'S ANTACID LOZENGES OF QUININE,

For relieving Gouty Symptoms in the Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulence, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Waterbrash, &c. and giving tone to the Stomach.

The Sulphate of Quinine is found to possess all the tonic and febrifuge properties of the Peruvian Bark, in a concentrated state. It is an excellent tonic for debilitated stomachs, arising from whatever cause. In the formula from which these Lozenges are prepared, the Sulphate of Quinine is combined in such proportions with mild absorbents, antacids, and agreeable aromatics, as to render them applicable to every stomach labouring under loss of tone and acidity.

 *The Lozenges of Tolu, Paregoric, Bath, Horehound, Coltsfoot, Magnesia, Opium with Liquorice, Acidulated Rose, Otto of Rose, Black Currant, Aromatic Steel, Refined Liquorice, Ginger Seeds, and every Medicated Lozenge, of the best Quality, are kept for Sale at this Establishment, and are prepared in the most accurate manner possible, both as regards the quality and doses of the medicines they contain,—a point of the utmost importance to the invalid,—but which cannot be expected from, and is rarely attended to, by persons who are mere CONFECTIONERS and LOZENGE MAKERS, who of course are unacquainted with Medicine.*

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

(50) BUTLER'S CAMPHORATED ANTISEPTIC TOOTH POWDER.

This dentrifice, in addition to its effects of cleansing and preserving the teeth, is especially recommended for the antiseptic properties it possesses. Being impregnated with camphor, it affords a gentle stimulus, and is found by those who have regularly used it to prevent bleeding and diseases of the gums; it also tends to relieve tooth-ache, and rheumatism in the jaw; it sweetens the breath, and can in no way injure the enamel of the teeth.

(51) BUTLER'S ASTRINGENT TINCTURE, (*for the Teeth and Gums.*)

This Tincture tends to sweeten the breath, whether the defect originate in the teeth or stomach; it possesses antiscorbutic and antiseptic properties, and is of that styptic and astringent character, that it assists in causing the gums, which are loosened by disease, to support the teeth.—There is also a Camphorated Astringent Tincture used for the same purposes.

(52) BUTLER'S VEGETABLE TOOTH POWDER,

An innocent and efficacious preparation for preserving the Teeth.

The celebrated mannerist, Lord Chesterfield, has shown the advantage of a good set of Teeth, as to ornament of person; but, independent of this consideration, what is more to be desired than this advantage in regard to health and enjoyment? Unfortunately, however, the only object purposed in the preparation of most dentrifices, has been, to produce as quickly as possible, by corrosive and pernicious admixtures, a factitious whiteness on the Teeth, which they might retain for a short time; but the deleterious effects on the Enamel have been speedily demonstrated, and the patient has had to lament, in a longer or shorter space of time, according to his assiduity in the application, the decay of every tooth in his head.

The late Dr. Dimsdale noticed, and early pointed out to the proprietor of this dentrifice, those errors which are generally followed by dentists and preparers of tooth powders; who accordingly prepared under the Doctor's directions, from vegetables, and without the aid of any mineral substance whatever, the Tooth Powder here offered to the use of the public. Its detersive property is just sufficient to clear away those destructive particles of

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acid, which generally adhere to the gums and in the interstices of the Teeth, healing soreness in the former, and promoting a new enamel of pearly whiteness (where it has been injured or corroded) on the latter. It imparts a firmness and beautiful redness to the gums—to the breath a most delectable sweetness—and if used constantly, as directed, will render the Teeth firm and white, and prevent that dreadful malady the tooth-ache. These distinguished characteristics of its sanative effects have procured for it the approbation of the Royal Family, and of the most exalted personages in the United Kingdom, as well as of many Foreign Nobility, who use and recommend it with warm admiration.

Directions. Take a little Powder on a brush (not too hard) which has been dipped in lukewarm water, and having rubbed the teeth in the usual way, rinse the mouth.

(53) BUTLER'S SEDATIVE KREOSOTE DROPS.

For the Relief of Tooth Ache.

A piece of cotton, sufficient to fill the cavity of the decayed teeth, to be moistened with it and applied.

(54) BUTLER'S AROMATIC VINEGAR.

This elegant preparation is a compound of highly concentrated vinegar and the most pleasant aromatics. Experience has fully evinced its unrivalled excellence in destroying contagion; and it is peculiarly adapted, from its strong and pungent odour, to alleviate nervous headaches, and relieve the languor and faintness produced by the foul atmosphere of hot and crowded places. It is of the greatest use and importance to all persons going to and residing in tropical climates, and particularly those parts where fever and other infectious diseases prevail.

(55) BUTLER'S AROMATIC SMELLING SALTS, highly approved for their strength and odour, and particularly useful in crowded assemblies.


(56) AROMATIC PASTILLES, of the finest odour, for fumigating rooms.

(57) COLD CREAM and POMMADE DIVINE, for chapped hands, and abrasions of the skin and face, burns, scalds, &c.

(58) ESSENTIAL SALT OF LEMONS, for taking out iron moulds from linen.

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- (59) INDELIBLE MARKING INK, recommended to the heads of families for the prevention of theft and imposition.
- (60) LAVENDER WATER, of very superior fragrance, and equal to that of *any* house in London or Paris.
- (61) SUPER-CARBONATED SODAIC POWDERS, for making highly-carbonated soda water instantaneously.
- (62) VEGETABLE TOOTH POWDER, from the recipe of the late Dr. Dimsdale, used by most of the nobility and gentry of the United Kingdom.
- (63) THE PERSIAN SCENT BAG yields a most agreeable perfume to clothes, excludes moth, and other insects from wardrobes and drawers, and is found to preserve furs and woollen articles of apparel from injury during the summer season.
- (64) PURE MARROW OIL, for Cleansing, Nourishing, and Beautifying the Hair. To be used in the same manner as *Pomatum*, *Bear's Grease*, and other unctuous and oleaginous articles of the toilet.

 *Preparations similar to many of the foregoing are also made and sold by Mr. Thomas Butler, No. 4, Cheapside, corner of St. Paul's, London.*

CAUTION.

In applying to Country Venders, when the Preparations from Butler's Medical Hall are required, it is requested that the name of *Butler* may be prefixed to the Article, as *Butler's* Seidlitz Powders, *Butler's* Antibilious Pills, Lavender Water, Tooth Powder, Extract of Sarsaparilla, Ipecacuanha, Lozenges, &c.

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